"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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ROADS LOSE FIGHT FOR 15% ADVANCE, BUT GAIN A LITTLE

Commission Finds Emergency It Was Alleged They Faced Does Not Exist.

FULL TEXT OF DECISION

War Burden Plea Rejected but Roads May Reapply Oct. 28 or Sooner, if Earnings Drop.

GRANTS HIGHER CLASS RATES

This Benefits Eastern Roads—South and West Get Higher Coal Rates—Vote Was 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The long-expected decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads of the country for permission to raise their freight rates 15 per cent. in order to enable them to meet existing conditions of expense was rendered tonight. While at first the decision was interpreted as a flat rejection of the application of the carriers for relief, a more careful analysis showed that railroads in official classification territory—that is, the Eastern roads—practically gain the right to increase their class rates from 8 to 10 per cent.

The Eastern roads are benefited also by favorable rail and water rates. The permission to increase class charges will raise rates per hundred pounds to 90 cents for first class, 79 cents for second class, 60 cents for third class, 42 cents for fourth class, 36 cents for fifth class, and 30 cents for sixth class freight. Such increased tariffs may be made effective on not less than five days' notice given in the usual way. Railroad men here regard this phase of the allowed increases as amounting practically to an increase of from 8 to [illegible] territory. Some [illegible] but until the decision [illegible] in a practical way it will be impossible to give exact figures. The general understanding is that the gross freight revenue of the Eastern roads will be increased from 3 to 4 per cent.

On its face the decision is a rejection of the application of the railroads. This impression is conveyed by one sentence in the commission's report into which it compresses its general view of the advisability of the increase. "Only a most urgent and extraordinary situation," the commission says, "would justify permitting tariffs carrying a large percentage increase to become effective. This record does not disclose the existence of a situation requiring such a heroic remedy."

War Plea Rejected.

In another place the commission replies to the argument of the railroads that the proposed increase was a war measure. It says:

"We fully appreciate the services which the railroads are performing and the unusual efforts they are making to secure a maximum of efficiency. But this record does not convince us that the suspending or the refusing to suspend the proposed rates, or the granting or the refusing to grant increased rates, will facilitate or retard the successful prosecution of the war."

Under the commission's order the tariffs containing the proposed increase, which had been filed with the commission by the railroads, are suspended until Oct. 28, 1917, at which time the case may be reopened if unfavorable conditions develop.

The commission's action became known at 7:30 o'clock tonight, when copies of its order were made public, together with the commission's statements of the reasons for its course.

In the first understanding that it denied all which was asked by the railroads, the decision came as a good deal of a shock to interested persons here. The railroads, which had been admittedly hard hit by the increase in expenses, had hoped that the commission would grant permission to increase freight rates 15 per cent.

Shippers and others who on previous occasions had consistently fought every effort of the roads to increase rates came forward this time with warm indorsement of the claims of the carriers for relief from present conditions. To the outsider it looked as if the railroads were at last to get all they asked on the ground that it would be only justice to concede their claims.

Commissioners Differ.

On account of the recent death of Commissioner Clements there are only six members of the commission. The decision was rendered by a four to two vote, but one of the assenting members indicated that he concurred with the majority only because he did not want the long study of the question to go for naught. Commissioners Clark, Harlan, Hall, and Daniels rendered the decision, with Commissioner McChord dissenting and Commissioner Meyer partly dissenting.

In a separate opinion Commissioner Harlan said that "it became necessary, in order that some affirmative results might follow from this extended and laborious decision, that I should concur in the course outlined in the commission's report."

The majority Commissioners state that if the prosecution of the war could be contributed to by granting the increase or by anything which they had power to do they would have responded unhesitatingly to the fullest extent of the authority of the commission. But the evidence showed that war business had, in the past, proved even more profitable than ordinary traffic. The railroads, it appeared, usually get more pay for carrying troops than they do for running ordinary passenger trains. It was nowhere shown, the Commis-

Continued on Page 6.

American Ambulance Section Cited by French for Courage

PARIS, June 29.—Section 13 of the American Ambulance Field Service has been cited in its entirety for efficiency, endurance, courage, and coolness, in orders of the Tenth Army Corps. The section is mentioned notably for its services on May 25 in removing wounded soldiers while under a deadly bombardment from the enemy's guns.

Two members of the section who are cited individually are Thomas J. Cassidy of Chicago (University of Chicago) and James L. Thompson of Indianapolis (Wesleyan College.)

Powel Fenton of Philadelphia, (University of Pennsylvania,) serving in Saloniki, has received a second citation in the orders of the army.

GUARD MAY GO TO FRANCE SOON

Units When Drafted Will Be Sent at Once to Divisional Training Camps.

STAY THERE TO BE SHORT

Twelve or More Infantry Divisions Likely to be Organized by Redistribution.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Reports from Major Gen. Pershing on the landing of American troops in France still were lacking tonight and the personal accounts of newspaper correspondents of the scenes at the French port again were held up to wait on the official information.

Army officials maintained complete silence as to the expedition or as to plans for future movements of troops to support the advance guard. Marine Corps officers were eager to learn whether the regiment of sea soldiers under Colonel Doyen, which formed part of the initial force, was first to land. The marines generally are proud of their record of being first in the field, and are hopeful that it has been sustained in the first dispatch of American forces to fight in the Old World.

It appeared possible today that a full marine brigade eventually would be sent to France to work as a unit of General Pershing's Army. With the corps raised to 30,000 men enough for a brigade could be spared, and officers and men want to get to the fighting front.

Guard May Go Abroad Soon.

Preparation of the great forces that are to support those already dispatched is moving steadily ahead, in both the army and the navy. Announcement today that when the National Guard is drafted into Federal service and mobilized it will be sent at once to the divisional training camp sites in the Southeastern, Southern, and Western Departments was another step on the road. It will eliminate some delay in making the State troops ready for the front.

There has been much speculation and no authoritative announcement whatever as to the use to be made of the National Guard. The existing units and those new ones that are ready for Federal inspection and recognition comprise the skeleton of sixteen infantry divisions. Under present distribution by States, however, there would not be more than four or five divisions complete enough to deserve that name. It seems likely that redistribution and consolidation of the forces must be undertaken soon after it passes into the Federal service under the draft clause of the National Defense act. Probably twelve or more complete infantry divisions could be organized. Certainly that number could be completed with the cavalry employed dismounted, as is now planned, and used as provisional infantry regiments.

At full war strength the existing regiments would represent a total force of probably 350,000 men. Of that number at least one-third are fairly well seasoned troops, who already have had six or eight months of intensive instruction and active continuous service on the border. In the judgment of army officials this will furnish a splendid nucleus to train the new men and insure the rapid passage of the entire force through the elementary stages of its military education. The fact that the guard camps are to be of canvas seems to indicate that it is not expected to keep them in training on this side of the ocean for a very extended period.

Additional training for numerous guard artillery units soon will be in progress also at the various officers' training camps. At least a battalion of field artillery has been ordered to each camp in order that the artillery officer candidates for the national army may have the means of learning the things they must later teach to the new forces. In the process valuable training will be given to the guard battalions as well, which will stand them in good stead when they reach France.

Greatest Need Is Equipment.

The greatest problem that faces the War Department is to find supplies for the steadily increasing host of National Guardsmen which moves to its mobilization camps some time in July or August.

State officials have been notified that it is impossible to fill requisitions for new equipment that have been pouring in. The first force to be made ready must be the regular army, expanded to 500,000. The officers' training camps, where 50,000 men are under arms, also have absorbed an enormous quantity of reserve equipment.

A careful inspection of all equipment in the hands of the National Guard is being made to ascertain the prime necessities of the force when it is Federalized. Fortunately, much of the impediments necessary was supplied during the border mobilization and will serve until more can be procured.

Guard regiments now have wagon trains, a thing they never possessed before the border trouble. These will be employed at the divisional camps, supplemented with motor transport where necessary. When the regiments go to France, however, the Government will be able to supply them with full motor transport, as it has already sought bids for more than 70,000 motor trucks of various kinds.

An odd situation has arisen in connection with one part of the National Guard. The Militia Bureau has been forced to recommend that the allotment of Hawaii under the National Defense act be materially reduced. Under the bill the islands would furnish four regiments of infantry, four companies of coast artillery, one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers, and one signal company. It has been recommended that two regiments of infantry and three coast artillery companies will be stricken from this list. The islands have a population, exclusive of aliens, of

Continued on Page 2.

MARY PICKFORD in "The Little American." GRAND Thea., Cont. Sunday.—Advt.

DECLARES SCULL HELD THAT COCCHI WAS NOT INVOLVED

Cruger Family Friend Says Woods's Deputy 'Combated' Information He Brought.

SCOUTED AN ABDUCTION

Victim's Pastor Asserts Police Refused to Believe Girl Had Been Killed.

FIGHT ON TO GET COCCHI

Swann Engages Counsel in Italy and Alienists Will Oppose Insanity Plea by the Slayer.

Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Scull, the executive head, under Commissioner Woods, of the detective division of the Police Department, was of the same mind last February and March as the detectives who searched for the missing Ruth Cruger in the theory that she had left her home voluntarily and that Alfred Cocchi had not been concerned in her disappearance, according to testimony given yesterday before Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein by the Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, pastor of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, and Edward H. Ward of 450 West 149th Street, an Inspector of the Western Union Telegraph Company, friends of the Cruger family, who assisted in the search for the girl.

The two men came to Mr. Wallstein's office in the Municipal Building to appear as witnesses in the investigation which the Commissioner of Accounts is conducting into the Police Department's management of the Cruger case. Mr. Ward testified that although he presented to Mr. Scull strong circumstantial evidence to show that Ruth Cruger did not leave her home on the afternoon of her disappearance with the intention of not returning, the Deputy Commissioner "spent most of his time combating" the information which he brought with general ideas in support of the orthodox police theory for cases of missing persons, and added that Cocchi "had nothing to do with the case."

Mr. Scull probably will appear before Commissioner Wallstein next week to present his version of the interviews with Dr. Pattison and Mr. Ward.

When he was asked yesterday whether he would follow the trail of the Cruger case from the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau through Police Headquarters, Commissioner Wallstein said that he would, and added:

"If the testimony shows that any one, whether at Police Headquarters or the Fourth Branch Bureau, was delinquent, that fact will be made known."

Pastor's Visit to Headquarters.

The Rev. Dr. Pattison, whose church the Cruger family attended, told of being called into the search for Ruth by her father. He said that he attempted to convince the detectives of what "a splendid girl" Ruth was, and that one of them admitted that he had been impressed by the fact that nothing damaging to Ruth's character had been discovered. Despite this, he said, the detectives persisted in working on the theory that Ruth had gone away voluntarily.

Mr. Cruger, he testified, told him that, although Mrs. Cocchi "went wild" in worrying about who would pay the rent for her apartment and store immediately after Cocchi's disappearance, within about ten days she had become calm and seemed not to be worrying at all. Mr. Cruger suggested that perhaps funds had been supplied to her, and desired Dr. Pattison to call the attention of the Police Department to Mrs. Cocchi's altered condition. Accordingly, Dr. Pattison went to Police Headquarters on March 21 and asked to see Commissioner Woods, but was conducted instead to Deputy Commissioner Scull, who promised to investigate what the minister told him.

Dr. Pattison said he spent an hour with Mr. Scull in discussing the Cruger case.

"I could see," he testified, "that Mr. Scull shared the opinion that Ruth had gone away voluntarily, which was more or less warranted because so many girls do run away. Mr. Scull spoke of the 95 per cent. theory and the 5 per cent. theory, but admitted that he should not let what he considered the more probable one interfere with his judgment in the case of Ruth Cruger. I tried to convince him that Ruth Cruger had not gone away voluntarily, and referred him to the members of my congregation for testimonials of her character."

Dr. Pattison remarked that he found Police Headquarters much more businesslike than the Fourth Branch Bureau, where "nobody seemed to care about anything."

Mr. Ward said that he went to Police Headquarters on Feb. 17 to see Commissioner Woods and also was conducted to Deputy Commissioner Scull.

"I told Mr. Scull," he testified, "that I had made an investigation and found that the facts of Ruth Cruger's disappearance pointed toward abduction. I told him of my acquaintance with the girl, that I had observed her in her home, and that, in my opinion, she was a good girl, who held her head high.

"I told the Deputy Commissioner that I had ascertained that, before going out for her skates on the afternoon of her disappearance, Ruth asked her sister, Christine, to accompany her, and that Christine did not go because she was reading and did not want to stop. I told him that I had found that Ruth left her home in a house dress, simply throwing a coat over it, and that she did not take any of her jewelry except

Continued on Page 2.

Greece Now at War With Teuton Allies; Hostilities on Greek Soil Motive Given

ATHENS, June 29.—The Greek Government has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Though war has not yet been declared, the Government considers that a state of war exists since its advent into power yesterday. The recall of the Greek diplomatic representatives to the Central Powers and their allies is imminent.

PARIS, June 29.—Telegraphing from Athens under today's date the correspondent of Le Temps says:

"The Greek Government has directed its Minister to Switzerland, G. Caradja, to communicate to the Greek Legations at Berlin, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, instructing the Ministers to break diplomatic relations between the Greek Kingdom and the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

"The Greek Ministers at these capitals are instructed to leave their posts with their staffs and to place their archives with the Netherlands Legations.

"The rupture is based on the incompatibility of maintaining diplomatic relations with Governments that are carrying on war in Greek territory."

The declaration of the Government of Greece that a state of war exists with the Teutonic Allies, ranges on the side of the Entente the fourteenth nation, and the twenty-first which has broken off diplomatic relations with Berlin. It also adds 3,000,000 people to the 943,100,000 already arrayed against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey with their 160,300,000.

Since King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, on June 12, things have moved rapidly in Greece. Eleutherios Venizelos was recalled. French troops entered Athens to keep order. Venizelos, again Premier after nearly two years, formed a Cabinet and will restore the Chamber elected in May, 1915, and illegally dissolved by King Constantine in the following November.

Premier Venizelos in his speech to the Crown, after taking the oath of office at the palace yesterday, said that Greece's place was beside democracy. The nation was struggling for freedom of the world against the two Central Powers with whom Greece's hereditary enemies were allied.

"We realize," the Premier said, "that unless we drive the Bulgarians from Eastern Macedonia that part of Greek territory will be always exposed to great danger. Before, however, thinking of mobilizing that part of Greece which has not shared in our movement, we must vitalize its military organization, which has fallen into such decay, and bring about a fusion of the two armies in brotherly co-operation. Therefore, we shall now call out the untrained classes of 1916 and 1917."

BRUSILOFF FOR ARMY WELCOMES ROOT

Commander in Chief Says Troops of Russia Will Fight Hand in Hand with Ours.

SCOTT OFF TO RUMANIA

Will Greet King and Queen in Name of American Government and the Mission.

PETROGRAD, June 29.—Elihu Root, head of the American commission, and Foreign Minister Tereschtenko returned to Petrograd yesterday after a brief visit to Staff Headquarters, where they were welcomed by General Brusiloff, in the name of the Russian Army, which, declared the Commander in Chief, would continue with all the powers at its disposal not only to fight for its own cause—that of fortifying liberty recently acquired—but at the same time, hand in hand with America, to fight for the right of all nations to shape their destinies in accordance with their own desires.

There was little in the small country town of Mohilev to correspond with a conventional view of a General Staff headquarters. The atmosphere of formality, secrecy, and dignity which distinguished it when it was the home of the former Emperor Nicholas had departed since the revolution. There is nothing left to arrest the attention of the observer except the Emperor's old residence, which is now used by General Brusiloff, and the military hotel where members of the staff are quartered. Otherwise it is a peaceful village nestling on the bank of the Dnieper, 200 miles from the firing line.

Only small groups of soldiers were present to watch the Imperial train carrying the commission draw into the station. Despite the fact that the train, which was such a common sight in Imperial days, had not been seen in Mohilev since the abdication of the Emperor, it evoked little curiosity. A few soldiers, thinking they might find accommodations therein, crowded on board, but when they were told that it was being used by the American Mission they immediately dispersed.

Wednesday noon the commission lunched with General Brusiloff and soon thereafter Major Gen. Scott and aids, military members of the commission, escorted by Russian Staff officers, departed for Kiev. After a short tour of the southwestern front, Major Gen. Scott will go to Rumania and will greet the King and Queen in the name of the commission and the American Government.

The trip gave Mr. Root and M. Tereschtenko the best opportunities for a conference and they were in almost constant consultation during the entire journey. The Foreign Minister, who spent the last two weeks in bed suffering from kidney trouble, is considerably improved.

DUMA TO IGNORE CALL FOR DISSOLUTION

Resolves to Adhere "to Patriotic Duty of Preserving the Fatherland from Danger."

PETROGRAD, June 29.—The Russian Duma will not abide by the resolution recently passed by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates calling for its dissolution, says a resolution passed at a private meeting of members of the Duma held to discuss the demand.

"The Duma," says the resolution passed by the members at this meeting,

Continued on Page 3.

Austrian Emperor Works Hard for Peace; Is Going to Munich; German Press Muzzled

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—Vienna advices state that Emperor Charles in audiences given to party leaders stated several times that he was striving untiringly for peace.

One dispatch says that the Lower House yesterday concluded the debate on peace without taking a vote. Deputy Hauser, who had just been received by Emperor Charles, stated that the Chamber's aspirations had the support of the Emperor, who had informed him that he desired peace as soon as possible.

"Our Emperor is a peace Kaiser," said Hauser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—According to a report from Munich to the Berliner Tageblatt a visit of the Austrian Emperor and Empress to Munich is expected tomorrow. It adds "that this visit is of a political nature is apparent from the fact that Count Czernin is accompanying the Emperor, also the leaders of the military and civil Cabinet officials."

LONDON, June 29.—Dispatches from Rotterdam say that it is inferred there, in view of the gagging of the German press, that something dramatic has happened or is about to happen in Germany. They quote the Frankfurter Zeitung as complaining that until further notice it was compelled to issue its political section without an independent expression of opinion, and say that the censorship exceeds anything previously known. The press is declared to be completely muzzled. It is said that the alleged paper shortage is only a Government move to compel newspapers to print such bare news as is allowed, excluding comment.

The belief is expressed in Holland that next week's meeting of the Reichstag may produce startling developments.

FRANCIS POPULAR WITH THE RUSSIANS

Ambassador Has Become a Power and Crowds Like to Hear His Speeches.

FRONT WORRIES GERMANY

Is Afraid to Deplete It Too Much Lest Brusiloff Break Through Into Middle Europe.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 29.—Americans arriving in Paris from Petrograd bring interesting impressonis of the present state of things in Russia. I have seen no one who has left Russia since the arrival of Mr. Root and those who accompanied him, but I talked today with a well-informed person who left immediately before their arrival.

The strangest thing about the Russians, as my adviser run, is their acute consciousness of the rôle they are playing in the world. In every group this spirit is manifest. There is a queer vein of self-conceit. While pride of democratic leadership might have been so shaped as to prove useful in hitching Russia up again in allied harness, it is thought this is not likely to occur unless there is a sufficient mixture of thoughtfulness and restraint.

Information regarding the Russian front is, however, reassuring. Despite the invertebrateness there, which cannot be denied, the Germans are far from happy over the present condition. They have moved at least seventeen divisions, and perhaps even more, to the western front. They would like to continue the thinning process, but are afraid to leave things in such shape that a sudden bold move under such generalship as Brusiloff's, and backed by the fiery and loyal Cossacks, might land a strong Russian army in the heart of Mittel Europa. Such a misadventure would come near bringing German resistance to the point of collapse. It is therefore deemed wise by the Kaiser and his staff to keep the Russian front adequately guarded.

All over Russia there is a simultaneous upbubbling of spirit which may mean either lawlessness or democracy, according to the leadership. The demand is for a federal republic with full local autonomy. The situation is delicate but perhaps it may prove plastic. On the one hand there is a possibility of establishing unity and order under wise and firm control and on the other the chance of Russia's breaking up into a gigantic Mexico. Even now the difficulty is to maintain the centre of gravity. Those wishing well to Russia are unable to find any well defined authority with which to deal. In this connection the suggestion is made that we should devote more attention to the Cossacks, who are not only warlike but enlightened and reliable.

I asked about the matter of graft, always a subject of discussion when Russia is mentioned. I was assured there was no danger of misappropriation under the present government. In the old Gogol operas there is a line laying down the principle that "You mustn't graft beyond your rank." I believe there is no word in Russian for "steal." Their word is "overstea]." It is but stating a commonplace to advise rigid safeguards in respect of all pecuniary advances.

Since the revolution our Ambassador Francis has come into the highest usefulness. Autocracy somewhat cramped the style of this old-fashioned Missouri Democrat, but under the new régime he has become a real power. His oratory is a rare treat to the Petrograd population, who gather in great numbers to listen to him, and though not understanding his words, greatly enjoy his earnest delivery, as we did Viviani's in America.

PEACE BY VICTORY IS INSISTED UPON BY LLOYD GEORGE

End of War Without Allied Aims Won and Guaranteed Would Be Greatest Disaster.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT HAND

Russia Prepares to Resume Battle—Would Let World Council Assign German Colonies.

ENGLAND CAN'T BE STARVED

U-Boats Certain to Fail if All Pull Together, He Tells Glasgow Citizens.

GLASGOW, June 29.—David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, made a stirring and characteristic speech before the Burgesses in St. Andrew's Hall today, on the occasion of his being made a Freeman of the city.

Expectations that the Premier would make some reference to the question of peace were not disappointed. He asserted that if peace came an hour before the objects for which the Allies entered the war had been achieved it would be a calamity for mankind. Germany, the Premier said, wanted peace, but a peace that would make the countries she invaded subject nations. He pointed out that no German statesman had promised the restoration of Belgium.

The Entente Allies, he stated, could enter into a conference with a democratized Germany in a different spirit than they could deal with the Prussian autocracy.

The general enthusiasm over the Premier was marked by an exhibition of the hostility of some laborers with whom Mr. Lloyd George had to deal while Minister of Munitions. A crowd of malcontents gathered outside the hall and sang the "Red Flag," but the cheers of the majority drowned their demonstration.

In his reply to the presentation of a casket, containing the Burgess Roll, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Never have good men stood more in need of sympathy, support and co-operation than the men who are guiding the fate of the nation in this hour in all lands. They were called to the helm in a raging tornado, the most destructive that ever swept over the world on land or sea. Great Britain so far has weathered the storm. She has successfully ridden the waves, but the hurricane is not yet over and it will need all the efforts, all the skill, all the patience and all the courage and endurance of all on board to steer the country through without foundering in the angry deep.

England's Chivalrous Part.

"But with the co-operation of everybody we should get through once again. It is a satisfaction that Great Britain had no share in the responsibility for these grim events. Our part was as honorable and as chivalrous a part as was ever taken by any country in any war. The people must be sustained by the unswerving conviction that no part of the guilt for this terrible bloodshed rests on the conscience of their native land. The story of the early days of the war is not that of the wolf and the lamb, for Germany, expecting to find a lamb, found a lion."

Mr. Lloyd George said that he was steeped morning, noon, and night in the perplexities, difficulties, and anxieties of the war.

"All the same," he continued, "I feel that the difficulties will be overcome if we persevere through.

No Peace Till Aims Are Won.

"In my judgment the war will come to an end when the Allied armies have reached the aims which they set out to attain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany. As soon as these objectives have been reached and guaranteed, this war will come to an end, but if the war comes to an end a single minute before it will be the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind.

"No doubt we can have peace now at a price. Germany wants peace—even Prussia ardently desires it. They said give us some indemnity for the wrongs we have done, just a little territory here and a little there and just a few privileges in other directions and we will clear out. We are told that if we are prepared to make peace now Germany will restore the independence of Belgium. But who has said so?

"No German statesman has ever said he would restore the independence of Belgium. The German Chancellor came very near to it, but all the junkers fell on him and he received a sound box on the ears from the mailed fist.

"The only terms on which Germany has suggested restoring Belgium are not those of independence, but of vassalage. Then came the doctrine of the status quo and no annexation and no indemnities. No German statesman has accepted even that.

Indemnities and Guarantees.

"But what did indemnity mean? Indemnity is an essential part of the mechanism of civilization in every land and clime. Otherwise what guarantee have we against a repetition? Then, it is said, that is not what you are after. You are after our colonies, and probably Palestine and Mesopotamia. If we had entered into this war purely for the German colonies we would not have raised an army of three or four millions. We could have got them without adding a single battalion to the army.

"Our greatest army is in France. We are there to recover for the people who

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New German Harvest Not Up to Expectations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—There is increasing evidence that the German harvest has not realized expectations.

The Government now announces that no barley or potatoes will be available for cattle fodder from the new harvest. According to report, many farmers have been keeping swine in the hope of fattening them up to the average peacetime weight, namely 200 pounds, after the new harvest.

The Government says it is now time that these swine, averaging 150 pounds, should be given up to the Government.

LONDON, June 29.—According to the Berling Kreuzzeitung of Tuesday, Dr. Georg Michaelis, the Prussian Food Controller, announced that a military house-to-house search for foodstuffs, which were impounded by the Government for general use, resulted in the addition of only about 4 per cent to the existing stocks.

The newspaper adds that the Prussian Minister of Agriculture has appealed in the gravest terms to the public, imploring that every privation be faced until victory, which, he says, will be won, not by the last bullet, but by the last crust.

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK AT OPPY

Capture Trenches on 2,000-Yard Front—Extend Their Gains Near Lens.

GERMANS STRIKE AT VERDUN

Penetrate French Line West of the Meuse—Hot Fighting Also on the Aisne.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 29.—In a violent thunderstorm, whose noise and lightning mingled in an awesome way with the tumult and flame of great artillery, a minor battle broke out last evening around Lens and southward beyond Oppy. The Canadians fought their way into Avion to a line giving them the larger half of the village and driving the enemy back across the swamps to the outer defenses of Lens. Outside Oppy and south of it troops of old English county regiments seized a front-line system of German trenches and captured about 200 prisoners and several guns.

West of Lens some Midland troops stormed and gained a line of trenches which belong to the main defenses of the city, and north of it there was a big raid, which caused great loss of life to the enemy. It was a heavy series of blows falling suddenly upon him, and giving him no time for leisurely retirement to his inner line of defense in Lens.

I saw the beginning of the battle and watched the frightful gunfire until darkness and great banks of smoke blotted out the vision of the mining cities in which the men were fighting through bursting shells. Hours before the battle the big British guns were already in action in a slow slogging way as though at their usual day's business. I stood awhile beside "Old Grandmother," one of the huge British howitzers, and watched her belch forth flame with violent spasms, followed by a concussion which seemed to make one's head blow off, and a high gobbling cry as her monstrous shell went away to the enemy's lines.

"My Lord," said an onlooker, "look!" He pointed at a black smudge crossing the sky, and was astounded because he saw the shell in flight. All around were other big howitzers and guns, and every time they fired there was a beating of the air as by mighty wings and hammer strokes at one's ears so that they were dulled.

Just in front of where I crouched in a shell crater was a shallow wood, the Bois d'Hirondelle, and beyond that La Coulotte, which the Canadians had just taken, and a little way further a long straggle of streets, which is Avion. Leading up to Lens, straight and long, bordered by broken trees, went the Arras-Lens road, and I saw how it crossed the Souchez River by the broken bridge of Leauvette, from which the Canadians were going to make their new attack. The sky became strangely dark, the air still and hushed, the blue dusk crept across the landscape, and the trees of Hirondelle Wood and the towers of Lens blackened. Huge shells from the heavy British howitzers, now away behind us, passed overhead with a noise such as long-tailed comets must have. I watched them burst, raising volumes of ruddy smoke in Avion and Lens. To the right of Lens, by Saulaumines, there was some other kind of explosion, rolling up and up in big, curly clouds.

On the still air there was the drone of many engines. The darkening sky was full of black specks which were British airplanes flying out on reconnoissance over Lens and Avion. German shrapnel puffed about their wings, bursting with little glints of flame, but they flew on. A German sausage balloon staring over the British battlefield took flight and waddled down to earth. A German airplane snapped out a few shots from its machine gun and fled to a safer corner of the sky, which grew darker, with a greenish color on the

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

PRESIDENT STOPS THE PROHIBITION OF BEER AND WINE

Senators, Conferring with Him, Agree to Put Ban Only on Distilled Spirits.

GORE DRAFTS AMENDMENT

Gives Executive Discretionary Power Over Manufacture of Lighter Drinks.

BONE-DRY ADVOCATES YIELD

Food Bill's Passage in Senate by Tuesday Likely—Wilson's Letter Tells Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The tangle over liquor legislation in the Food Administration bill was straightened out today by President Wilson in a conference with Senate Democratic leaders at the White House.

As an outcome of the conference a substitute amendment, which has the President's support, was drafted by Senator Gore, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. This prohibits the manufacture of distilled spirits during the war but allows the making of wine and beer, with discretionary power to the President to put the ban on the lighter drinks whenever he finds it essential to conserve the supply of foodstuffs.

At the conference, which was attended by Senator Martin, Democratic floor leader; Senator Lewis, Democratic whip; Senator Phelan of California, and Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, President Wilson urged that the Senate pass liquor legislation, if it felt there must be such legislation at this time, which would eliminate beer and wines from the ban. He wanted Congress to take conclusive action and not leave it to him to exercise discretionary powers.

Senators Suggest Compromise.

The President was informed by the Senators that the attitude of the Senate was unquestionably against legislation permitting the manufacture of wines and beer if whisky making was forbidden. They urged that the only way to bring about a compromise that would win support from the rabid prohibition element among Democratic Senators so that the bill could be passed was to put in the discretionary feature.

Convinced, as he told the Democratic Senators, that legislation against beer and wine was extremely unwise at this time, the President consented to the discretionary clause being inserted. He urged that to attempt beer and wine prohibition now might have a serious effect upon the temper of the country.

Senator Gore, after conferring with one of the President's conferees, drafted the amendment to the liquor section late this afternoon. It will be offered in the Senate tomorrow morning. Here is the amendment:

Section 12. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes; (b) whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food or feed, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe, and give public notice of, the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time, which shall be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of such vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, except in accordance with the limitations, regulations, and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, or to produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the amount prescribed therefor in such notice.

Prison or Fine Penalties.

The first clause of the section empowers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer the act. A penalty of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment or both is provided for violation of the law.

The substitute amendment retains the section embraced in the Food bill giving the President power to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits, including whisky, gin, rum and brandy, during the war.

As a result of the President's intervention the advocates of tolerant liquor legislation, such as Senator Gore, were convinced tonight that the amendment lifting the ban on beer and light wines would pass the Senate.

Senator Gore expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the outcome of the conference, and believed that it would clear the air and hasten the passage of the Food bill.

Among the Democratic advocates of nation-wide prohibition during the war, who had announced within the last few days that they would vote to prevent the manufacture of beer and wine, as well as whisky, are Senators Vardaman and Sheppard, both of whom, it was said tonight, would vote for the substitute to be offered by Senator Gore. Besides these Senators there are others who come from "dry" States, as Senators Smith of Georgia and Simmons of North Carolina, with still others from the South and West, who will support the Gore amendment.

A Democratic Senator who sounded out opinion in the Senate lobby late today said there was no shadow of doubt that the compromise legislation would be passed. The advocates of the beer and wine amendment even took into account in their calculation the possible hostility of the rabid supporters of "bone-dry" legislation on the Republican side of the Senate.

The White House conference lasted nearly an hour. President Wilson ad-

verted to the necessity of passing the pending Food bill, saying that the food situation in the country was becoming more serious each day. He wanted the Food bill to be passed without delay.

Senator Martin explained that, while the Democratic leaders had hoped to reach a final vote on the bill tomorrow, the interjection of the liquor amendment in the measure by the House had created an awkward situation that seemed extremely difficult to overcome. The President is said to have suggested that the liquor legislation be eliminated from the Food bill if it was an obstacle against passing the food control features. But Senator Martin explained that, once having been put there by the House, it was not possible to get it out. The Senate insisted, now that it was before them, upon disposing of it.

Unwise to Stir Up Country.

Then the President, convinced that there was no alternative except to retain the liquor features in the bill, insisted that it would be extremely unwise to stir up the country with nation-wide prohibition—excepting wine—as was contemplated in the amendment reported out by the Agriculture Committee early in the week. The President dwelt upon the danger in foisting any drastic legislation of that character at a time when the nation must be united in the one idea of winning the war. Allusion was made to the strike of 2,500 workmen in the International Nickel Company at Bayonne, N. J., because they could not get beer. At all hazards, the workmen of the country must be kept content, the President urged, if the maximum of industry was to be attained during the war.

The President was informed that the majority of the Senate appeared to be irrevocably set upon barring the manufacture of whisky for the remainder of the war. He suggested, then, that beer and wine be eliminated from the bill. Senator Martin advised that the only way it could be done, so far as he sensed the attitude of the Senate, was to allow beer and whisky to be made, but to insert a clause giving the President discretionary power to stop it if emergency required. While the President was opposed to any discretionary power being put up to him, he consented to it so as to solve the perplexing problem.

Soon after the Senators left the White House, things began to happen in the Senate lobby. The fact that they had been in conference was already known. Democratic leaders began buttonholing opponents of tolerant liquor legislation, and the President's attitude on the pending amendment was impressed on the recalcitrants. Before the Senate had adjourned it became generally known that more than half of the advocates of nation-wide prohibition on the Democratic side had given in, and would support the compromise.

The Senate, in the meantime, steered clear of debate on the liquor amendment in the Food bill, talking instead on its phase of food control. Only one or two casual allusions were made to liquor, and these were incidental.

The attitude of the Senate on the President's compromise is expected to be shown tomorrow on a vote to accept the amendment of Senator Gore.

Passage by the Senate of the food measure early next week was confidently expected through the prospective elimination of the great contention over liquor. The general legislation will be taken up in detail tomorrow, and by Tuesday leaders expect a final vote. House leaders, active in today's conferences, predicted that body would accede to the President's desire as to beer and wines.

PRESIDENT DEFINES ATTITUDE IN LETTER

Necessary to Eliminate Beer and Wine Prohibition, He Tells Leader of "Drys."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The attitude of President Wilson on the liquor provision of the Food bill was made known formally tonight through the medium of a letter written by him today, in which he said that he had not hesitated, in view of the prospect of long debate over the liquor provision, to urge Senators to consent to the elimination of the amendment prohibiting the manufacture of beer and wine. He made no reference to the manufacture of whisky and other grain-distilled liquors, and it is inferred from this that he does not oppose that prohibition.

The letter was addressed to the Rev. James Cannon, Jr., Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Mr. Cannon had sought through Senator Martin to ascertain the President's views on the liquor provision, and the President's letter was written at Senator Martin's request. Tonight the answer of the Rev. Dr. Cannon was made public. Dr. Cannon asked for time to consult friends of the anti-liquor legislation in the Senate and the House before responding definitely to the President's request that advocates of the legislation consent to the elimination of the beer and wine provision.

The President's letter to Dr. Cannon read as follows:

"The White House, Washington.
"June 29, 1917.

"My Dear Doctor Cannon:

"I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the Food Administration legislation now pending in the Congress.

"I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the nation. Time is of the essence; and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon. In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure.

"Feeling that your committee is actuated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me, I am confident that these considerations will seem to you, as they seem to me, to be imperative.

"With much respect, sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON.

"Rev. James Cannon, Jr., D. D., Chairman, Legislative Committee, Anti-Saloon League of America."

The letter sent by Dr. Cannon to President Wilson tonight follows:

"National Legislative Committee,
"The Anti-Saloon League of America,
"Suite 30-33, Bliss Building,
"Washington, D. C., June 29, 1917.
"President Woodrow Wilson,
"White House, Washington, D. C.
"Dear Mr. President:

"Your letter of date addressed to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, discussing the provisions of the Food Conservation bill now pending in the Senate prohibiting the manufacture of foodstuffs into beer and wine, and requesting that 'the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure,' has been received.

"We recognize the force of any appeal from the President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war. While in response to such appeal, we believe we could speak for the constituency which we represent, we do not think we should be justified in making final reply to your letter until we shall have had conference with the friends of these provisions in the Senate, where the measure is now pending, and in the House of Representatives, where the measure has already been passed.

"We will immediately seek such conference and will follow the same with further reply.

"Sincerely and respectfully yours,
"JAMES CANNON, Jr.,
"A. J. BARTON,
"WAYNE B. WHEELER,
"Legislative Committee Anti-saloon League of America.
"P. A. BAKER,
General Superintendent.
"EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE,
Legislative Superintendent."

HARDWICK ATTACKS BILL.

Says Food Measure Tends to Set Up Autocratic Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A bitter attack on the Food Administration bill was made in the Senate today by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in opposing the power of control conferred upon the President and the Food Administrator. Early in the day Mr. Hardwick's motion of yesterday to refer the bill back to committee to have the control feature modified and to alter the liquor section so as to permit the manufacture of beer and wine was defeated. After that Mr. Hardwick launched into a speech that occupied half the day.

"The powers conferred upon the President in this bill have the tendency to set up a despotic, autocratic authority in this Republic," he said. "The cry that 'the President can do no wrong' is hardly less odious and no less a fallacy than that 'the King can do no wrong.' I'm with my country, right or wrong, but I want to say here, so all the Senators can hear it, that I am with the President only when he is right, and I am against him when he is wrong.

"It will be a sorry day for this Republic when the President may act regardless of the interests or the opinion of his countrymen, and when, for a man to raise his voice against it, would mean lese majeste. If it be treason in wartime to say these things, than I'm guilty of treason."

Senator Hardwick declared the liquor amendment was a "straightjacket for the American people."

Late in the day the Senate took its first vote on the food bill, adopting an amendment to Section 1, to add fertilizer to the articles to be included in the provision against hoarding, monopolization and speculation. The section, as it now reads, includes every character of foodstuffs, fuel, ore, timber, and farm implements.

When the Food bill came up Senator Chamberlain asked unanimous consent that it be voted on at 5 o'clock tomorrow. Senators Borah, Reed, Hardwick, and Lodge objected, on the ground that there were so many features of the bill to be discussed that it could not be hurried through in that time. Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader, suggested that at least one more full day beyond tomorrow ought to be devoted to discussion of the bill. Senator Chamberlain withdrew the motion.

After Senator Hardwick's motion to recommit the bill was lost, reading of the measure for amendments was begun. An amendment introduced by Senator Lewis of Illinois would limit alcoholic content of intoxicating beverages to 10 per cent. after Sept. 1.

Without a roll call the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Smith of Arizona to add news print paper and its products to articles over which Government control is proposed. He said the publishers would, by Federal supervision, receive print paper at reasonable rates. Senator Borah and others declared that extension of control to paper products threatened unlimited Government censorship of the press.

Senator King gave notice of a motion to strike copper from the list, while other Senators proposed amendments extending control to cotton, clothing, leather, and many other articles.

Whether an attempt will be made to keep the House in session continuously after next Tuesday to receive the conference report on the Food Survey bill, sent to conference today, is problematical. Agreement was reached today to begin three-day adjournments tonight until July 9 and transact no business in the meantime, but later Representative Sims of Tennessee who was a party to the first agreement, objected to plans for an agreement reaching beyond next Tuesday.

The first food bill—the one for a survey of supplies and containing measures to stimulate production—which has passed both houses of Congress, went to conference today for adjustment of amendments.

SAYS WORKER MUST HAVE BEER

Gompers Repudiates Statement There Would Be No Strike During War.

Indorsing the course of President Wilson with regard to the nation-wide prohibition agitation, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address last night at a meeting of the Central Federated Union in East Eighty-fourth Street, that the habits of the people should not be changed because of the war. The workingman, he said, is entitled to beer and light wine and should not be deprived of the beverages. Part of Mr. Gompers's remarks were devoted to an attack upon "a certain element in New York that is trying to put the American Federation of Labor out of business," although he admitted that he did not know the reason for such activity.

The working men and women of the country are prepared for the war struggle, Mr. Gompers said, but he urged that they be not overworked in consequence of the unusual economic condition facing the country, and that their wages be not cut down. He repudiated a statement recently accredited to him that there will be no strike during the war.

REALTY BOARD PROTESTS.

Says Prohibition Would Cost New York Millions in Revenue.

The Real Estate Board of New York sent the following telegram to Senator Gore yesterday:

"June 29, 1917.

"Hon. Thomas P. Gore,
"Chairman Senate Agriculture Committee,
"Washington, D. C.

"The Real Estate Board of New York, representing millions of taxables in this city and State, protests against injecting prohibition into war legislation. Is on record that prohibition should be made a State matter. Would indorse proper control of distilled liquors as war measure, but entire prohibition of beer and wines is unwise and unreasonable.

"If, as stated, proposed plan would cost $520,000,000, including loss of revenue of $140,000,000, Congress should give this serious consideration. New York City and State would lose millions in revenue and deficit would fall on real estate already greatly overburdened. Enforced unemployment also a factor.

"REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK.
"Laurence McGuire, President."

RESTAURANTS TO SAVE FOOD.

New York Caterers to Form Initial Organization.

To aid in the conservation of food, Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be the national food director, has asked for the organization of the 6,500 restaurants in New York City as the first step in a national movement for saving food in hotels and restaurants. This request was made in a conference in Washington yesterday, attended by a joint committee representing the Society of Restaurateurs and the Hotel Men's Association.

Mr. Hoover told of his plans to organize all purveyors of food and asked the restaurateurs and hotel men of New York to take the lead. They are to report to him on July 10 upon their success in getting all the restaurants and hotels in New York into the organization, and then a national campaign is to be begun. When the organization has been perfected the Director will ask that it have a representative in Washington, who will advise the Director and co-ordinate the efforts of restaurateurs in food conservation.

No effort will be made to limit the number of courses, as England has done, Mr. Hoover said he thought that plan unwise, since it forced increased consumption of the very staples that the Government wished to save. He said the calves, lambs, and all young animals should be allowed to grow, so that there would be no waste, and he urged that oysters, fish, lobsters, and foods not shipped abroad be served in abundance. He said also that potatoes might be eaten freely.

As he has said before in statements given to the public, Mr. Hoover urged the saving of wheat and cereals. He spoke also of the need of saving pork and its by-products, because, he said, one of the greatest needs of the starving, emaciated children in Europe was an abundance of fat and oil to restore their health. He told of the efforts to organize all the great soap factories so that oils might be saved, and there is to be a national campaign to urge the public not to waste soap or fat.

"He told us we must increase exports of food to our Allies more than 40 per cent. and that the country must sacrifice to make up that margin," said a restaurantman who attended the conference.

CABINET DISCUSSES LICENSING EXPORTS

Cereals, Certain Meat and Fish, Lumber, Iron, and Steel May Be Put Under Ban.

NEUTRAL AGENTS WORRIED

Try to Prove That Their Countries Have Not Aided Germany with American Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A discussion of the necessary commodities to be included in the first proclamation by President Wilson in connection with the regulation of exports was said to have been taken up today at the Cabinet meeting. Some of the members are in favor of embargoing many articles in addition to coal and wheat, and the President was reported to be of the same mind. No decision was announced, as all of the officials refused to discuss the proclamation pending a formal announcement from the White House, which will come as soon as an agreement is reached.

Cereals, certain meats and fish, lumber, iron, and steel, were among the articles which some of the officials would like to see placed under the ban at once, according to one report. To take up the work of licensing exports on such a broad scale, however, would require complicated machinery, and every effort is being made now to determine whether this can be done. Whatever the present decision, there seems little doubt that within a short time the scope of the regulation of exports will be broad.

One of the principal purposes in connection with feeding America and keeping down prices by preventing unnecessary exports is to prevent Germany from obtaining supplies through neutral countries. This question is being studied closely and figures will soon be in the hands of the Government officials which will show the actual conditions abroad in this regard.

Wheat Control Expected.

There was every indication today that the control of the wheat output of the country would be accomplished when the exports proclamation was completed and Congress gave powers under the Food Administration bill.

Cable advices made public reported a big drop in the visible supply of breadstuffs in the Argentine from last year, emphasizing the need of granting unusual power so that the United States might dictate the situation.

The Administration, firm in its intention to check the movement of supplies from the European neutral countries to Germany, is anxious at the same time that no injustice be done to neutrals. It is realized that any program for rationing opens itself to many abuses.

Switzerland, for instance, receives its entire coal supply from Germany in exchange for home-produced food products. If the United States declines to grant licenses for grain exports to Switzerland unless the Swiss cease exporting food products to Germany, Switzerland will have to go through the Winter with an inadequate coal supply.

Sweden, which exports to Germany large numbers of Diesel engines and a large amount of iron ore, also gets grain from the United States. Since Sweden, however, is dependent on Germany for few staples, this situation may be met by licensing grain shipments to Sweden if the Swedes will sell their iron ore and Diesels to England.

The question of tonnage, too, presents a complicated problem. Coal probably will be put under license in the first proclamation. As bunker coal will be licensed this arrangement gives the United States and Great Britain together a firm control of both allied and neutral shipping. The disposal of neutral tonnage and a score of other complexities must be worked out before a definite policy is adopted. Plans for diverting Japan's tonnage to transatlantic service are to be considered before a final decision is made as to a program.

Pleas Made for Neutrals.

Diplomatic representatives here of the European neutrals are making every effort to convince this Government that their countries have not taken advantage of heavy imports from the United States to trade with Germany. The Netherlands Government, particularly, is disturbed over what its representatives declare is an effort to force it from its position of neutrality. Only two hours distant from one of the great belligerents, that country, its representatives have told American officials, is in the most difficult position of all the neutrals.

The Netherlands representatives have presented facts regarding Dutch imports designed to show that the large increase in food shipments received from America is explained by a reduction in imports from other countries. In 1912, their figures purported to show, Dutch imports totaled 123,500,000 pounds, while in 1915 they amounted to only 51,500,000 pounds.

Holland claims the legal right to export freely the great quantity of perishables she produces. Germany, it is contended, is the natural market for these products, which England does not want, and in exchange for which Germany supplies coal and iron.

GIBBONS URGES FOOD SAVING.

Cardinal's Letter Is to be Read Throughout Archdiocese.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter to all the Catholic priests in the archdiocese to be read Sunday to their congregations, calls on the housewives to enter into the spirit of conservation of food. The Cardinal says:

"The housewives of the land are the high and responsible agents of the Government in the furtherance of these plans. In their willing service alone can the Government find strength and comfort. We are sure that they will recognize the dignity and responsibility of the office with which they are charged, and that, by their earnest efforts, they will hearten the nation in its hour of stress.

"Surely the cause is a noble one. As such it should engage not only the loyalty, but also the enthusiastic co-operation of all who glory in the double title of American and Christian.

"Now the officials of our Government seriously warn us that unless self restraint in the consumption of food is to be generally exercised, this glorious ideal must fail of accomplishment."

Repeating the statements made by Mr. Hoover in recent appeals and the reference to the enormous waste by Americans, the Cardinal says:

"These astonishing figures lend countenance to the saying that a French or German family could be supported upon the food which an American family throws away.

"I confidently call upon all the Catholics of this archdiocese to lend their fullest co-operation to the officers of our Government in their laudable endeavors to conserve the resources of the country, remembering, 'that there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God.'"

ASSAILS PROHIBITION LOBBY

Representative Meeker, Ex-Clergyman, Tells of Paid Reformers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In an hour's speech in the House today Representative Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri assailed the prohibition amendment in the Food Control bill as "a menace and a threat against American liberty and democracy."

Mr. Meeker said the inclusion of the prohibition amendment in the bill was "a frenzy of crocodile tears, ignorant voting, and without thought of what this would mean to the nation's life in its hour of peril."

The prohibition legislation, he contended, was of vast advantage to the patent medicine manufacturers, and would increase the value of their capital stock from $70,000,000 to $700,000,000. Mr. Meeker said that in a list of 746 patent medicines the percentage of alcohol contained ranged from eight-tenths of 1 per cent. to 93 per cent., and no prohibitory legislation had been directed against such medicines.

"Are they not covered by the pure food law?" asked Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

"They are not," said Mr. Meeker. "I tried to get the list from the officials who administer the pure food and drug law, and they did not have it."

Mr. Meeker arraigned the "prohibition lobby," asserting that there was an army of paid "reformers," and that approximately 1,000 men representing churches and various organizations were paid for urging prohibition. Mr. Meeker, a former minister of the Gospel, charged that the Church as an institution was attempting to dominate the Government.

"In the name of reform," exclaimed Mr. Meeker, "in the name of common decency, in the name of common sense, I say to you, if you permit this prohibition amendment to go in with an exemption of patent medicines you have made a bid that all men shall go into the business of converting alcohol into patent medicines. And they will escape all tax.

"We face the question today of whether there is statesmanship and courage enough in the American Congress to keep from insulting the American people and the American soldier. If this sort of legislation keeps up it will not be long before we will try to legislate sex out of business."

Mr. Meeker said the maintenance of personal liberty in this country was one of the biggest problems before the country today, and the time had come to halt such hypocritical, unjust, and confiscatory legislation as was proposed as a rider to the Food Control bill.

FOOD EXPORTS INCREASE.

Totalled $104,000,000 in May, $5,000,000 More Than Previous Month.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—American foodstuffs exports in May reached a value of $104,000,000, a considerable increase over previous months as shown today in Department of Commerce statistics. Shipments were greater by $5,000,000 than in April and $20,000000 in March. During the eleven months ending with May the country shipped abroad $833,000,000 worth of food, as against $744,000,000 in the same period the year before.

Grain exports fell off in May, but flour shipments were heavier, as were exports of meats, meat products, and vegetable oils. All breadstuffs shipments in May were valued at $61,000,000, against $58,500,000; meats were valued at $41,000,000, against $37,000,000 in April.

MORE POWER FOR RHONDDA.

Food Controller Now May Requisition Output of Army Factory.

LONDON, June 29.—The Official Gazette tonight publishes an Order in Council conferring upon Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, identical powers under the Defense of the Realm act with those already possessed by the Admiralty and Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions for requisitioning supplies and controlling prices.

Baron Rhondda will now be able to requisition the whole or part of the output of any factory, paying prices therefor based on the cost of production, with the addition of a reasonable pre-war rate of profit, regardless of the prices ruling in the open market.

"While we should not be too optimistic regarding the food situation, for we cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth, there is no fear at present that the Germans will force England to adopt compulsory rationing because of their submarine campaign," Baron Rhondda said to the American correspondents today.

Baron Rhondda added that the voluntary rationing system was working admirably, and the crops of the country were doing well. In regard to his plans for food control, he declared that he was first of all going to consider the interests of the consumer, and he was very sanguine that he would be able to abolish excessive profits in foodstuffs and to reduce prices. Referring to the American Food bill, Baron Rhondda said:

"I am watching the final stages of American food legislation with profound interest and admiration for its comprehensiveness and farsightedness. When the Senate settles many knotty points that were bound to arise, and when food administration becomes part of the American governmental machinery, all the Entente allied food Ministries will be able to make their provisions for the future, both as regards the supply and the price, with a greater degree of certainty."

CHEAPER HARD COAL FOR CONSUMER NEXT

Anthracite Dealers to be Summoned to Work Out Plan for Cut in Price.

WARNS DECATUR OPERATORS

Committee Puts Its Foot Down on Rise in Violation of Compact on Bituminous Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Government is contemplating definite action to reduce the cost of anthracite coal to the consumer, a step which may result in a tremendous saving to the people of the United States.

Conferences between officials and operators which ended yesterday dealt with bituminous coal, used largely in factories, by the Government, and on railroads and steam transportation lines. The next move will be to bring down the price of coal used in many hundreds of thousands of homes—a saving which will be felt directly by the people. In this connection, an official statement issued by the Committee on Public Information said:

"It was also intimated by a Government official that anthracite deliveries and prices to consumers would be further improved before Winter sets in, because of the further regulation of jobbing rates for carload lots, of railroad facilities, and the reduction of margins paid retailers, which is the next step to be undertaken, with the co-operation of representatives of the retailers in country and cities, by the Coal Production Committee, the Federal Trade Commission, and Secretary Lane.

"'Consumers,' this official said, 'can feel assured that every effort will be made to have voluntary regulation of the highest order and that prices therefore in all probability will be lower than they are.'"

The Federal Trade Commission two months ago took up the subject of reduced prices with the anthracite dealers and obtained lower prices at the mine. A further readjustment will now be sought. Efforts will also be made to cut down materially undue profits of the jobber and the retailer.

Ready to Deal Arbitrarily.

It was made known today that the Government officials and members of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense would be prepared to deal arbitrarily with operators, jobbers, and others who sought to avoid the self-imposed regulations accepted by the majority.

Just how far these officials can go under the law was not made clear. It was stated that any who attempted to profit by the patriotic effort of certain operators, jobbers, and retailers would be called upon to face public opinion and that there would be no hesitancy in pointing them out to the country.

Coal price reductions agreed on yesterday by the country's bituminous producers at a conference with Government officials will be strictly enforced.

With the weight of the industry's approval behind the agreement and certain of the fact that the Government will take control if it is not lived up to, the Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense will take quick measures to prevent any wavering. Today the committee warned operators at Decatur, Ill., who raised their prices beyond the limit set, that the industry would not stand for their action.

The Coal Committee has given each of its twenty-six members supervision of one coal production district, and every man will be held responsible for prices in his territory. The Federal Trade Commission will be called on for aid if difficulties arise.

Bituminous jobbers will not be allowed to raise coal prices beyond the mine price, with the addition of the freight and their profit of 25 cents a ton. If a consumer has difficulty in getting coal, and finds he can get it only by paying some jobber more than the 25 cents profit, the Coal Committee can be appealed to, and will see that he gets coal direct from the mine at the mine price.

The new prices will not apply in export trade, and will not disturb existing contracts. Export prices, it is believed, however, may be affected if the American Government and its allies get together on an agreement to stabilize prices between all the allied countries.

Rearranged Freight Hauls.

One method of equalizing bituminous prices to the consumer will be sought in a rearrangement of freight hauls. Some Middle Western operators are said to be selling now in the East, while Eastern operators are delivering their product in the Middle West. The Coal Committee plans an entire rearrangement of shipments to be worked out with the aid of the War Railroad Board.

The coal shortage, members of the Coal Committee insist, is due entirely to inadequate car service. Bituminous mines produced last year 500,000,000 tons, working 200 days. With enough cars and working 300 days this year it is estimated that the production will reach 750,000,000.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee continued its hearings today on legislation giving the Government power to take over coal mines. National prohibition, J. D. A. Morrow of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association told the committee, would increase production and go far toward relieving the present shortage. Railroad representatives will be heard by the committee tomorrow.

The price agreement reached with the bituminous operators does not affect contracts now in effect, many of which extend over a period of several months.

DECATUR, Ill., June 29.—With the news from Washington that coal operators had decided to reduce prices, Decatur's operators today increased the price of coal 55 cents, or to $3.90 a ton at the mine.

"Wages for miners and other costs of production have increased steadily in the last year," said J. H. Corzine, manager of the Decatur coal shaft, today, "and that is the reason for our increase. It costs more to mine coal in Decatur than it does at other Illinois points where the veins of coal are thicker."

HINTS AT PRICE REVISION.

G. H. Cushing Thinks Higher Level for Coal May Come Later.

Concerning the prices fixed by the coal conference at Washington, George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, said last night:

"The prices are satisfactory to the coal men as temporary or Summer prices. Later, when all the facts are in, they may have to be revised to a higher level. For example, the United States Government gets by the new plan all of its coal at $2.50 per net ton at the mines. This is 50 cents a ton below the ruling price to other users. The nation, all told, buys only 3,600,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal. Of this 1,750,000 tons will go to the United States Navy. All of this navy coal will have to be supplied by the smokeless operators who were not in the conference."

Mr. Cushing called attention to the fact that a big and important group of the smokeless operators are now being tried in the Federal District Court, and that an effort to have the trial postponed so that they might attend the conference had failed. He said that the smokeless operators, to satisfy the demands of the navy and of our allies, would have to retire from the large and profitable Western markets, which were won by them at great expense.

"To regain those markets at the end of the war, if they ever can be regained, will cost the smokeless operators tremendous sums of money in increased selling expenses," he continued. "No provision is made for that cost. A later revision must be made to cover it."

Mr. Cushing said that the problem was not the cost of coal, but the supply. He explained this by saying:

"Last year the nation produced 500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. The mines worked 230 days. This year the demand is for 575,000,000 tons. The daily production has not been increased. Therefore to supply the demand this year the mines must work an average of 259 days."

Mr. Cushing feared that the consumers, no longer face to face with the danger of rising prices, would do no Summer buying. He thought the nation faced this problem:

"Far more speed in moving coal must be made in the remaining months of Summer or the Coal Committee in charge of the whole question at Washington will have to refuse next Fall a supply of coal to those factories which are producing luxuries, pleasure automobiles, for example, so that the more urgent needs can be satisfied."

NEWSPAPERS PRAISE ACTION BY BRAZIL

Assert Their Country Has Won Great Moral Victory in Ending State of Neutrality.

JOINS CIVILIZATION'S CAUSE

Now in a Period of Belligerent Expectancy, Showing She Is on Side of Germany's Enemies.

RIO JANEIRO, June 29.—The newspapers express the greatest satisfaction over the decision of President Braz and Foreign Minister Pocanha to revoke Brazilian neutrality in favor of the Entente Allies. The Courriere de Manha looks upon this revocation as the logical outcome of Brazil's external policy and the official recognition of a condition that already existed.

"We are firmly resolved to defend during the war our interests on sea," the newspaper declares, "and to co-operate, when peace comes, toward the revising of maritime law. The purely American phase of our policy was managed with exceptional skill by Nilo Pocanha who, with the same success, will lead us to a new and larger stage."

A Razão is of the opinion that Brazil has won a great moral victory by joining the cause of civilization. This newspaper says the country has redeemed all the mistakes of the past, its inertia, and pusillanimity.

O Paiz, under the title of "At Last," asserts that the decree in favor of the Entente has conferred on Brazil's international position the true character of belligerency. The article says:

"We are in a period of belligerent expectancy. Brazil does not confine herself to the declaration that she does not side with Germany. She shows that she is on the side of Germany's enemies. Her political orientation is from now on perfectly obvious. Common sense and dignity have prevailed, and we are progressing fearlessly in the right direction."

The Jornal do Comercio declares that the Brazilian Government, which spontaneously achieved a solidarity with the United States, could not lose sight of the principal reason for the conflict between Germany and America.

"The main fact is that the right of neutrals to carry on commercial intercourse among themselves had been violated," the newspaper explains. "The attitude of Brazil, as expressed by the new decree, is the logical consequence of Germany's acts.

"The support given by Brazil to the policy of the great northern republic has united all of the Americas. The injustice of the German aggression led us to sympathize with and to support the United States. It was only natural that sooner or later we should meet on a common ground with the nations of the Old World faithful to the same ideals. Yesterday's decree came naturally as a thing that had to be."

A Noticia declares that the decree means the Government claims for itself the faculty of directing the country's external policy. In fulfilling this duty, the newspaper adds, the Government does not innovate, but it confines itself to developing the thought of the Brazilian Congress.

House Passes Priority Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Priority Shipping bill, designed to give the President power to direct the movements of shipments during the war, passed recently by the Senate, was passed by the House today with amendments to make clear that the provisions against interference with the movements of trains are not directed at strikes and to prevent pooling.

WRITING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
Story of the famous document, how it came to be drafted by Jefferson, facsimile manuscripts, corrections and omissions, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

GUARD MAY GO TO FRANCE SOON

Continued from Page 1.

about 125,000. Under the original plan, 10,000 would be required for the National Guard, which is too large a proportion to be secured under any circumstances.

The Government, it was learned today, already is taking steps to look after the comfort of the troops in France in addition to its regular military preparations. The State Department has asked that the French duty on tobacco be remitted for supplies sent to the American forces there. Great Britain secured a similar agreement at the outbreak of the war, as the high French duties, if imposed on soldiers' luxuries, would have been almost prohibitive.

The action is important, as the time will soon come when the relatives and friends of men at the front will want to send over such dainties as shipping space will allow. A precedent for withdrawal of the import tax on these will have been established.

TROOPS TO GO IN NOVEMBER.

General Wood Says Those Now in Camp Will Be Sent Abroad Then.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.—"Prepare! Prepare! Prepare!" This was the message brought to Memphis by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who arrived in this city this morning to inspect a number of proposed sites for a National Guard camp.

"The regiments from the Southern States and the other units now being formed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the South will go to the front in France about November," said General Wood when asked when he thought the Tennessee soldiers would leave for France. He added:

"Those troops that are in training camps now will be ready to embark for France at that time. When these troops land in France and take their places in the trenches, believe me, the Kaiser will know we intend to do our damndest."

General Wood is enthusiastic over indications of the apparent re-entry of Russia in the war.

"I knew Russia could not conserve her own liberty and democracy when these very principles throughout the world are trembling for life," he said, "without fighting for them. Our burden in the war will be greatly lessened when Russia's strong army strikes again at Germany. And our victory will be all the greater with her help."

CABLES FROM EUROPE NOT YET CENSORED

Proposed Control of Incoming Messages Likely to be Extended to Outgoing Dispatches.

The censorship of incoming cable messages from Europe by the War Department, which was announced by Secretary Baker as a result of what he regarded as the premature publication of the arrival of General Pershing's troops in France, has not yet been put into effect. Both at the offices of the cable censorship, now under the direction of the Navy Department—but soon, according to Washington dispatches, to be acting for the War Department also—and at the headquarters of the Atlantic cable companies it was said that no instructions had been received.

At present cablegrams either to or from Europe are not censored in this country. All the cable lines from America to Europe pass through either British or French territory and are subject to the censorship of those powers, and it has been the attitude of the American Government so far that our allies might be relied on to intercept any doubtful matter. Cablegrams to Central and South America and to points in the Pacific are censored in this country.

The censorship, as so far enforced, applies only to military, naval, and shipping movements. Nothing else is revised by the American censors. And there is a growing feeling among many Government officials that action should be taken to extend the field of the censorship to cover cable dispatches sent out of this country. German correspondents in the United States have been sending to pro-German papers in Central and South America and the Scandinavian countries, as well as to Germany through European neutral lands, dispatches telling of discontent, of popular uprisings and riots, of anti-conscription and anti-Liberty Loan feeling in this country which are, purely and simply, inventions, but which are appearing in the papers to which they are sent in neutral countries and also in the German press, as may be judged from excerpts cabled over.

There is no check on such misleading cablegrams to South America, except that provided by the American censor, whose power has not been used as yet to curb them. It has apparently been supposed that the British and French censorships would stop such messages on their way to Europe, but many instances are at hand in which they have not done so. It is asserted by students of the press of the European and American neutral nations that a systematic campaign of misrepresentation of American conditions has obtained wide publicity in other countries. Whether or not the War Department's proposed censorship on incoming cablegrams may be extended later on to outgoing messages with the object of stopping this propaganda is not known.

Some Day when you are all doubled up with cramps and pains you'll think of Bell-ans and you'd better get a 25c package now and be prepared. It's harmless

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

INSTRUCTS DRAFT BOARDS.

Governor Notifies Jersey Officials President Has Appointed Them.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Governor Edge today notified all of the 105 Boards of Exemption under the selective army draft law of their formal appointment by the President, and at the same time forwarded to them detailed and final instructions and the blanks for their work. The Governor has fixed Monday, July 2, as the final day on which the various boards may complete their organization and begin the work of comparing each registration card, certifying to the copy thereof and numbering the cards in preparation for the drawing that will determine the individuals in the local boards' jurisdiction who are to be selected.

The War Department has fixed July 7 as the day on which all this important work must be finished and everything be ready for the next move. The Governor's instruction to the boards is very minute, and seemingly there is no point that is not covered. There are 310 members of the boards and upward of 300,000 cards to be compared, copied, and numbered. When the work of the local boards is complete they will post lists of all persons registered in their districts, together with the final number allotted to each individual.

APPEAL TO SMALL GROCERS.

Defense Council Asks Them and Butchers to Restrict Deliveries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Retail butchers and grocers and proprietors of dry goods and department stores all over the country were asked today in a letter sent out by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense to aid in an effort to release men for war service, and cut down prices by restricting deliveries.

The board held that the average cost of delivery was 3 per cent. of the gross sales of retail butchers and grocers and a big item in the conduct of department stores. One delivery a day over each route was suggested, as a compromise.

Dealers were asked to display in their windows signs which read: "Carry your own! Be patriotic!"

It is held by the board that at least 100,000 men could be released for Government service and millions of dollars saved by reducing deliveries.

FAVOR GRADUATED TAX.

Senators May Substitute It for Flat Impost on Excess Profits.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Graduated instead of flat taxes upon excess profits in the War Revenue bill were discussed and generally approved today by the Senate Finance Committee. The graduated rates proposed were from 12 to 35 per cent., with the higher rates upon "swollen" profits.

Formal action was deferred until later, with the prospect that the graduated tax plan would be adopted as a substitute for the House flat rate of 16 per cent.

The committee expects to report the bill to the Senate Monday.

BUILD NEW CURTISS PLANT.

Airplane Factory and School Established at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Boat Company of Buffalo is erecting a plant here for the construction of airplanes, which will be in operation within six weeks. A school for the training of young men for military service will be held in conjunction with the factory.

This station will be run with the three other plants owned by the company in the fulfillment of Government contracts. The Curtiss concern is said to have a substantial share of the orders to supply 65,000 airplanes contemplated for service abroad.

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SAYS SCULL HELD COCCHI NOT INVOLVED

Continued from Page 1.

a wrist watch and ring. I told him that the girl cashed a check for $25 on the morning before her disappearance, spent a few dollars for household supplies, and left the remainder at her home when she went out for her skates, taking less than $1 with her. I also told him that I found Ruth skating in Van Cortlandt Park with her sister on the day before, that I skated some with Ruth myself, and that, when we found her skates to have become dull, I advised her to have them sharpened.

Scull Combated Abduction Theory.

"All of this seemed to me to show that when Ruth left her home for the last time she was going on a natural errand and intended to return within a short time; but Deputy Commissioner Scull spent most of his time combating my information with general ideas. He said that there was no such thing as the abduction of a strong, healthy girl; that in all of his experience he had never come across a case of real abduction in which the girl was taken away against her will and was forced to remain away. He said that Ruth Cruger could not have been taken away against her will, and insisted that, because of the situation of Cocchi's shop, she could not have been attacked there. I told him that I thought she could have been attacked in the shop; that she could have been drugged there and removed in the basket of a motor cycle. Deputy Commissioner Scull said that if the police spent time in following an abduction theory valuable time would be lost in the search for the girl. It was his idea and desire, he said, to return the girl to her parents.

"When I attempted to persuade him that the girl had been unable to return to her parents, he said, 'Don't you want to find that she was abducted?' I replied, 'I know her parents want that girl, and the facts which I have given you I have given you simply as facts.'

"I told Mr. Scull that the key to the situation rested in Cocchi's hand, and he replied, 'That man had nothing to do with the case.' He promised, however, to give the theory of abduction consideration."

Mr. Ward said that he had a talk with Captain Cooper on Feb. 26 or 27 and told him what he had told Mr. Scull. He said that Captain Cooper advanced no positive theory, but when asked to concentrate his efforts on the search for Cocchi said, "Cocchi is an honest man. He has nothing to do with the case."

When Captain Cooper took the stand he denied that he had spoken to Mr. Ward as quoted, but could not remember many of the details of the conversation. Also he could not remember even the substance of conversations with Mr. Scull, Detective Sergeants McGee and Lagarenne, Policemen Haggerty and Ochsenhirt, and others with whom he talked about Ruth Cruger and Cocchi.

"I don't think you are helping me very much and I don't think you want to in this point," exclaimed Commissioner Wallstein when questioning Cooper concerning his talk with motor cycle policemen. The witness protested that he had every desire to assist the investigation, and Mr. Wallstein replied: "It is inconceivable to me that a man who wants to be of assistance should not remember more than you do."

When the examination of witnesses was ended for the day Commissioner Wallstein announced that he would not resume this part of his investigation until 10:30 o'clock next Thursday morning.

When Deputy Police Commissioner Scull was asked to comment upon the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Pattison, he said:

"I have read a newspaper report of Dr. Pattison's testimony before Commissioner Wallstein concerning the conversation I had with him. He evidently misunderstood the weight which I gave to the different possible theories as to Miss Cruger's disappearance. He asked me especially why it was that any weight was given to the theory that she might have gone away of her own accord, and I explained frankly how in detective work we must consider all possible theories and reject no one until it was clear that it had no foundation in fact.

"I explained to Dr. Pattison that this theory must not be lost sight of by the detectives, but I did not mean to convey the impression that the work of the police was in any way limited to this one theory. As a matter of fact, we tried to work on every theory possible and run down each one as thoroughly as we could."

Mr. Scull had no comment to make last night on the testimony of Mr. Ward.

To Press Extradition Fight.

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he had engaged by cable the services of one of the most eminent attorneys in Italy to represent the county in the proceedings looking to the extradition of Cocchi. While declining to divulge the name of the attorney, the District Attorney admitted that the same lawyer successfully had represented the county in the negotiations for the return of Antonio Cardinale, an important witness in the Baff case, who fled to Italy following the murder of the poultry dealer.

In anticipation of an insanity defense to keep Cocchi abroad Mr. Swann instructed his Italian counsel to engage the best alienists obtainable. Mr. Swann expects a report on Cocchi's condition from the attorney during the week.

Edward Fish, the private detective, frequently mentioned by Mrs. Cocchi as one of her husband's closest friends, went to Police Headquarters yesterday, accompanied by A. I. Nova, his attorney, and said that he understood he was wanted. Later he visited the Criminal Court Building and was questioned for more than an hour by Assistant District Attorney Dooling. Fish admitted that he was a personal friend of Cocchi, and said he was horrified when he read in the papers that Cocchi had confessed to the murder of Ruth Cruger.

The witness also admitted to Mr. Dooling that he had told Captain Cooper that Cocchi was a respected and an honorable man. He did not remember the last time he saw Cocchi, but promised to look up his records and try to fix the date. Fish branded as false the report that he had advised Mrs. Cocchi to refuse to give the authorities information concerning her husband. He will be examined again today.

A stir was caused at Police Headquarters and the Fifth Branch Detective Bureau last night when Mrs. Grace Humiston reported that information had come to her that the body of a girl had been taken to a saloon in the Bronx. Mrs. Humiston's informant gave the number of the automobile that brought the girl to the place. Police investigation disclosed that a girl had fainted in the office of a physician, who took her to her home in his motor.

CAN'T BELIEVE SON GUILTY.

Confession Fails to Convince the Father of Cocchi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOLOGNA, June 29.—Giocondo Cocchi, father of Alfredo Cocchi, confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, the New York schoolgirl, is an old man, but well preserved, strong, and intelligent. He asserted that he could not believe his son was guilty.

"He wouldn't have been such a fool," he said, "as to come here, where everybody knows him. Once escaped, he would have remained where he landed under an assumed name. Even if he had been arrested for lack of a passport, it would have been almost impossible to identify him, considering how well he speaks English. Nobody would have taken him for an Italian."

When it was remarked that his son had confessed the crime the father said:

"I cannot believe it. I won't believe it until I hear it with my own ears. It seems all the more impossible because Alfredo, among all my children, resembled most his mother, Augusta, who was a saintly woman. She died while I was in America on a visit to my son. Before she became ill she wrote to me that, having heard of quarrels between her son and her daughter-in-law, she intended to go to America to pacify them, despite her aversion to leaving her native town."

The whole population of Bologna expresses great indignation over the fact that the criminal is a native of this town. The town wishes to repudiate him as a son, and desires America to understand that its condemnation of Cocchi is even more severe than that pronounced in America.

The notoriety attending the case of Cocchi is especially distasteful to the city at this time, when the Italian mission is in the United States and when Bologna University has just conferred a degree on President Wilson. The popular idea is that it would be a good thing to permit Cocchi to be extradited so that Bologna might be rid of the entire affair.

BOLOGNA, June 28, (Delayed.)—Alfredo Cocchi is now in solitary confinement in a dark dungeon on a diet of bread and water. Cocchi originally was placed in the mediaeval tower prison with other prisoners, who, acting for the police, tried to induce him to tell something about the crime after attempting to gain his confidence. Their failure to get Cocchi to talk was followed by his removal to the solitary cell.

Each morning and afternoon Cocchi is brought before the examining Magistrate. Evidently this continuing ordeal is wearing on him, as it is learned that he succeeded in smuggling a note to a relative, in which he wrote:

"Get them to leave me alone and not try to make me talk. I am suffering too much. I am ready to serve my sentence in prison, but wish to do so in Italy, my beloved country. I do not wish to die in a foreign land in the dreadful electric chair."

FIND GIRL LONG MISSING.

Man Charged with Abducting Her Arrested in Yonkers.

Miss Ruth Winsheimer, 16 years old, who disappeared from her home at 30 Leonard Place, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, on Nov. 1 last, was found yesterday by Detective Scheuning of the Fifth Branch Bureau. The girl's father, John Winsheimer, giving up hope of the Yonkers police finding his daughter, yesterday appealed to the Bronx authorities.

A man describing himself as Charles Marsten, 37 years old, a bookkeeper, of 52 Edgewood Avenue, Yonkers, was arrested in connection with the case and was charged with abduction. Miss Winsheimer was with him at the time and is held as incorrigible.

According to Detective Scheuning, Marsten and the girl engaged furnished rooms at 811 East 216th Street, the Bronx. Scheuning also said that more than a score of letters from young women were found in Marsten's pockets.

REPORT 4 BIG SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

American Liner Under British Registry Is Said to be Among the Victims.

TWO CUNARDERS ALSO LOST

New York Cargoes Were Being Carried by Two of the Vessels—Boston Agents Hear of Loss.

BOSTON, June 29.—The torpedoing and sinking of four large British cargo-carrying steamers was announced today in advices to the local insurance offices. The steamers were the Ultonia of the Cunard Line, of 6,593 tons; the Haverford of the American Line, of 7,493 tons; the Buffalo of the Wilson Line, of 4,106 tons, and the Manistee, another Cunard vessel. No details of the losses were given and no mention was made of the fate of the crews.

It was believed by steamship agents here that some or all of the vessels may have been included in the list of sinkings announced from London Wednesday night.

The Ultonia and Manistee, it was said, were bound with cargoes of grain and other food supplies from New York for English ports and the Buffalo was returning from Hull for New York. The Haverford has been engaged in the Philadelphia-Liverpool service, but there was no information at hand tonight to show where she was bound when torpedoed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The steamship Haverford sailed from this port for Liverpool about five weeks ago with a general cargo, and shipping men were of the opinion that she was sunk while on the return voyage. The Haverford formerly carried passengers as well as freight regularly between this port and Liverpool, but for more than a year has carried freight exclusively. While it is known that her crew was a large one, shipping records, under censorship regulations, do not show the exact number of men.

Neither the steamship Ultonian or the Manistee, reported torpedoed and sunk, carried passengers or troops, according to representatives of the Cunard Line here, who had not been officially informed last night of the loss of the two vells.

The American Line steamship Haverford, which was under British registry, was said to be the largest American Line vessel which has yet fallen prey to a submarine. She was built at Clydebank, Scotland, in 1901 and was 531 feet long.

FIVE FRENCH STEAMERS WERE SUNK LAST WEEK

Arrivals and Sailings in Same Period Totaled 2,057—One Fishing Vessel Lost.

PARIS, June 29.—Two French merchantment of more than 1,600 tons and three of less than that size were sunk by submarines or mines in the week ended June 24, according to the weekly announcement issued here today. In that time there were 1,088 arrivals at French ports and 969 sailings. The official report reads:

"Merchantmen entering French ports during the week ended June 24, 1,088; cleared, 969.

"Merchantmen of 1,600 tons or more sunk by submarines or mines, 2; of less than 1,600 tons, 3.

"Merchantmen attacked by submarines without success, 3.

"One fishing boat was sunk during the week ended June 10.

"A French steamer, between France and Algeria, was fired upon by a submarine without result. A French steamer, on June 23, fired upon a submarine which had sunk a vessel within sight of the Spanish coast. On the same day a submarine fired two torpedoes against a French steamer coming from the Mediterranean, which avoided them by manoeuvring."

German Steamer Sunk by a Mine.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—It is reported that the German steamer Westfalen, bound from Rotterdam to Copenhagen, struck a mine this morning, near Terschelling, outside Dutch territorial waters, and sank. The accounts state that thirteen members of the crew were rescued by Dutch torpedo boats.

RUSHING WORK ON CHASERS.

A Dozen Hulls Completed Here, Though Schedule Calls for Only One

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the hundreds of submarine chasers recently ordered by the Navy Department. At the New York Navy Yard alone a dozen of the 110-foot wooden hulls have been completed already, although the original plans called for the production of only one during the month of June. In August the yards will begin to deliver hulls at the rate of three a day and keep that up until the big order has been filled.

At the present time the engine production for the boats is a little behind schedule. Definite assurances have been received, however, that the engine builders also will be ahead of schedule before Aug. 1.

The New York Navy Yard already has completed entirely, including engines and armament, one of the new boats, and it is under test for minor modifications which may be found necessary to make in later boats.

No decision has been reached as yet as to the additional boats. With vessels purchased and those under construction many officials believe enough have been supplied of this type of craft. There is some discussion of a larger boat, mounting heavy guns, a vessel of 160-foot length having been proposed. Problems of construction to be encountered in such a new design might prevent the use of wooden hulls, and this point has not been thrashed out.

The 110-foot type was adopted on the unanimous recommendation of all experienced British naval officers who have been consulted. The 80-foot type employed by the British, it is understood, has been found smaller than efficiency and sea-keeping qualities dictate.

SIMS'S MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

One Writes That Situation Was Never More Reassuring.

A letter received in New York yesterday from an officer of the United States Navy, who is second in command of one of the destroyers now operating under Vice Admiral Sims in British waters, contained the following statement:

"The situation was never more reassuring than at this time. We are all well. My boat has just come in after a job that took us 200 miles from our base."

GERMAN PRISONER FREED.

War Brings About Release of Man Berlin Wanted for Murder.

Wladislaus Kubicki, who was arrested in September and had since been in the Hudson County, N. J., jail awaiting transfer to Germany, where the authorities want him on a charge of murder, went free yesterday. Judge Thomas G. Haight in the United States District Court at Newark granted a writ of habeas corpus asked for by Isaac W. Seller, an attorney of Bayonne.

The court held that since the case had not been pressed by Germany and a state of war existed the accused man should be released.

According to the German allegations, Kubicki murdered Valeria Klefezmaka at Gustrew in November, 1916.

FRENCH IN SECRET SESSION.

Chamber Discussing 28 Questions Regarding the April Offensive.

PARIS, June 29.—The French Chamber of Deputies went into secret session at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon.

Twenty-eight questions presented by members of the Chamber to the Minister of War in regard to the great offensive of April 16 came up for reply and discussion today. The interpellations originated with elements antagonistic to the Government, and had been accumulating for the last two months, the discussion having been postponed from time to time until more important business had been disposed of.

There was a full attendance of Deputies. The galleries were crowded in the expectation of an animated debate, but they were cleared before the discussion began. Premier Ribot, War Minister Painlevé, Marine Minister Lacaze, and Labor Minister Bourgeois were on the Government bench.

RIOT PUTS OUT POLICE CHIEF

Budapest Official Resigns—Property Losses to be Paid For.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—According to Budapest advices, the Hungarian Minister of the Interior announced in the House of Deputies that the Chief of Police had resigned as a result of a riotous demonstration in Budapest.

The Hungarian Government, it was stated, would compensate the persons whose property was damaged during the rioting.

Budapest advices to London yesterday reported a great demonstration in the city to demand universal, equal, and secret suffrage. Twenty-five thousand persons took part in a procession.

Assails Deal with Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—Count zu Reventlow protests that Germany made great concessions to Holland in the recent negotiations for replacing six Dutch vessels torpedoed in February. He adds that the Wolff Bureau's tone is too apologetic, and further criticises the phrase "ships for transoceanic use." Reventlow also argues that the release of the two German submarines still interned in Holland should have been included in the negotiations.

GERMAN GOLD STOCK HAS SHARP DECREASE

Long Campaign to Hold Reserve Fails—London Says Old Returns Were False.

CAMPAIGN TO USE CHECKS

Financial Authorities Urge Curtailment of Note Circulation and Payments in Cash.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—For the first time during the war the weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in the gold reserve which this week is 76,500,000 marks below the preceding week. Increments have been steadily declining for a long time despite energetic appeals to surrender jewelry. The bank heretofore, however, has been able, though often by the scantiest of margins, to avoid the acknowledgment that the growth had paused.

This week's decrease is attributed semi-officially to heavy purchases abroad. The increase of the gold reserve has long since ceased to keep pace with the increase in note circulation. The bank was compelled several months ago to abandon the old legal basis of gold and silver covering for paper circulation and supplement metallic covering by reckoning commercial paper to make up the prescribed one-third cover.

With the gold supply failing despite utmost efforts, financial authorities had devoted their chief energies of late to a campaign to check an increase in note circulation by promoting the use of checks and bank transfers instead of cash. The stamp tax on checks has been abolished and a campaign of patriotic education concerning the advantages of checking accounts has been started.

Officials in some Federal States are now required to receive their salaries by book transfer from the Treasury to their bank accounts. The proposal was made recently and indorsed by such a serious financial paper as the Frankfurter Zeitung that all persons with more than a certain minimum income be compelled to open and use checking accounts.

LONDON, June 29.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Times, German specie from the Imperial Bank of Germany has been received there. This gold has been consigned to several Dutch banks. The correspondent says that it is obviously a small part payment of the German debt to Holland, chiefly for foodstuffs, and is the only practicable method of preventing further serious damage to the reputation of the German mark.

German currency, it is said, cannot be further buttressed by such devices as raising of the prices of coal and steel. The writer quotes a statement in the Handelsblad that important discussions took place recently between German and Dutch financiers with a view to re-establishing German exchange, which now is somewhat improved. The Handelsblad expects gold consignments of greater amount soon.

The morning newspapers comment on the significance of the decrease in the returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany, saying that they have been falsified throughout. They state that although returns are never admitted, the fact is that gold has been sent out of the country from time to time. The Times says that the real difficulty for Germany is whether the gold she sends abroad will ever come back.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—The Reichstag will be called on next week to approve a measure supplementing the budget for the current fiscal year, authorizing the Chancellor to mobilize a new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, bringing the total appropriations for the war to 94,000,000,000 marks.

GERMANS LOSE NICKEL.

Norwegian Plant Which Furnished Torpedo Metal Now Under British Control.

CHRISTIANIA, June 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A nickel-refining company at Christiansand, which is the principal producer of nickel for the German Government's torpedo factories, is about to become a partner of the British Government in one of the largest nickel-producing enterprises in Canada. The total investment will be more than $10,000,000.

The mines from which the new company will get its supply of ore contain deposits estimated at 13,000,000 tons. Production is expected to be at the rate of 10,000 tons of nickel and 6,000 tons of copper a year. The refining and extraction will be by the same processes as are now used in the Christiansand plant, the manager of which is at present in Canada.

The Norwegian capital invested in the new company is about $2,000,000. The largest shareholder is now the British Government.

ARREST 3 PRO-GERMANS.

Kansas City Authorities Say One Threatened to Poison Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—In the arrest of three pro-Germans by the aid of City Clerk Charles B. Trimmer, Federal agents think they have taken a step toward uncovering a wide plot.

Emil Marohn, chef at the Mission Hills Country Club, is alleged to have expressed a desire to get into the army as a cook so as to poison United States soldiers. Eight persons swear to having heard the statement.

The other men arrested are Fred Hansen of Chicago, a traveling baker, and Carl Mittenentzwie, also a baker, both employed by the John R. Thompson Restaurant Company. Mittenentzwie is a German subject. Hansen and Marohn recently took out their first naturalization papers in this country.

Hansen admitted to Mr. Trimmer that he was a German reservist, but said he thought his naturalization papers "canceled that."

The authorities say that Hansen discharged American bakers in Thompson's restaurants in various parts of the country, and put Germans in their places, aiming to maintain a pro-German organization.

NO HEADWAY FOR GERMANS.

Washington Confident Carranza Will Punish Neutrality Violaters.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—German propaganda in South America, although persistent, is making little headway in its effort to hold the Latin Americans to a friendly attitude toward the Central Powers, latest reports to the Government say.

The contest between the pro-German and Pan American forces in Mexico continues, but this Government, on the basis of present reports, is confident General Carranza will deal with any violations of Mexican neutrality by German agents.

FRANCE PLANS TAX ON SHOP PURCHASES

Proposes to Collect 5 Per Cent. on Indispensables and 10 Per Cent. on Luxuries.

FEES AT ALL MUSEUMS

War Profits to Pay 80 Per Cent.—Levy Also on All Gas and Electric Bills.

PARIS, June 29.—The new Finance bill of Joseph Thierry, Minister of Finance, will, if voted by Parliament, add about $300,000,000 a year to France's income. The most radical of the new features introduced in the measure is a tax upon expenditures of individuals, which is to be collected by the merchants, who, when sales are made, will add on behalf of the Government 5 per cent. on all articles classed as indispensable and 10 per cent. on all luxuries.

A tax of three-tenths of 1 per cent. is proposed on all inheritances and donations exceeding in value $4,000. It is to be paid annually during the lifetime of heirs or beneficiaries. It is proposed to substitute for the stamp tax on receipts for payment of the blanket tax a tax of 1 per cent. calculated on the transactions, and payable quarterly upon the declaration of taxpayers.

The special tax on war profits exceeding $100,000 will be increased to 80 per cent. Taxes on railroad transportation will be increased, and transportation by water will be asked to pay a slight contribution.

Admission fees will be required of visitors to museums, Government art galleries, and the national palaces. Measures against frauds are also incorporated in the bill.

It is anticipated that the measure will largely increase the yield from existing taxes, such as those on real estate transfers and sales of business houses. The interested parties in such transactions will be required to make declarations of the sums involved under oath.

The Government proposes to place a small tax on all gas and electric light bills. An inventory of safe deposit boxes of deceased holders is also provided for, in order better to verify inheritances.

COMPLAINS OF PEACE PLOT.

Vienna Paper Says Schemers Want Separate Peace for Austria.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The East German Rundschau of Vienna, organ of the German Nationalists, complains in a recent issue of machinations in certain circles in favor of an Austrian effort for a separate peace with the Entente. The report is prevalent in these circles, particularly in the industrial districts, the Rundschau asserts, that Austria-Hungary could long ago have had peace with her enemies if she had not been bound by the German alliance.

The assertion has been widely circulated in districts of Moravia and Bohemia, and even in Vienna, that food privations are due to the fact that the country has been exploited by Germany and required to export large quantities of grain to Austria's ally.

The Rundschau believes that energetic measures by the Government are necessary to check the spread of ill-will, which it attributes to the work of enemy agents.

SCHEIDEMANN ASSAILS BETHMANN'S SILENCE

Told Entente Socialists Revolution at Home Hinged on War Outcome and Reforms.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—In reporting to the National Committee of the German Socialist Party what was accomplished by the preliminary conferences of Socialists at Stockholm, Philipp Scheidemann said that the deliberations had not produced the desired results, although the outcome had been better than many persons feared.

He attributed this to the conduct of the German minority Socialists and to misunderstandings, deliberate or involuntary, by Entente Socialists of the attitude of the German Socialists and the organizing work of Jeppe Borgbjerg, the Danish Socialist, whose trip to Petrograd in the interests of the conference provoked so much discussion. Herr Scheidemann said that without the cooperation of M. Borgbjerg the Stockholm conference probably would not have been held.

Herr Scheidemann said that he was able to undeceive the Russian Socialists in regard to the possibility of a revolution in Germany and to show that such a thing was impossible during the war, because all Germans were united in the determination to defend themselves. The possibility of a revolutionary movement afterward depended on the outcome of the war and whether a grant of democratic rights should be made.

Herr Scheidemann criticised the Government for its overtures for a separate peace with Russia, when a new and more favorable bargain was offered every week, and for its failure to come out in the open with proposals for a general peace. He gave as a slogan for the party's future work: "For peace, bread, and liberty."

The committee unanimously approved the work of the Stockholm delegation, and selected Wurzburg as the place for the national convention in August.

AGNELLO PASS UNDER FIRE.

Austrians Concentrate Bombardment on Italian Positions There.

ROME, June 29.—The War Office today made public the following:

The artillery struggle was fairly active yesterday on the whole front. In answer to the fire directed by the enemy against Ala we repeatedly shelled the railway station at Galliano.

On the Asiago plateau the enemy concentrated a violent fire on Agnello Pass. Near Santa Lucia, in the Tolmino region, traffic was interrupted repeatedly by our fire.

Enemy aviators displayed great activity in the evening. They were engaged effectively by our anti-aircraft batteries.

ALSATIANS GREET PERSHING

Warm Place in His Heart, He Tells Them, for Ancestral Land.

PARIS, June 29.—Major Gen. Pershing received a delegation from the Alsace-Lorraine Republican Committee yesterday. Referring to the American commander's Alsatian ancestry, the Vice President, M. Staehling, told him how proud they were that a descendant of their little country had come to fight for the triumph of their inalienable rights and the restoration to France of the lost provinces.

General Pershing was visibly moved. He said he was most happy to greet representatives of the valiant people who had suffered so deeply because of fidelity to their country, and that he had a warm place in his heart for Alsace, the land of his fathers.

GEN. ALLENBY IN EGYPT.

Hero of French Front Takes Command of British Army There.

LONDON, June 29.—Official announcement was made today that General Sir E. H. H. Allenby had arrived in Egypt and taken command of the expeditionary force. An official report on the situation with the Egyptian expeditionary force was issued this evening as follows:

The general situation is unchanged. There has been considerable patrol activity, in which we have secured prisoners. Successful air raids have recently been carried out. Six hundred and fifty pounds of bombs were dropped on a supply dépôt at Tul Keran on June 23, severely damaging rolling stock and station buildings. Bombs weighing 1,180 pounds were dropped on the airdrome at Ramles. On June 26 fifty bombs were dropped on military establishments near Jerusalem.

General Allenby went to France with the British expeditionary force at the beginning of the war, and served on the Western front since that time until his transfer to Egypt. He was recently in command of the British troops on the right of General Horne, who is investing Lens. His promotion to the full rank of General was announced in King George's birthday list of honors early this month.

GREEKS OFFENDED ITALY.

Tone of Saloniki Proclamation Not at All to Her Liking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 29.—The proclamation issued from Saloniki recently by the late Provisional Government was couched in language not conducive to increased harmony between Greece and Italy, according to opinion here.

Italy, it is declared, does not need to repeat the reasons which rendered her occupation of Janina indispensable, and will be only too glad if the new Government will bring about a change of conditions in such wise as to render this occupation unnecessary.

It is hoped that Venizelos, being a man of great tact and acumen, will find a way to restrain the impetuosity of some of his friends and cause them to realize that the only way to effect the eventual departure of the Italians from Janina is to convince them that the new Greece is animated by a sincere intention to live in friendship with Italy.

REPEL BULGAR ATTACK.

Allies in Macedonia Carry Out Successful Air Raids.

PARIS, June 29.—The subjoined report of activities on the Macedonian front was given out by the War Office today:

Army of the Orient, June 28.—The enemy artillery has been rather active on the right bank of the Vardar and toward Tsrvena Stena. A Bulgarian attack has been repulsed in the region of Nonlenva.

British aviators have caused several important explosions and fires at Sovjak, near Demir Hissar, and in the hangars at Bogietz.

TALE OF AMERICAN OFFER.

France Said to be Hearing Rumor of a Peace Bid to Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—A report from Cologne in the Dutch press asserts that a rumor has been spreading in France that America has endeavored to make a separate peace with Austria-Hungary by the payment of six or seven milliards.

According to the report, the Pope is supposed to have supported this offer by Protestant America to the ultra Catholic Austrian Court. If the offer meets with no success, it is asserted, America will be pleased to make peace with Bulgaria.

NORWAY PROTESTS TO GERMANY ON PLOT

Sharp Remonstrance Made on the Violation of Territory by Bomb Mission.

LONDON, June 29.—An account of the German plot to blow up Norwegian steamships was given in the Storthing yesterday by Foreign Minister Ihlen, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. M. Ihlen said the bombs were sent to Norway by the German Foreign Office by means of a messenger dispatched to the German Legation in Christiania.

After the examination of the messenger had been concluded he was handed over to Germany on condition that action be taken against him there, and that he should not be used again as a messenger to Norway.

The Norwegian Legation in Berlin had been ordered to inform the German Government of what had happened, M. Ihlen said, and to make a sharp protest against this violation of Norwegian territory. Norway, the Foreign Minister said, was now awaiting Germany's reply.

TURKS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Drive Them Back Across a River on the Persian Frontier.

PETROGRAD, June 29, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Fighting broke out yesterday between Turks and Russians on the frontier between Persia and Mesopotamia. After two attacks by superior Turkish forces the Russians, according to the official statement issued today by the War Department here, retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, south of Baneh. The text of the Russian statement reads:

Western (Russian) and Rumanian Fronts.—There were fusillades and aerial operations. Six enemy airplanes bombarded the town of Tecuciu. No damage was done.

Caucasian Front.—In the direction of Rendjven, east of Bistan, our detachments, after two attacks by superior Turkish forces, retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, to the south of Baneh.

Northwest of Senn our detachments occupied a height and trenches near the summit of Garran.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—The supplementary communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

Eastern Front: Between the Stripa and Dniester Rivers there has been increased attacking activity. The Russian artillery has been vigorously replied to by our guns.

DUTCH CRUISER IN PORT.

Zeeland, Going to Java by Panama Canal, Makes Visit of Courtesy.

The Dutch light cruiser Zeeland, the first warship from the Netherlands to visit American waters in years, arrived here yesterday morning from Amsterdam on her way to Java via the Panama Canal. After an exchange of salutes at Governors Island the cruiser steamed up the North River and anchored off Seventy-ninth Street. Lieutenant A. C. Van der Sande Lacoste paid an official call on Major Gen. Bell, who sent his aid to call on the commander of the cruiser. The Zeeland has a crew of 326 officers and men, including 15 midshipmen, and has also a detail of 40 marines, who are to be stationed in Java.

The cruiser came out via Denmark to avoid the mines in the North Sea, and is going through the Panama Canal, as it is considered safer than the route via the Suez Canal, traveled before the war. The Captain said he expected to be away three years, which will be spent patrolling the waters of the Dutch East Indies.

DUMA TO IGNORE CALL TO DISSOLVE

Continued from Page 1.

"having powerfully contributed to the abdication of Nicholas and the formation of the provisional revolutionary government, which the entire country immediately recognized, thus showing its confidence in the Duma, and, having in this manner acted as a revolutionary institution independently of its position during the old régime, is of the opinion that it cannot cease to exist as an organ of national representation and will adhere to its patriotic duty of raising its voice, if necessary, to preserve the fatherland from the dangers which threaten it and guide it in the right path."

Advices from Helsingfors, Finland, state that the Soldiers' and Workmen's body there, by a vote of 17 to 13, indorsed the past and present action of revolutionary Kronstadt, and declared the resolution passed by the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's organization in this connection "profoundly erroneous." The resolution concludes:

"We recognize Kronstadt as the vanguard of the Russian revolutionary democracy and consider it necessary to support it."

Minister of War Kerensky today issued an order creating a special commission to examine the proposed law providing for the mobilizing of all women's labor. In issuing the order the War Minister commented that the "crisis through which Russia is passing demands the utilization of the entire national forces."

The daylight saving plan has been adopted. The Provisional Government has decided to advance the clocks throughout the country one hour on July 14 for the purpose of economy in the consumption of fuel.

VANDERVELDE EXPECTS COUP BY RUSSIAN ARMY

Belgian Minister Says Germans Will See for Themselves That It Is Fit.

PARIS, June 29.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Stockholm quotes an interview on the Russian situation with Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State. M. Vandervelde, who was passing through Stockholm on his return from Petrograd, said:

"The situation in Russia has sensibly improved since we arrived there six weeks ago. There is, between men like Tseretelli, Kerensky, Tereschtenko, and Prince Lvoff, not only the apparent union necessitated by the troubles of these times, but an accord becoming more and more intimate and firm, as it concerns immediate action in the future.

"As for the army, the Germans will have their trouble for their pains, so far as a conference for a separate peace and the dissolution of the Russian military forces is concerned. When we left for the front the Germans were relating that the Russians were weakened by desertions and had been dissolved by the propaganda of the 'Belsheviki' party, and were ready for anything except to fight. The Germans declared the Russian armies no longer counted.

"We spent fifteen days at the front and talked with hundreds of officers and we have spoken in impromptu meetings to thousands of soldiers. Our impressions thus gained have been verified with an exchange of views with the Workmen's and Soldiers' committees. Everywhere we found that the spirit of the men was excellent.

"We are convinced that General Brusiloff, the new Russian Commander in Chief, was fully justified when he said on the day he assumed the chief command: 'The Russian Army has had a grave illness, but it is ended, and the army today is fully convalescent.'

"I would add, without being too precise, that the Germans will soon be able to see for themselves the Russian Army's complete recovery. The army today is better equipped and trained than it ever has been. Impartial judges are assured that the morale also has never been more excellent.

"Nevertheless the financial and labor situation continues difficult. But it should not be forgotten that all the present evils had their origin in the ancient régime and that one cannot clean in three months the Augean stables of czarism.

"I am able to add finally that the fate of Belgium stirs all classes of Russians with intense sympathy, and that M. Tcheidse, President of the Soviet, or Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, exclaimed last Sunday in their name: 'Tell your Belgian comrades that the restitution of their independence is as dear to us as the destiny of our own revolution.'

"I said at the end of our interview that the fate of one and the other was bound together, because liberty is indivisible and it will either exist throughout Europe or it will not exist."

TARS TO SHOW ARMY HOW.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, June 28.—Two hundred sailors from the Baltic fleet have appeared at Riga to join the army and lead in an attack upon the enemy, according to the Russkaya Volia. Their action, says the newspaper, was taken as the result of a declaration by an army officer that if "two hundred brave men willing to die for their country could be found the whole army would fight."

A fortnight ago a deputation from the fleet visited Riga, heard this officer's assertion, and repeated it upon returning to Helsingfors. Midshipman Stuermer of a torpedo boat crew declared he would accept the challenge, and proceeded to recruit the required number of heroes, who in due course were dispatched to Riga under command of Midshipman Simonovsky. Yesterday the men went to the front.

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK AT OPPY

Continued from Page 1.

fighting against the Irish troops in the Bois en Hache, near Vimy.

The raid further north inflicted frightful losses on the enemy in his dugouts. In one big tunnelled dugout not a man escaped. The enemy made several fierce counterattacks while the British were in his trenches, but he was beaten off each time by bombs. Then there was the successful advance by Warwickshire lads and other English troops, who followed the great barrage into the enemy's front trench system and captured all those of the garrison who were not quick enough to escape. They were men of the Fifth Bavarian Division, which is one of the best in the German Army, and made up of very tough fellows.

So the evening ended in favor of the British, and their losses were not heavy, I am told, though always the price of victory has to be paid by that harvest of wounded, who came back under the Red Cross down the country lanes of France.

2,000 Yards of Trenches Captured.

LONDON, June 29.—The British troops holding the front between the villages of Oppy and Gavrelle, northeast of Arras, attacked the German line last night and carried it on a front of about 2,000 yards. Further ground was also gained on a wide front south of the Souchez River, where the Canadians have entered the village of Avion, south of Lens. In both operations 247 prisoners were taken, together with 12 machine guns.

The British attack near Lens, according to The Associated Press correspondent at the front, was made during a blinding rain that accompanied a thunderstorm. The correspondent adds:

"There had been an hour's lull in the artillery fire, and almost complete silence reigned over the battlefields when, just after 7 o'clock in the evening, tumult began. Heavy storm clouds had hung low and menacing since late in the afternoon, and, only a few moments after the heavy guns went into action, the storm burst with great fury.

"The combined effect of cannon flashes and lightning bolts prevailed from well north of Lens almost to the River Scarpe, but the infantry attack was confined to the vicinity of Lens.

"Just before the battle started, the air was filled with British airplanes. There was not a German machine in sight. Far back of the German lines, however, there were several of their observation balloons, but a smoke barrage and the heavy gloom of the storm soon blinded the German observers. One British triplane played about amid the war of the elements and the roar of the artillery as if the pilot were flying in great glee. He entertained the gunners and the waiting infantry with a wonderful exhibition of nose-diving, spinning, and pirouetting. Then he flew low over the British gun emplacements and trenches, waving his hand in salute and encouragement to his comrades."

The text of the statement issued early today follows:

Early last night we attacked and captured the enemy's forward position on a front of about 2,000 yards south and west of Oppy. The whole of our objectives was gained, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken by us.

Our troops continue to gain ground on a wide front south of the Souchez River and have entered Avion. A further number of prisoners and six machine guns have been captured in this area.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Chérisy. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos.

To night's statement says:

Our captures in the successful operations carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Oppy and south of Souchez River are now known to include 247 prisoners and twelve machine guns.

We raided enemy trenches during today northeast of Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Armentières.

One German airplane was brought down yesterday in air fighting. None of our machines is missing.

Belgians Repulse an Attack.

HAVRE, June 29, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

During the night an enemy detachment attacked one of our posts to the north of Milestone No. 16 on the Yser,

edges of the low clouds. At 6:30 o'clock or so the British air squadrons came back and went home.

The chief trouble of the Canadians was on the right by Fosse 4 and a huddle of pitheads, where the enemy was in strength with many machine guns, where he fired with a steady sweep of bullets, which I heard last night above all other noise. The Canadians swung to the left a little to avoid that stronghold and established themselves on a diagonal line, striking northwest and northeast through the slums where they took what cover they could from the German shellfire.

To the left of Lens the Midland troops had some hard fighting in front of the Rue du Moulin, and gave a terrible handling to the Eleventh Reserve Division, who had previously suffered on the Canadian front, so that they were disgusted to find themselves near their old enemies again. They relieved the Fifty-sixth Division, which is down to one-seventh of its strength since but was repulsed by our fire. During the day violent artillery actions, directed especially against some of our batteries, have been reported.

Spirited bomb fighting has taken place in the sector of the Ferryman's house, and some grenade encounters toward Dixmude.

GERMANS AT VERDUN STRIKE HARD BLOW

Penetrate French First Line West of Famous Hill 304—Bitter Fighting Also on the Aisne.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—German forces yesterday captured French positions on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes road, on the west bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, over a width of 2,000 yards, and a depth of 500 yards, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff. Today the Germans stormed a 300-yard wide French position in Avocourt Wood. More than 550 prisoners were taken at both points.

The statement says the Germans stormed and held French positions on a front of 1,000 meters to the east of Cerny, on the Aisne front, taking 150 prisoners.

A British attack near Avion, in the vicinity of Lens, is reported to have failed. The British occupied the foremost German lines between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill.

The text of the statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery activity in Flanders was lively only in a few sectors.

Stubborn engagements occurred yesterday between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe. In the battle area forming a salient into the enemy's region to the west and southwest of Lens, which was relinquished by us as a fighting zone a long time back, an attack was launched during the early morning along the road leading to Arras. Our fire rendered it futile. During the evening, after drumfire, several divisions attacked between Hulluch and Mericourt, and from Fresnoy to Gavrelle. Near Hulluch and between Loos and the Lens-Lievin road, the enemy was repelled by our fire and our counterattack. West of Lens, after a vigorous engagement with our advance troops the enemy was unable to develop.

Near Avion, the first enemy storming attack, made with especial vigor, failed completely. He attacked here again after bringing up reinforcements. This attack also failed under our fire and by reason of a counterattack.

Between Fresnoy and Gavrelle the enemy continually reinforced his first storming waves—which broke down with heavy losses under our artillery fire—by sending forward fresh troops. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the British occupied our foremost lines between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill. Our troops fought splendidly, the enemy suffering severe, sanguinary losses during the well co-ordinated defense and in fighting man to man.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames, near Fort de Malmaison, south of Courtecon and southwest of Ailles, there were local advances. East of Cerny an enterprise on a large scale conducted by a Westphalian regiment was completely successful. A French position here along a front of 1,000 meters and a strongly defended tunnel were stormed and held against vigorous counterattacks. During these engagements a total of more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns were brought in.

On the west bank of the Meuse a carefully prepared attack was carried out on the western slope of Hill 304. After a short spell of preparatory fire, Posen regiments by a strong rush forward captured a French position on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes road to a width of 2,000 meters and a depth of 500 meters. Enemy attacks immediately initiated were repulsed in front of the captured lines.

Early this morning a Württemberg regiment stormed a 300-meter wide portion of the French fortified position in Avocourt Wood. So far, at both points of penetration more than 550 prisoners have been counted. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—There were no important events.

Paris Admits Setback on the Aisne.

PARIS, June 29.—The Germans made a series of violent attacks last night and today on the Aisne front, accompanied by very violent bombardments. The attacks were directed against French positions northeast of the village of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny, and northwest of Rheims. Northeast of Cerny the Germans succeeded, after particularly heavy fighting, in getting into the French first line. An energetic counterattack drove them out, inflicting heavy losses and leaving some prisoners in the hands of the French. Today new attacks were delivered in this region and the first line positions again changed hands, the French losing the advantage they gained last night.

The Germans had no success at all in their attack southeast of Corbeny. Here several battalions, led by specially trained storming troops, were thrown against a French salient on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. They were caught under a withering fire and fell back with heavy losses.

Fighting also was resumed last night on the Verdun front, in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment with large calibre guns the Germans delivered a powerful attack on a front of one and one-quarter miles, gaining a footing at several points in the French first line, although the full force of the attack was broken up by the defenders' artillery. A further German attack, later in the night, for the purpose of developing their initial success was repulsed.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

The enemy showed very great activity on the Aisne front during the night. Violent bombardments were followed by severe attacks in the region of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny, and northwest of Rheims. All his efforts were broken up by our fire or nullified by counterattacks, and our positions were maintained. The fighting was particularly heavy in the region of Cerny, where the enemy made several attacks at two points on our front. Northeast of the village of Cerny enemy detachments succeeded in gaining a footing in our first line. They were driven out by an energetic counterattack by our troops, leaving numerous bodies on the ground. We took prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front) the artillery fighting after noon yesterday became extremely intense in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. A violent bombardment with guns of large calibre was directed against our positions, and was followed at 6:30 o'clock in the evening by a powerful attack, delivered by special German assaulting troops, on a front of two kilometers west of Hill 304. Our effectively directed fire disorganized the attack, which enabled the Germans to gain a footing at some points in our first line. A new attack, at 3:45 o'clock this morning, on our positions west of Hill 304 was repulsed completely.

The official communication issued this evening says:

The enemy after his bloody defeat last night in the region of Cerny, directed some new attacks against our positions to the northeast of this village. After several vain attempts, which cost them heavy losses, the Germans succeeded again in entering the first line elements, whence they had been expelled.

To the southeast of Corbeny the Germans, in the course of the same night, started an attack which was particularly violent. The enemy brought forth several battalions, led by special storming troops, which several times attempted to carry the salient in our line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. The assailing waves were shattered by our fire and were not able to penetrate our trenches on any front, being forced to fall back with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity continues intense in the sector of Hill 304 and in the Avocourt Wood.

During the evening of June 27 a German long range gun fired several heavy shells in the direction of Dunkirk.

PEACE BY VICTORY LLOYD GEORGE'S AIM

Continued from Page 1.

have been driven out of their patrimony, the land which belonged to them.

"As to Mesopotamia, it is not and never has been Turkish. You have only to read the terrible reports to see what a wilderness the Turks have made of the Garden of Eden. What is to happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the peace conference, and there is one thing that will never happen to it. It will never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks. The same observation applies to Armenia.

"As to the German colonies, that again is a matter which must be settled by the great international peace conference. When we come to settle who must be the future trustees of those uncivilized lands we must take into account the sentiments of the peoples themselves and whether they are anxious to secure the return of their former masters, or whether they would rather trust their destinies to other and juster and gentler hands. The wishes, desires and interests of the people themselves of all those countries must be the dominant factor in settling their future government.

"Peace must be framed on so equitable a basis that the nations would not wish to disturb it. It must be guaranteed by destruction of Prussian military power, so that the confidence of the German people shall be put in the equity of their cause and not in the might of their armies. A better guarantee than either would be democratization of the German Government.

"No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of government under which they should choose to live. But it is right that we should say that we will enter into negotiations with a free Government of Germany with a different attitude of mind and a different temper and different spirit and with less suspicion and more confidence than we should with a Government whom we feel today to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism.

"All the Allied Governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely, if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace terms.

"As to the military situation, there is no doubt that the startling developments in Russia have modified the military situation this year temporarily to our disadvantage, but permanently for the better. What happened on the western front showed what could have been accomplished this year if all the allied forces had been ready to bring all-round pressure to bear.

"In training, equipment, and experience our army is infinitely better than it ever has been. The finest collection of trench-pounding machines which any army has ever seen is now in the possession of the British forces.

Victory Surer Than Ever.

"The Russian revolution, beneficent as it undoubtedly is, great as will be its results both this year and even more hereafter, undoubtedly has had the effect of postponing complete victory. But Russia will regain her strength with a bound, and become mightier and more formidable than ever.

"Although these distractions had the effect of postponing complete victory, they made victory more sure than ever, more complete than ever, and, what is more important, they made surer than ever the quality of victory."

The Premier said that many hearts had been filled with gloomy anxiety, contemplating the prospect of a peace conference to settle the future of democracy with representatives present of the most reactionary autocracy in the world. Russia was now unshackled and free, and her representatives at the peace conference would be representative of a free people, fighting for freedom and arranging a future democracy on the lines of freedom. The Russian revolution would insure not merely a more complete but a higher and more exalted victory than ever was contemplated before.

Meanwhile, the Premier proceeded, France, Italy, and Great Britain had to bear a greater share of the burden. He continued:

"The strength of Great Britain, once more flung into the breach, has once more saved Europe and human liberty. But now Russia is gaining strength every day. It has a capable Government. It never had a better one, and her power in the future would be inspired by freedom.

"America, always the mainstay of freedom, is beginning to send her valiant sons to the battlefields of Europe to rally around the standard of liberty. That is why victory now is more assured and more complete than we could have hoped for.

U-Boats Cannot Starve England.

"Victory is assured under two conditions. The first is that the German submarine attacks must be defeated or kept within reasonable bounds.

"The losses are heavy. They may, and probably will, drive us to further restrictions in some trades and perhaps to hardships. That all depends on the nation, for, after carefully reckoning the chances and the possibilities, the Government have come to the conclusion, based on best advice, that submarines can neither starve us at home nor drive our armies out of the field abroad.

"Our losses during May and June were heavy, but they were hundreds of thousands of tons beneath the Admiralty forecast.

"We are beginning to get them. Arrangements also have been made for frustrating them and for destroying them.

"I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part the German submarine will be almost as great a failure as the German Zeppelins.

"If we do not waste we shall not starve. We have succeeded in increasing the food supply, and are engaged in a great shipbuilding program for fighting and for carrying purposes.

"If every employer and every workman pull together, between them they will pull us through. The army is invincible, it cannot be beaten—and the army now is the people. Meanwhile the morals of the nation must be kept up, and I cannot see any slacking or indolence anywhere."

The Premier paid a tribute to the King, who, he said, was working as hard as any man in the country. This remark caused an interruption, while the assembly arose and a few persons sang the national anthem.

A Battle for Hallowed Causes.

In concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Europe is again drenched with the blood of its bravest and its best, but do not forget the great succession of hallowed causes. They are the stations of the cross on the road to the emancipation of mankind.

"I again appeal to the people of this country and beyond that they should continue to fight for the great goal of international rights and international justice so that never again shall brute force sit on the throne of justice nor barbaric strength wield the sceptre over liberty."

LAUDS CANADA'S GREAT PART.

Borden Addresses Message to the People on Her Semi-Centennial.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, in a message today to the people of the Dominion in observance of its semi-centennial, called upon them to go on with the war "with resolute spirit" so that at the end it could be recorded of Canada that "she never faltered."

"Amid the welter and horror of a war which devastates civilization," the Premier's message said, "we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of today. Much has been added to us; our boundaries have been vastly extended so as to embrace half a continent; our population has nearly trebled; there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production, commerce and wealth; facilities of communication and transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation; the general conditions of life and the standards of living have been conspicuously raised; educational facilities have been greatly enlarged. In all these and many other incidents of the world's progress, Canada has more than held her own.

"All this is impressive; but still more inspiring is the thought that during the half century which now draws to a close Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibility which it entails; to a clearer consciousness of national purpose, to a firmer confidence in her destiny.

"The greatness of any nation rests, on the last analysis, upon the character of its people as exemplifying their ideals and by their capacity for sacrifice and devotion in fulfilling the national purpose. Judged by this unfailing test, Canada stands unashamed before the world.

"In 1866, the year before our confederation was born, Prussia snatched from Austria the hegemony of the German States and took her first step along the awful path that has led her to the relentless issue, which she forced upon humanity three years ago. Her challenge to civilization and human freedom is being answered beyond the seas by the free democracies of the world. Among them Canada has worthily taken her place and proudly borne her part. Thus would they have wished it who in 1867 laid the foundation of our liberties.

"Let us with resolute spirit so maintain our purpose and our effort that in the last and greatest chapter of humanity's striving and triumph, it shall be recorded of Canada that, as at the first she never hesitated, so to the end she never faltered."

$15.00
Imported Shantung Silk Suits

DOUBLY exceptional value, when you consider you're getting *pure silk* together with *smartest style* at **$15.** 1/8 silk-lined Blue Flannel Suits, **$25.** Heavy-weight White Flannel Trousers, **$5.**

$2.85
Pure Worsted Swimming Suits

DESIGNED in the spruce *"professional" model*—athletic armholes with short trunks. Others at **$3.85**, **$4.85**, **$6** and **$7.50** (worsted and silk). Bathers' Slippers, 75c; Canvas Belts, **50c.**

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Our Tennis Requisites

A good racket, a "live" ball—will answer hard drives.

The "Davis Cup"—$7.45—choice of tennis experts—is a wieldy, well-balanced racket—just what you want.

Others, 98c to $8.50
Tennis Balls, 25c and 40c
Tennis Nets, Balls, Racket Presses, Tennis Shoes for men and women
Attractively Priced.
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To-morrow and Every Sunday and Holiday
$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St. Newark, 9:30 A.M.
To-morrow, July 1
Atlantic City
$2.50 for adults Children 5 to 12 $1.25
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50, Liberty St., 8 A.M.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:20 A.M.
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When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.
Club Cocktails
are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

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A Soldier's Book About His Comrades.
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7,000 MEN IN PARADE TO BOOM RECRUITING

All Branches of Federal and State Service Represented in Night Demonstration.

100,000 ON LINE OF MARCH

Battalion of Men Who Saw Service in Civil and Spanish Wars and Boxer Campaign.

As a culminating effort of "Regular Army Week" to fill the ranks of New York's quota for the regular army, all the recruiting agencies in and around New York united last night in a parade organized by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. About 7,000 men, representing all branches of the Federal and State service, were in line, and crowds, estimated at a total of close to 100,000, watched along the line of march.

General Oliver B. Bridgman was Grand Marshal and Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, marched at the head of the recruiting battalion of service men, which formed one of the striking features of the parade. This battalion is composed of veterans of the civil war, the Spanish war, the Philippine campaign, and the Boxer campaign, and other former and present wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform. Detailed speakers of the battalion fell out at intervals along the line of march and conducted recruiting meetings on designated street corners.

The marchers, formed in double column, started at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, marched south to Thirty-fourth Street, and there divided, one column going west to Eighth Avenue and north to Sixty-first Street, west to Broadway and south to Forty-sixth Street, while the other went east to Third Avenue and then north to Seventy-second Street.

Besides the recruiting battalion, detachments of regulars, marines, bluejackets, and companies from nearly every National Guard regiment in the city were in line. Many of the National Guard regiments had their latest recruits, not yet in uniform, marching in rear of their companies, carrying banners inscribed "Follow the Flag—We Are Doing Our Share—How About You?" and similar legends. They were warmly applauded. Other features of the parade included a detachment of Highland pipers, a caterpillar tractor, armored motor cars, and the "army horse," the huge tractor which has traversed the entire city as a recruiting agent in the last few days.

When the recruiting stations for the regular army closed yesterday afternoon, on next to the last day of "regular army week," New York City was still about 1,400 men behind its quota. It was announced at recruiting headquarters, at 280 Broadway, that 114 men had been accepted for enlistment during the day.

This is a slight falling off from previous days, but Colonel R. D. Walsh and Major Hughes, in charge of recruiting here for the army, said this was only the typical end of the week slump, which they have come to expect. They are not discouraged by the failure of efforts so far to fill New York's quota, but on the contrary consider that the decided improvement over previous weeks was well worth the effort made.

Major Hughes yesterday combined his three most successful recruiting agencies—Sergeant John Hafner, a "live-wire" orator; four Highland pipers in full regalia, headed by Angus Fraser, champion piper, and the huge motor tractor yesterday in one recruiting squadron and sent them to the east side, which has proved the most apathetic section of the city.

The feature of the daily midday recruiting meeting held by the "Midday Minute Men" at 57 Chambers Street yesterday was a talk by Julius Hopp on the point of view of the German people regarding the overthrow of the Kaiser and the necessity of an allied victory for the future of Germany itself. Seven recruits were obtained. Later, R. L. Goldberg, the cartoonist, drew a number of impromptu cartoons, and these were auctioned off for the benefit of Hospital Union 3 of Mount Sinai Hospital. Three of them were given by the purchasers to the unit, one by Mr. Goldberg himself. A total of $198 was realized.

It was announced at the navy recruiting station, 34 East Twenty-third Street, that another draft of recruits, 100 strong, would leave New York for the Newport Naval Training Station next Tuesday. Before leaving they will march to City Hall and be adressed by the Mayor. A navy recruiting talk, illustrated by motion pictures, was given by Lieutenant Louis L. Bernier at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last night under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and the Chelsea Neighborhood Association.

The Chelsea Neighborhood Association is also staging a sham battle and review of Boy Scouts to be held in Chelsea Park, Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, this afternoon, as a joint recruiting and Red Cross benefit.

At the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, forty-five men were enlisted during the day, besides a detachment of seventeen men who came from San Francisco to fight in France.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan has issued an order forbidding all officers and enlisted men of the New York National Guard to smoke in public while in uniform. This prohibition forms the chief item in a lengthy general order, which yesterday was posted in all armories, instructing guardsmen as to their manner and bearing in public, the proper manner of wearing their uniforms, and their general carriage and deportment. The anti-smoking ordinance was productive of much grumbling yesterday among the men, but it was obeyed.

"The purpose of this order is twofold," said General O'Ryan. "First, it was issued in order that the guard may make a creditable showing at all times, and that the men may learn to respect the dignity of the uniform; secondly, it was issued for purposes of discipline.

"Soldierly bearing and demeanor, and the cheerful obedience of commands which may appear unintelligible to the soldier in the ranks, are important factors in the development of the military spirit of an organization, which we have to take into account. Boys cannot be blamed for wearing their uniforms slouchily, for putting their caps on the side of their heads, for lounging along the street, for saluting carelessly, and for any one of a hundred little things, so long as they know no better. But it is our business to teach them better, and if we do not, discipline is sure to suffer."

Official confirmation of news dispatches from Washington, announcing that the mobilization plans for the New York National Guard, when mustered into the Federal service, had once more been changed, and that the New York regiments will be ordered South according to the original plan, reached General O'Ryan's headquarters yesterday.

PAY DAY AT PLATTSBURG.

$90,000 Paid to Half of the Men for Their Work During May.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 29.—One-half of the candidates at the training camp here received their first pay today, and it is estimated that nearly $90,000 was paid over for services for the month of May, together with reimbursement for railroad fare to the camp. Several students who were formerly employed by banking institutions helped in giving out the money. The June pay roll is now complete and approved, and early next week the reserve officers and candidates will receive their money.

Today's rain curtailed the students' outdoor work. Major Koehler conducted his classes in physical training and bayonet drill in the gymnasium, while outdoor sketching and rifle range practice were omitted. The infantry companies and cavalry troops drilled in the rain in the morning and then had an hour's hike. Artillery candidates remained indoors the whole day busy with conferences and theoretical work.

An order was read to the men last night forbidding them to engage in semaphore and wig-wag signaling in the vicinity of the railroad tracks. It develops that the red and white signal flags have caused consternation among the locomotive engineers of the Delaware & Hudson.

A Yale student from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was sworn in today as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in the Officer Reserve Corps. The following students took their oath as provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army: Kenneth S. Oliver, New Bedford, Mass.; F. Thatcher Lord, Norwich, Conn., and W. W. Sanders, Laurens, Otsego County, N.Y.

According to a memorandum posted on company bulletin boards today, 10 per cent. of the students in the training camp may be commissioned provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army. Candidates will be required to pass a physical examination and must present three letters of recommendation to a board of officers, who will take into consideration the men's camp records.

RAIN AT MADISON BARRACKS.

Morning Drill Prevented, but Students Go on Long Hiken.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 29.—Rain interfered with the usual morning drills at the Madison Barracks reserve training camp today, but the students took their daily morning hike for distances varying from eight to twelve miles. Later in the morning the rain subsided. In the afternoon the parade ground had dried sufficiently to permit the candidates to drill.

Additional instructors began to arrive at the camp today. Among the first to arrive were Captains W. G. Doane and J. D. Elliott, both of the Thirty-fourth Infantry. They were assigned as instructors to the infantry companies. Captain E. L. Bull, on leave of absence, who has been the guest of Captain Charles B. Moore for the last few days at the training camp, returned to his station today.

James A. Whitmore of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. is expected to visit the camp from New York on Monday and speak to the candidates at both the morning and evening Y. M. C. A. services.

53,565 MEN NEEDED TO FILL ARMY RANKS

Only 1,313 Enlisted on Thursday and Officials Disappointed Over Showing for Week.

NEW YORK LEADS LIST AGAIN

Navy Passes 125,000 Mark, and Needs Only 24,627 for War Strength—26,356 Marines Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The regular army still needs 53,565 men to bring it up to the maximum war strength of 203,000 men. Since April 1 a total of 130,383 men have enlisted, and there are now in the regular army approximately 241,231 men.

Hope that President Wilson's call for the filling up of the regular army and its reserves by June 30 could be realized was abandoned today, when figures for Thursday's recruiting showed that only 1,813 men had been obtained throughout the country.

The daily recruiting statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 28.	Total to June 29.		Obtained June 28.	Total to June 29.
Alabama	14	1,358	Nebraska	5	2,231
Arizona		187	*Nevada	4	641
Arkansas	9	706	New Hamp.	1	823
California	46	4,493	New Jersey	72	4,[illegible]
Colorado	6	1,191	New Mexico		206
Connecticut	32	1,129	New York	288	13,985
Delaware	3	207	N. Carolina	10	999
Dist. of C.	5	294	N. Dakota		472
Florida	9	1,000	Ohio	73	5,846
Georgia	27	916	Oklahoma	10	1,696
*Idaho	11	737	*Oregon	16	2,200
*Illinois	87	12,481	Penn.	151	14,632
*Indiana	46	7,140	Rhode Isl'd	5	480
Iowa	24	3,643	S. Carolina	3	762
Kansas	7	2,870	S. Dakota		719
Kentucky	13	2,351	Tennessee	35	1,734
Louisiana	9	1,323	Texas	50	4,877
Maine	7	567	*Utah	7	1,299
Maryland	20	756	Vermont		79
Mass.	59	5,873	Virginia	5	1,018
*Michigan	54	6,027	Washington	18	1,503
Minnesota	17	2,644	West Va.	10	1,251
Mississippi	3	811	Wisconsin	8	1,383
Missouri	52	5,828	*Wyoming	2	436
*Montana	11	1,043			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 28, 1,313.
Total obtained since April 1, 130,383.

Even news that American regulars had arrived on French soil failed to stimulate the volunteer spirit, and present indications are that the reserves will have to be supplied through the system of selective conscription.

New York led yesterday, with 208 men obtained. The State is still more than 4,000 men short of its quota. Nebraska, which was within sight of completing its quota yesterday, slumped badly, and only 5 men were furnished for the day. California, next in line, supplied 46 men, making 4,360 the State has furnished since April 1 on a quota of 4,754.

Announcement was made today that the navy has passed the 125,000 mark in its campaign for enlisted men. The total number of enlisted men in the navy is now 125,373, leaving only 24,627 recruits to be obtained to reach the maximum war strength of 150,000, which Congress recently authorized for the navy. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were only 55,000 enlisted men in the navy. On March 25, when President Wilson signed the law raising the maximum limit to 87,000 men, there were 61,381 enlisted men in the navy. When war was declared on April 6 this number had grown to 64,680. The 100,000 mark was passed May 16.

The Marine Corps now has an enlisted strength of 26,356 men. On April 6 there were in its ranks only 13,266 men. Only 3,644 recruits are needed to bring the Marine Corps to maximum war strength of 30,000 men.

URGE AVIATION COMMITTEE.

Feary Among Those Who Plead for Passage of Hulbert Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Advocates of the Hulbert bill for the creation of a special House Committee to handle all legislation relating to aeronautics appeared today before the House Committee on Rules and urged a centralization of authority in the lower chamber on all matters touching aviation. There also appeared representatives of the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs who contended the creation of a separate committee was unnecessary.

Rear Admiral R. E. Peary, Representative Hulbert, Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, and Fred H. Allen, the New York lawyer who aided in the formation of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, were among the proponents of the Hulbert bill. Representatives Green and Caldwell of the Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman Padgett of the Naval Affairs Committee said the creation of a special committee was unnecessary.

"Aeronautics already is of such importance and has so many ramifications," said Mr. Hulbert, "that phases of the subject are scattered right now before six or seven Congressional committees. These several committees are not working in a co-ordinate manner, and yet Congress will be called upon to deal quickly and intelligently with the creation of a fighting air force, with an initial appropriation of at least $600,000,000."

In defense of the proposal for a separate committee on aviation, Rear Admiral Peary said:

"The struggle for supremacy in the air has just begun, and will not end when peace comes. The present proposed air military equipment can and will be transformed from a military weapon to a peace implement, and in this way a large part of the great sums to be spent on air preparedness will not be wasted."

ASIA for July

gives you a striking picture of "The Grave Situation in China" (by Frederick Moore) and tells how Japan stands and what the United States has to win or lose.

Other features, copiously illustrated:

"The Ways of Chinese Business"—by Richard Washburn Child.

"A Foreigner Makes Millions for China."

"The Philippines Prepare for War"—From Asia's Manila Correspondent.

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TOWN and COUNTRY HATS—at $10, $15
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Are Major Leaguers

They hail from every great clothing city in the country—New York, Chicago, Rochester, etc.

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You can't help admire the national style touch a GIMBEL Standard Suit possesses any more than the real fan can hold back applause due the opposing team for fine ball playing.

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The fact that three institutions, each with a tremendous output, combine their purchases, makes it possible to present these

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5.75
GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING—Fourth Floor

Down at the Beach Last Sunday

Thousands were in bathing, and thousands of others who were looking on wished they had their bathing suits with them.

Get a good one at an old price at GIMBELS.

A two-piece all-wool bathing suit; plain colors, or colors with stripes on bottom of shirt and trunks in colors to contrast, $3.50. Others up to $10.00

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Boys' Bathing Suits, $1.50 to $3.50
Bathing Belts, 25c
Bathing Shoes, 65c to $1.45
Regina Wings, 35c and 50c
Kapo Wings, $1.50
Also—Bathing Suit Bags, Flannel Tights, Supporters, Bathing Caps, etc.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor, Centre

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Oxfords, in gunmetal and patent leather, made on the English last, with low broad heels.

At $4.75
Oxfords, in tan cordo calf; also built on narrow English last, with low broad heels.

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Oxfords, in gunmetal, patent, black vici and Ko-Ko calfskin; narrow and medium toes.
GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

GIMBEL $2 Straws Are *Still* Ahead

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Very likely they can afford to. We can't. For our values are ahead of the others despite the reductions.

Straws from London, Florence, Italy, Baltimore and New York. Fine straws, medium straws, rough straws. Straws for men, for young men. Two Dollars!

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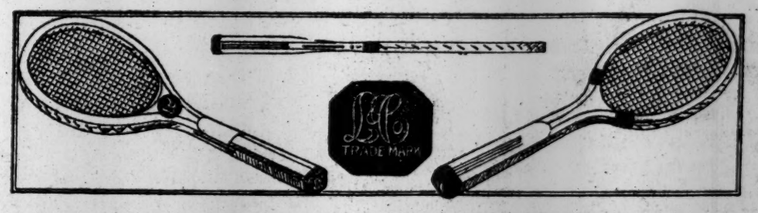

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Finest Oriental stringing—fresh and new gut, finely made to balance; a very durable, well-constructed frame. The most favored of models by present-day experts.
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New Fiction For Vacation Reading

Summertime seems to suggest a cool, shady, quiet spot, and a book—particularly one written in an interestingly light vein. The following are but a few of the popular books of the season:

Bab: A Sub—Deb.—*Mary R. Rinehart*	$1.24
His Family—*Ernest Poole*	1.34
Jerry—*Jack London*	1.34
Banks of Colne—*Eden Phillpotts*	1.34
Hundredth Chance—*E. M. Bell*	1.34
Where Your Treasure Is—*Holman Day*	1.34
Cinema Murder—*E. P. Oppenheim*	1.21
In and Out—*Edgar Franklin*	1.21
Cap'n Abe, Storekeeper—*J. A. Cooper*	1.12
Those Times and These—*Irvin S. Cobb*	1.21
The Definite Object—*Jeffery Farnol*	1.34
Light in the Clearing—*Irving Bacheller*	1.34

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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.
Store Open All Day Today

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Store Open All Day Today
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor, B'way, Front
You Still Have a Chance At This
SALE OF SUITS
For MEN and YOUNG MEN

Suits that were $19.75 to $22.50 **$17.50**
Suits that were $24.75 **$21.50**

Not a Special Purchase
Every Suit Taken from Stock

If you did not have an opportunity last week to look over the English Sack, Norfolk, Pinch Back, Conservative and Double Breasted Models in this re-priced event—you may still do so with the assurance of finding what you want.

All Sizes—Carefully Tailored of
Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Homespuns

Summer Clothes for Men

Shantung Silk Suits at $16.50
Your choice of sack coat and pinch back models in these light, summery-cool suits With patch pockets, French facing and pearl buttons Of course, they are cool—but they lose none of their smartness in being made so.

Men's Mohair Suits, $14.75
"Bramwell" Proofed
Some men prefer dark colors; for them we have Mohair Suits in plain and pencil stripes, dark gray and black; one-eighth lined, and regular pockets; may be had in all sizes up to and including 46.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75
Worn with any dark coat, these outing trousers produce a strikingly smart effect on the boardwalk and at the country club. Plain or with stripes. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

MILK WILL ADVANCE HALF A CENT JULY 1

Grade B Will Go to 11½ Cents a Quart and Grade A from 12 Cents to 12½.

BUTTERMILK JUMPS 2 CENTS

Big Distributing Concerns Give Rising Cost of Production as the Reason.

There will be a general advance in the price of milk on July 1.

Officials of the Borden company said yesterday that condensed milk would go from 10 cents to 11½ cents a half pint, light cream from 12 cents to 13½ cents a quart; heavy cream will remain at 18 cents a half pint; grade B milk will continue at 6 cents a pint, but will go from 11 cents to 11½ cents by the quart; grade A will rise from 12 cents to 12½ cents a quart; certified milk will remain at 18 cents a quart, and buttermilk will advance from 8 cents to 10 cents a quart.

It was said that the increase was made necessary by the advancing cost of production.

The Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company has decided upon an increase, but as yet has made no announcement of prices, excepting that ordinary milk will probably be 12 cents a quart. An officer of the company said yesterday that the initial cost of milk was as high as it was last Winter.

"It has become very expensive," he said, "to ice the milk and to take care of it. Labor is higher than ever before and we find that the cost of receiving and shipping a can of milk holding forty quarts has gone up 60 per cent. in the last twelve months. There has also been an advance of from 20 to 100 per cent. for supplies, particularly bottles, which cost $2 a gross more."

The Sheffield Farms Company will send a circular letter to all its customers telling why it has been necessary to advance the retail price.

According to announcement made by the National Agricultural Society, a milk shortage is almost inevitable owing to the scarcity of dairy cows. It is explained that the farmers, in view of the high price of feed, prefer to sell their stock. The society predicts that in another year, the number of cattle will be wholly inadequate to meet the demand.

"We are trying to absorb the increase in operating expenses," said an officer of the Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation, "rather than raise the price to our customers. By keeping the increase in prices down to exactly the increase we have to pay the producers, we are doing the best we can. Other food distributers have raised their prices from 50 to 200 per cent., and milk distributers have raised them only 20 per cent, which is a pretty good record."

ARMY MOTOR CYCLE PLANS.

Engineers Will Adopt Standard Specifications for Government.

In its preparations to purchase a large number of motor cycles for the United States Army the Department officials have recognized the need of standard specifications. At the request of the Government the Society of Automobile Engineers has appointed a committee to study the problem of standardization, and among its members are C. O. Hedstrom, W. S. Harley, Frank W. Schwinn, E. J. Wilson, D. G. Perkins, R. F. Rogers, L. Ogden, and M. W. Hanks.

In discussing the method of gun mounting the committee says that the preferable method of transporting a machine gun on a motor cycle is to strap it to the side or carry it in a side car, to be used when wanted for action on a tripod on the gronud. When a machine gun is mounted on a motor cycle the vibration from firing produces inaccurate aim, and the weight of the gun when carried in the firing position occasions serious strains on the motor cycle frame and parts.

In the British Army it is estimated that 70,000 motor cyclists are in service, of whom 40,000 are dispatch riders and 30,000 are in gun batteries, signal corps, and convoy service.

Boyd Cable knows the hearts of fighting men and he knows trench warfare. His stories reach the high-water mark of realism applied to war. His books are Grapes of Wrath, Action Front, Between the Lines. For Sale Everywhere

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, N. Y.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route TO North Jersey Coast Resorts

STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 3:15, *4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.

Cedar St., 9:15, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.

*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

Take It to the Country with You.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS **TO-DAY**

THE NEW ERA

For July

Read

THE ANARCHY OF SOCIALISM

By John Walker Harrington.

THE NEW ERA COMPANY

381 Fourth Ave., New York

WOMAN

By Vance Thompson

Author of "Eat and Grow Thin."

Miss Alice Brown, author of "Meadow Grass," in a letter to the author says: "It is a brave, wholesome, delightful book. I felt as if you had opened a big window into the past and the future and great winds were blowing through. Everybody'll be the better for it, lighter hearted, readier to stand on two firm feet."

$1.25 net. Postage extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Factory output Two Hundred Thousand daily.

Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

EL SUPREMO

By Edward Lucas White

The most highly praised novel published in years.

$1.90 net. Postage extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

Men's Terry Bath Robes

Special at $2.95

Wonderful values. Made of Striped Terry Cloth in Green, Blue, Grey, Pink and Lavender striped effects. All sizes. *Fifth Floor.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

HOURS OF BUSINESS

Store open to-day from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. Beginning Monday next, and continuing throughout July and August, hours of business will be from 8:30 to 5:30, except Saturdays, when the store will open at 8:30 and close at 1 o'clock.

Women's Fashionable Suits Reduced for Clearance

All well tailored suits in stunning models, beautifully developed in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Serge, Gabardine, Taffeta, Faille, Silk Poplin, Gros de Londres, Tussah Silk, Khaki-Kool, Pongee, La Jerz, Silk and Wool Jersey.

Suits..formerly $29.00 to $35.00..now **$15.00**
Suits..formerly $39.50 to $45.00..now **$22.50**
Suits..formerly $50.00 to $59.00..now **$27.50**
Suits..formerly $65.00 to $75.00..now **$33.50**
Suits..formerly $85.00 to $125.00..now **$39.50**

Bathing Suits for the "Fourth"

Very Modestly Priced

At $2.95—Smart slip-on swimming suits in Surf Satin, Mohair, and Poplin with pretty girdles and new sailor collars. Sizes from 34 to 44.

At $3.95—Charming Satin Bathing Suits in slip-on model, piped in contrasting color. Also—several other models with pockets, tie sash and belt, made of Wool Jersey, Poplin or Mohair.

At $4.95—New Princess model swimming suits in lustrous Surf Satin with panel sides and tie sash. Also several slip-on and waistline effects in Satin, Silk Poplin, Mohair, Surf Satin, Wool Jersey. Black or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor

A Feature on the Main Floor Today

New Fancy Parasols at $4.95

The newest in shapes and colorings, harmonizing splendidly with the new frocks. Made of Khaki-Kool, Yo San, Plain Taffeta, Taffeta with ribbon border. Handles are of Maple and Ebonine, some with Bakelite tops.

Sun and Rain Parasols, $4.95

Very fashionable are these double-service parasols. They protect you from both rainstorm and sun, and they may be had in charming Japanese or "India" shapes. Handles are in bracelet, leather loop and sport styles.

Women's Fashionable Sweaters

in all colors, will be offered in the enlarged Saks Sweater Department today at remarkably modest prices.

At $6.95—New Fibre Silk Sweaters in modish Russian back model with sailor collar, full sash and patch pockets. Splendid value. Colors: Rose, Pink, Turquoise, Green and Purple.

At $8.95—Smart Shetland Wool Sweaters in full belted model with novel pockets. To be had in combination colors of Corn and White, Pink and White, Blue and White, Nile and White.

Pure Silk Sweaters

At $19.95—Full Belted Sweaters in the new block weave. Large sailor collar, full sash and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Burgundy, Turquoise, Pink and White.

Third Floor.

An Important Offering on the Third Floor

300 Gingham Garden Dresses Special at $3.85

A well-known tailor of men's fine shirts recently offered us all his surplus *Imported Scotch Madras* at a big concession in price. We accepted and had these charming garden frocks made up according to our own requirements in an attractive box-plaited model, with collar and cuffs of white pique, loose belt, and two gathered pockets. The patterns include plaid and striped effects in a wonderful assortment of rich colorings.

We cannot duplicate these values. The quality is so unusual that none will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps Radically Reduced

Many of the season's most successful models are included in this event, developed in a large variety of fashionable silks, including Satin, Taffeta, Silk Faille, and Silk Poplin. Trimmed with self material or marabou. All wanted colors.

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

Reduced to $18.50 and $25

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Fourth Floor.

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses Special at $14.50

An exquisite model for afternoon wear, with sleeves and collar of Georgette Crepe, and smart draped skirt of Taffeta. Front of dress is stitched in contrasting color silk. At $14.50 we have never seen better Taffeta Frocks than these. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Smart Voile and Muslin Frocks

for Mid-Summer Wear

At $7.95 $10 $12.50 $15

Cool, dainty Summer frocks, in surplice, waistline, and simple models with large pockets, dainty voile collars and cuffs. For all outdoor wear, and for porch and garden use; more becoming frocks would be hard to find.

Simple, But Exceptionally Well-Made

White Lingerie Dresses

At $8.95 $10.95 $12.50

These effective Summer frocks look very much like more expensive Georgette Crepe models. They are in daintily tucked effects, made of embroidered or plain voile. Sizes 34 to 46.

Hand-Embroidered Linen "Coat" Dresses at $15

Attractive "Coat" dresses, developed in French Linen, with hand-embroidered pockets. White, Pink, Copenhagen Blue, and Grey. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.

Today—In the Saks Hair Goods Department

18-Inch Wavy Switches, $3.45

One of these beautiful switches will make it an easy matter for you to arrange your coiffure according to the very latest mode. All shades except grey. *Third Floor*

Real Hair Nets, 95c doz.

Extraordinary values. Full size nets in cap and fringe shapes. Made of sterilized human hair in all shades except grey. *Main Floor*

Just Received from Europe on Steamship "La Touraine"

New Sport Hats for Women at $10

Paris predicts hats of Chenille. These charming creations are from Switzerland, made with that care and skill characteristic of all millinery created in Europe. They portray the very newest ideas shown in early Fall models for sport and street wear. Fashioned of Chenille with floral design worked in beautiful color combinations. We know of nothing so new and individual, and at $10 they are most remarkably priced.

We shall also offer today

Genuine White Italian Milan Hats at $4.95

In several smart shapes, with ribbon band and bow.

Natural White Panama Hats at $4.50

In twelve becoming styles, trimmed with ribbon band and bow.

White Hinoki Straw Hats at $3.95

Attractive drooping and sailor shapes, trimmed with white, Summery materials.

We have arranged for today a special

Pre-Inventory Clearance of Misses' Suits and Coats

At Prices Remarkably Low

These garments are all in very desirable models, tailored in a variety of the most fashionable materials and colorings. Included are:

Misses' Suits.....were $18.50 to $25.00.....$12.00
Misses' Suits.....were $29.50 to $39.50.....$19.00
Misses' Suits.....were $45.00 to $55.00.....$28.00

Misses' Coats.....were $15.00 to $25.00.....$8.75
Misses' Coats.....were $29.50 to $35.00.....$15.00
Misses' Coats.....were $39.50 to $45.00.....$25.00

Girls' Suits.....were $15.00 to $22.50.....$7.95
Girls' Coats.....were $6.95 to $9.95.....$3.95
Girls' Coats.....were $10.95 to $15.00.....$5.95
Girls' Coats.....were $16.50 to $18.50.....$7.95

Summer Dresses for Misses

Most remarkably priced

at $5.95 $6.95 $8.75 $10 $15

Dainty, fluffy frocks, in cool one and two piece models with side draped, full gathered, and two-tier skirts. Made of French Voiles in plain and dotted combinations, plaid and checked ginghams, trimmed with lace, ribbon, organdie and buttons. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Today—As a result of a special purchase—

Misses' New "Tub" Skirts at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5

Well-tailored skirts in a variety of very pleasing models, showing smart pouch, slit, tub, and patch pockets. Made of domestic Pique, Dragonia, Gabardine, Russian Cords, Velvet, Corduroy and Khaki. Sizes 23 to 28 inch waistbands.

Sport Skirts for the Holidays at $9.75 and $10.75

Delightful full gathered models showing novelty and patch pockets. Fashioned of Figured Silk Khaki-Kool, Wool Jersey in white and sport shades and Washable Satin in Flesh color and White. Sizes 23 to 28 inch waistbands.

Misses' Sport Smocks at $2.95

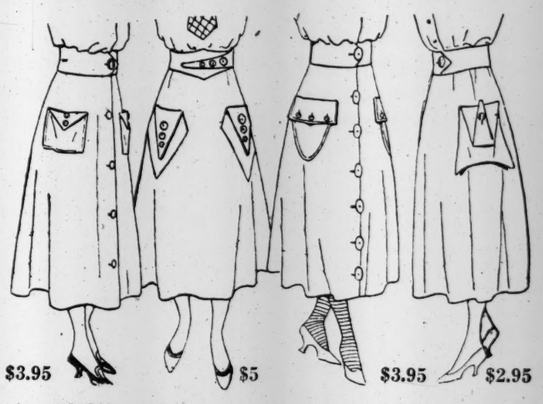
Reduced from $4.95 and $5.95

In coat and slip-on models, in figured and two-colored combinations. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Second Floor*

An Important Pre-Holiday

Sale of Women's Summer Wash Skirts

A choice assortment of new models for tennis, golf, outing and dress wear, tailored in the most wanted materials, and offered at prices which will stand comparison with any in New York City.



At $3.95—Attractive button-front skirts with new knapsack pockets and detachable belt. Made of Gabardine, trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $3.95—Smart button-front Skirts with envelope shaped pockets Obtainable in Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy or Pique.

At $2.95—Dainty Ramie Linen Skirts with new slit pockets and shirred back. Trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $2.95—Smart sport Skirts, fashioned of Gabardine, showing new pockets, belt and shirred back.

At $3.95—New Gabardine, Corduroy and Pique Skirts with triple flap pockets, shirred back and detachable belt.

At $5—Dressy skirts of Imported Gabardine, in side effect with large tailored pockets and wide belt. Also—very attractive skirts with new belt and pointed flap patch pockets. Made of Imported Gabardine, trimmed with pearl buttons.

Waistbands 24 to 36. All Lengths.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attraction: Ard Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.

Store Open All Day Today.

Fish Stories Worth Reading

The men in our Fishing Tackle Section won't waste your time telling about the fish that get away—but they will tell you what sort of tackle you will need, if you tell them just where you expect to fish.

Rods: We carry the Devine Rods, Bristol Steel Rods, Nichols Imperial Rods and other makes, in both fly and bait rods, bank or surf.
For Fresh Water Fishing, $1.39 to $32.75.
For Salt Water Fishing, $1.19 to $32.50.

Reels: Vom Hofe, Meiselbach and other popular makes; some of German silver and rubber, some nickel plated and rubber; some all metal.
For Fly Fishing, 94c to $5.94.
For Bait, $1.19 to $12.24
For Salt Water Fishing, $1.29 to $47.50.

Lines: Enameled lines, both level and tapered, in all weights. Different braids. For Trout, Bass or Salmon, 39c to $1.64; 25 yds. 30 yds. Tapered, $1.69 to $1.98. Plain Silk Lines for Casting or Trolling, 50 yds., 79c to $1.39. Linen Salt Water Lines, all tested, 100 yds., 64c to $1.44.

Flies: For trout or bass fishing. Various patterns, 48c to 96c doz.

Other Tackle: We also carry Tackle Boxes, Baits, Hooks, Spinners, Baskets—in fact everything the angler needs, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Restaurants, at $11.74

For the roadside luncheon. Service for four persons, includes plates and cups of agate ware, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, space for two 1-pt. vacuum bottles, large food box and two jars for butter, etc. Under tray is another food box and spaces for two more bottles. Box is constructed of basswood veneer and tar board, covered with black enamel drill. Same style equipped for 6 persons. $15.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

What's Vacation Without A Camera?

You will see many new scenes, incidents and faces you will want to remember. A pictorial record of your own making will make them unforgetable. We carry a complete line of Eastman Kodaks and Cameras. Also Ansco, Rexo and Graflex Cameras at prices less than elsewhere

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Full Text of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Railroad Rate Decision

ROADS LOSE FIGHT FOR 15% ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

sioners alleged, that military transportation had been more a burden to the carriers than any traffic.

Attitude of Shippers.

The fact that there was no united protest against the increased rates the commission disposes of as based probably on the expectation after experience with embargoes that better facilities and more favorable shipments would follow by granting the increase. Shippers, in the commission's opinion, were willing to pay higher rates if they could get prompt service.

Rates on anthracite coal, increased rates on bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore were excepted from the schedule of rates suspended until Oct. 29 next in Eastern classification territory. Increases of rates on these commodities will be allowed in Southern and Western classification territory, and also on inter-territorial shipments. The commission points out that the burden of car shortage falls on the Eastern roads, and remarks that under recent legislation the commission will have power to compel restitution of rolling stock whether loaded or not, and that this burden will also add to the cost of transportation.

Commissioner McChord dissents squarely on the ground that the carriers require compensation for the increased cost of transportation resulting from the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, and urges that the whole matter should be taken to Congress for action.

Harlan Favors Expansion.

Commissioner Harlan reached the conclusion against the increase of rates by a different line of reasoning from that of the majority of the commission. He urges that the "month-to-month" statistical argument in the railroad question is shortsighted and misleading, and urges that in view of the fact that the United States is now a creditor nation and is to enter into great commercial activity in the near future, there should be a permanent and complete adjustment made of the whole rate problem.

Acknowledging the willingness of the carriers to enter upon a systematic readjustment of rates proposed by the horizontal increase for the purpose of restoring existing relations between competitive points, commodities, and territories, the commission says that no good reason exists for a general increase of rates in Western and Southern territory.

The admission is made by the commission that had the showing of unfavorable results of railroad business for last February continued the conclusion of the commission must have been different. But it is held that the predictions based on those figures have not come true, but on the contrary there has been decided prosperity of the carriers with ample financial resources in all territory.

FULL TEXT OF THE DECISION.

Commission Analyzes Conditions Upon Which It Bases Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The full text of the Interstate Commerce Commission rate decision follows:

On March 22, 1917, carriers in official classification territory hereinafter designated Eastern carriers represented to the commission in a public conference that an emergency had arisen in their operation which required prompt remedial measures. Similar representations were similarly made on March 27 by the carriers in Western classification territory hereinafter referred to as Western carriers, and on April 1 by carriers in Southern classification territory hereinafter referred to as Southern carriers. In all of these conferences we were urged to act promptly, because, it was asserted, the situation had become critical and delay would detract from the beneficial effects of the remedial measures proposed.

Under authority delegated by the act the commission has established rules governing the publications and filing of rate schedules, which rules have been modified from time to time. At the preliminary conferences we were asked to modify these rules so as to permit the filing in simplified form of schedules proposing a general and horizontal increase in all freight rates except upon certain designated commodities and to permit such rates to become effective on less than statutory notice. The publication of all the necessary tariffs in the form required by the rules would have involved an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars and consumed much time. We were therefore urged to permit the filing of schedules providing for a percentage increase in rates. The request that increased rates be permitted to become effective on short notice was not granted.

On April 10 and 20, 1917, conferences between representatives of shippers and of carriers and the commission were held to consider the form of the proposed publications. As a result of these conferences at which practically no objections were raised to the proposed percentage form of publication, a permissive order was entered on April 23, 1917, granting to the carriers authority to publish and file supplemental tariffs proposing the increased rates in the simplified form requested. Such tariffs were filed on behalf of all, or practically all, the railways in the United States, to become effective July 1, 1917.

Whether these tariffs shall be permitted to become effective as proposed or shall be suspended in whole or in part is the question immediately at issue.

In some quarters it has been alleged that the commission has abrogated the law and the tariff rules in order to make the filing of these tariffs possible. It should be needless to state that nothing has been done by the commission in violation of any provision of the statutes. We were not asked to transgress or set aside the law and we would certainly not have done so if we had been asked.

We modified certain of our tariff rules as the act authorizes us to do. This we have done in other instances, and no doubt in the future it will be warranted.

Many of the protestants requested us to suspend these tariffs in order that an investigation might be had, as in their view is contemplated by the statute, the implication being that an investigation would be impossible without suspension. This view is erroneous. We have sat as a body for practically a whole month listening to testimony and arguments covering or opposing these proposed increased rates. More than 6,000 pages of testimony have been received and a mass of statistical and other exhibits has been made a part of this record.

"Fair Hearing" for All.

The form of the investigation which we adopted fitted the subject to be investigated. Had these proceedings been conducted subsequent to a suspension of tariffs they could not properly have been materially different from what they have been. Every one who appeared and expressed a desire to be heard was heard, and no one was denied a fair hearing. We might have sat for months listening to detailed testimony relating to specific rates and localities, but such testimony could have been of little assistance to us in arriving at a proper conclusion with reference to the propriety and reasonableness of the increased rates here proposed covering the entire country. An investigation of such a detailed character is neither necessary nor useful in the exercise of the functions which we are called upon to perform in a case of this character.

During the preliminary conference above referred to authorized representatives of carriers in each of the three rate territorial districts expressed the willingness of all the carriers in the United States to waive technical rights and guarantees in order that an expeditious and practicable procedure might be adopted. With this in view they agreed upon the record that if the commission should authorize an increase on such a proceeding as we have conducted in the case they would, if at a later date the situation should change and the commission should be of the opinion that the increased rates were, in whole or in part, no longer just and reasonable, reduce them on an expression from us to that effect following a proceeding no more extensive than or different from that in which the increase was permitted. It was the desire of the carriers to bring the issue of the increased rates before us in the simplest, most direct, and economical manner. To this no substantial objection was expressed by any of the protestants.

As stated, the first representations were made on behalf of the Eastern carriers on March 22. This is about the time in each month when the officials of the carriers generally get the statistical returns showing the results of operation during the preceding month. The operating results for the month of February, 1917, may well have startled the railway executives, because, generally speaking, they were, for the Eastern district especially, extremely favorable. The weather conditions had been severe. In many sections the difficulties of operation have been unprecedented. Furthermore, as a result of the congestion of traffic on the Eastern roads and the various operating difficulties arising out of the shortage of cars the movement of empty cars westward reached extraordinary proportions over some lines. Because of the severe weather conditions the expenses of the movement were greater than usual, and, of course, the movement of empties adds nothing to the revenue.

New Elements of Cost.

Finally increased wages directly and indirectly resulting from legislation first appeared in the operating accounts of a number of carriers for the month of February. While some carriers made no charges in their accounts for increased wages, resulting directly or indirectly from the legislation referred to, other carriers charged estimated amounts for both January and February. These three causes, severe weather, relatively heavy movement of empty cars and increased wages, together with increases in the cost of materials and supplies, and to some extent of fuel, made the oerpating results of the Eastern carriers for February alarmingly unfavorable

Under stress of these conditions the railway executives made their first appeals for relief in the emergency in which they believed they found themselves. If these unfavorable tendencies had continued and the operating results for the succeeding months had perpetuated tendencies of the month of February a problem very different from that which now confronts us would have been presented. That carriers have been obliged to pay increased prices for materials and supplies cannot be questioned. It is difficult to characterize with moderation the increases in the prices of metals as well as the prices which have been demanded in various localities for fuel.

The emergency which the carriers believed existed when these proceedings were initiated was attributed by some primarily to the war in Europe. Various statements relating to a causal connection between the war and the railway emergency led us to include in a circular of interrogatories submitted to the carriers a question relating to the burdens which it was believed the war would cast upon them. While a number of witnesses referred to the burdens to the carriers from the war, viewing the record as a whole, no such burdens have been shown to exist nor has the probability of their development been demonstrated. It was not shown that military transportation had been in the past, or is likely to be in the future, a financial burden to the carriers. On the contrary, certain facts were referred to which indicated that the transportation of troops had been more remunerative during certain mobilizations in the past than ordinary passenger transportation.

In so far as anything that is here asked of us might contribute to the success of the war we should respond unhesitatingly to the fullest extent of our lawful authority. We are not unmindful of the fundamental and immensely valuable service which the carriers perform in time of peace and even more in time of war. No one will deny that the successful operation of the railways is vital to our national welfare. We fully appreciate the services which the railways are performing, and the unusual efforts they are making to secure a maximum of efficiency. But this record does not convince us that the suspending or refusing to suspend the proposed rates, or the granting or refusing to grant increased rates, will facilitate or retard the successful prosecution of the war.

[(1.) It has not been possible to have the tables and charts which are referred to here and elsewhere in this report printed in time to incorporate the appendix herein. It will be incorporated in a reprint hereof.]

Comparison of Revenues.

An examination of the results of operation during 1916 as pictured in the reports of carriers to the commission shows that that year was as a whole more profitable for the carriers than any preceding eyar, and it may be assumed that they might suffer some abatement of the prosperity of that year without being crippled or in any way incapacitated. In tables 8 to 11, inclusive, in the appendix are shown monthly averages per mile of road for operating revenues and operating income for all Class 1 roads in the United States, and for those in the several districts before mentioned have been made. The table for the country as a whole goes back to July, 1907. Owing to the fact that the reports for the earlier years were not classified with respect to districts, the figures by districts have been shown only from January, 1911. With respect, however, both to the country as a whole and to the several districts, the relation of the figures for operating revenues for each calendar year to those for the first four months, January to April, inclusive, is seen to be rather remarkably uniform, enabling one to expect with considerable confidence that the operating revenues for the calendar year 1917 will be in excess of those of any preceding calendar year covered by the series of reports.

An estimate of operating income for the year is also shown, but owing to the fact that a considerable number of increased costs that may reasonably be expected had not become effective prior to April 30, this estimate is not entitled to so much confidence as that of operating revenues.

A study of the figures contained in these tables suggests that, barring unforeseen contingencies and unusual disruptions of commercial affairs during the remainder of the year 1917, we shall find as results of the year's operations of Class 1 roads figures about as follows:

	United States.	East'n Dist.	South'n Dist.	West'n Dist.
Av. oper. rev. per mile of road..	$17,104	$29,432	$13,610	$12,597
Av. oper. inc. (1) per mile of r'd.	4,334	5,802	3,872	3,813

(1) Based on costs represented in accounts of April 30, 1917.

Anticipated increased costs, if realized, will operate to reduce somewhat the estimated figures for operating incomes per mile.

It is not practicable to determine from figures now compiled the book values of investment in road and equipment per mile of road prior to June 30, 1915, for roads in the several districts, but those for the United States cover a longer period. While these figures cannot be accepted as reflecting accurately the actual cash investment they may be taken as significant for purposes of comparison. The figures for operating income per mile for roads for calender years, when compared with the book value of investment in road and equipment per mile of road at June 30, give for Class 1 carriers for the United States as a whole the following ratios, using the estimated figures for 1917:

RATIO OF OPERATING INCOME TO INVESTMENT.

Year	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Per cent	5.517	6.400	5.240	4.601	4.683
Year	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Per cent	5.300	5.070	5.519	5.866	4.941

based on an estimate of $4,334 operating income per mile of road and book investment of $74,500 per mile of road. Increasing costs subsequent to April 30, 1917, will probably operate to diminish this figure somewhat.

The estimate of operating income for 1917 may be considerably diminished and still exceed the average for any three consecutive preceding years.

In Table 12 of the appendix the total number of tons of revenue freight originated by the carriers in the respective districts for the fiscal year 1916 is compared with the corresponding figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the latter having been the largest prior year with respect to freight traffic. The totals for the respective districts show that the Eastern roads originated 89,253,873 more tons during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, than in 1913; the Southern roads, 20,438,186 more tons, and the Western roads, 21,001,749 more tons. The increase in the tonnage of bituminous coal was 6,649,600 tons for the Eastern district and 20,751,461 tons for the Southern, while for the Western there was a decrease of 1,949,606 tons. Similar increases are indicated in the tonnage of other commodities and groups of commodities originated in the respective districts with the exception of forest products, with respect to which a decrease in the tonnage originated is observed for each of the districts. In this connection it should be recalled that the total number of revenue ton miles of all carriers in the United States earning more than $100,000 per annum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was 343,099,937,805, compared with 301,398,752,805 revenue ton miles for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the largest preceding year with respect to freight traffic.

General Emergency Denied.

The consideration of a general increased rate case is necessarily a study of tendencies. The trend of the curves shown in the different diagrams for the respective periods of time is unmistakably in a certain direction. It will be observed that there have been numerous ups and downs, but the general tendency has been favorable, including for the country as a whole, the first four months of 1917.

These figures and diagrams do not suggets a country-wide emergency. Emergencies of greater or less intensity may have existed with respect to individual carriers during various limited periods, but the direction of the curves shows recovery in each instance before the lapse of extended periods of time. The general trend has been distinctly favorable.

An examination of the operating results of individual carriers shows that certain of them have lacked prosperity while others have been affluent. The reasons for lack of prosperity on the part of some of them are well known. The great majority of them show a healthy condition from financial and operating standpoints. We must consider not only the successful and strong, but also the unsuccessful and the weak. The needs of certain weak lines, however, cannot justify a course of action that is unwarranted by the condition of the large number of strong and successful lines. This record shows that many of the carriers are in a most prosperous condition. They have been managed by men of conspicuous ability and integrity, in whose achievement the whole nation may well take pride. It is certainly desirable that successes of this character, which mean efficient service, shall continue.

A number of witnesses laid stress on the land grants received by various carriers and upon large accretions to their property which many of them have been able to make out of earnings. Under the system of uniform accounts adopted by the commission in 1907 all expenditures of this character out of earnings are shown in the annual reports. A compilation made from these reports shows that, as of June 20, 1916, Class I carriers expended for "additions to property through income and surplus" a total of $503,651,510, of which the Eastern carriers had expended $295,476,596, the Southern carriers $47,880,932, and the Western carriers, $160,293,982. These sums "include such amounts of income and surplus as have been definitely appropriated or set aside and expended since June 30, 1907, in the acquisition of property the cost of which is included in property investment accounts other than those for securities, &c."

The theory of this character of testimony seems to be that property donated and property paid for out of revenues of carriers does not in fact become their property in the sense that they are permitted, or are entitled to earn a reasonable return thereon, and that the public having donated certain property, or having contributed to the revenues of the carriers through the payment of freight charges and passenger fares in reality, own such property and, therefore, cannot lawfully be asked to pay rates and fares which will yield a return on such property. These are questions of large import which have been directly raised in valuation proceedings now pending before us, and which will not be discussed here.

All the carriers expressed their willingness to begin immediately upon a revision of the horizontally increased rates with a view to re-establishing existing relationships between competitive localities, commodities, and territories, thus recognizing the commercial disturbances which would certainly follow the proposed increase. It was generally admitted that a per centage increase would destroy existing rate relations, and in all cases where the amount of the change is appreciably large and where the differences in distance between competitive localities are very great 15 per cent. increase would seriously affect competitors in a common market. It is probably due to this fact that with respect to certain important commodities the protests came from persons located at the greater distances from the markets.

Question of "Heroic Remedy."

Only a more urgent and extraordinary situation would justify permitting tariffs carrying this large percentage increase to become effective. This record does not disclose the existence of a situation requiring so heroic a remedy.

The absence of protests against the proposed rates from many interests and localities affected received some attention upon the record. Certain witnesses were questioned respecting the extent of the clientele for which they were authorized to speak. The relative absence of protests from certain large traffic areas was likewise brought to our attention. The extent to which individuals, firms, and localities refrained from protesting against the increased rates on the theory that increased rates would result in an increase in the car supply and improvement in service cannot be stated; nor can it be known to what extent public sentiment may have been influenced by those who could, without serious difficulty, pass along to others the burden of increased rates. The record also shows that some individuals and firms who could not so shift the burden favor the increases and are willing directly to bear the higher charges in the belief that such burden will be offset by advantages to them and to the country at large.

These facts are not without significance in so far as they indicate an existing state of the public mind. They are quite without significance as a basis for determining the propriety and reasonableness of the proposed rates. The statute does not authorize us to arrive at a decision with respect to the reasonableness of rates on the basis of preponderating views.

It may be admitted that facts of this character reflected in the record indicate a somewhat different state of public opinion from that which has heretofore prevailed in connection with similar issues before us. Representatives of insurance companies and bankers appeared to favor permitting the rates to become effective as a means of stabilizing their investments in railroad securities and stocks.

While the instant case transcends all that have preceded it in the magnitude of the sums involved and the spontaneity and universality of its precipitation, it is in its essential characteristics and fundamental factors identical with other great rate increase cases which have been considered.

From the proceedings of 1910 and 1911 to the present time all such cases have involved the consideration and weighing one against the other of certain fundamental factors. The essential character of these primary factors was the same in all the cases, but the attendant circumstances, the relation of the factors to one another, and certain significant secondary factors were not the same in all. This lack of identity in the relationship and surroundings of the individual factors accounts for the different conclusions arrived at in different proceedings.

In this connection we refer especially to Tables 13 to 21 in the appendix, which reflect operating results through the entire period embracing all of the important increased rate proceedings. They are the tables used in our reports of July and December, 1914, brought down to date. Tables 13, 14, 15, and 16 show those things which strikingly reflect the improvement in operating results following December, 1914.

From a technical standpoint the question at issue is that of suspension of the proposed increased rates. In substance the issue is the reasonableness of those rates. That is the issue which was tried on this record. The investigation which generally follows the suspension of tariffs in the instant case preceded their suspension. The reasons for this have been suggested in this report. As a matter of law, we cannot require cancellation of these rates at this time. From the beginning of this proceeding the carriers, the shippers, and the commission alike have dealt with the essence of the economic problems presented rather than the legal questions.

We are not unmindful of the fact that plausible and persuasive arguments may be buttressed upon selected statistics taken from this record. The compilations upon which we rely in arriving at our conclusion were made in our division of statistics, based upon the sworn reports filed by the carriers. All the statistical exhibits introduced by carriers and protestants have been carefully checked, just as far as checking was possible, from the annual and other periodical and special reports filed with us by the carriers. There can be no question regarding the fundamental accuracy of the statistical summaries upon which we have primarily relied in this respect.

Change Since February.

As we have said, if the unfavorable results of February had continued our conclusion must have been different. Those unfavorable tendencies, however, did not continue. The general operating results, looked at in the large through a series of years, show on the whole substantial improvement, general prosperity and, by comparison with former years ample financial resources with which to conduct transportation.

Increased prices of materials and supplies, the increased cost of fuel, and increased wages are all significant and extremely important factors in the situation which we are here considering. Some of the symptoms are unquestionably unfavorable. Much or all of what some of the railway officials believe will occur may occur in the future. No one can know in advance. Higher prices are being paid today, and still higher prices may have to be paid in the future, but that these higher prices will have that unfavorable effect on the general operating results which some believe they will have is by no means certain.

We have carefully considered the expenditures made by the carriers in 1916 for maintenance of way and structures and for maintenance of equipment. These indicate that no undue or disproportionate outlay was made in 1916 for these purposes. This question was carefully considered in the 1915 Western rate advance case, 35 I. C. C., 407, 514, 515. In the Western district the ratio of maintenance expenditures to total operating revenues in the fiscal year 1916 was less than the average for the years 1914 and 1915; and in general we do not think that the outlay for maintenance has been excessive, either relatively or absolutely.

In a general way both the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and the calendar year 1916 were remarkable years in the history of American railroads. The volume of tonnage was never before equaled and the gross receipts, as well as the net receipts, in each of the three districts were greater than ever before. Thus the average operating revenue per mile of road operated for the calendar year 1916 was $15,715, as against $13,455 for 1915, $12,885 for 1914, $13,829 for 1913, and $13,237 for 1912. Similarly the average operating income per mile of road operated in 1916 was $4,723, as against $3,827, $2,964, $3,345, and $3,590 for the four preceding years, respectively. The ratio of operating income to average investment, or book cost, for the calendar year 1916 was 6.40 per cent., as against 5.24, 4.09, 4.68, and 5.30 per cent. for the preceding calendar years, respectively.

A notable difference began to manifest itself in October, 1916, persisting, and on the whole growing accentuated, during the first four months of the current calendar year as between the eastern district and the southern and western districts. Table 22 in the appendix indicates per mile of road operated the railway operating revenues, the railway operating expenses, the net revenue from railway operations, and the railway operating income for carriers in the United States as a whole and for carriers in the eastern, southern, and western districts, comparing each month beginning in July, 1916, through April, 1917, with the corresponding month of the previous years.

An inspection of the table will disclose that the carriers in the Eastern district down through September, 1916, showed an increase in net revenue and in operating income over the corresponding months of the previous year. Beginning, however, with October, 1916, and continuing through April, 1917, this tendency is reversed for the Eastern carriers, whereas with few exceptions the Southern and Western carriers continued to show comparative increases in these items for each successive month. Thus in October, 1916, the Eastern carriers showed a decline in net revenue per mile of road from $840 to $821, and in operating income from $760 to $726.

For November, 1916, the Eastern carriers showed a decline in these two items from $800 to $720 in net revenue, and from $721 to $623 in operating income.

For December, 1916, the same tendency persisted, showing a decline in net revenue from $706 to $630 and a decline in operating income from $625 to $532.

Net Revenue Decline This Year.

The increasing tendency in these items for the months of July, August, and September, 1916, sufficed for the last six months of the calendar year 1916 to make a slightly better aggregate showing as contrasted with the last six months of the previous calendar year. But so far as the Eastern carriers are concerned, the decline for the last quarter of 1916 was continued for the first four months of 1917, and in increasing ratio. Thus, in January, 1917, net revenue per mile of road operated declined from $608 to $531, and operating income from $520 to $434.

For February, 1917, exceptional operating conditions exaggerated the decline and rendered it more pronounced. The February returns show a decline in net revenue from $576 to $271 and in operating income from $489 to $176.

March showed the same comparative decline, although upon a less intensified scale than in February. Net revenue declined from $666 to $557, and operating income from $578 to $460. The returns for April indicated the same tendency, net revenue declining from $686 to $611, and operating income from $599 to $512.

Summarizing the four months ended with April, 1917, the decline in net revenue per mile of road was from $2,536 to $1,970, and in operating income from $2,185 to $1,581. If we compare the relative decline in the last quarter of 1916, when this tendency became noticeable, we find that the falling off in operating income from the operating income of the last quarter of the previous year was approximately 19 per cent., whereas of the first four months of the current calendar year the decline in operating income, as compared with the first four months of the previous calendar year, amounts to about 27.5 per cent.

In interpreting these figures it must be borne in mind that the gross revenue in each of three districts showed for each month from July, 1916, to April, 1917, a comparative increase, except only for the month of February in the Eastern district. In the Southern and Western districts the results, so far as net revenue and operating income are concerned, show an almost unbroken contrast to the results for the Eastern district.

If on the basis of the first four months of the current calendar year we estimate the total gross revenue in the Eastern district for the entire year, we find indicated an average operating revenue per mile of road of $29,432, as against an average operating revenue for the preceding year of $27,688. Despite this increase in the gross operating revenue, the average operating income per mile of road, estimated for 1917 on the basis of the first four months of the calendar year, amounts to but $1,582, as against $2,188 for 1916. This indicates that the ratio of operating income to average investment in the Eastern district will be but 4.893 per cent., as against 6.662 per cent. for 1916.

In other words, using the actual figures for the first four months of the present calendar year, it would appear that, although the gross revenue for the carriers in the Eastern district would exceed that for the calendar year 1916 by approximately 7 per cent., the operating income per mile of road will be but $5,802, as against $7,782 in 1916. This is only 75 per cent. as much net income per mile of road in 1917 for performing about 107 per cent. of the service performed in 1916.

The returns for the first four months of the calendar year 1917 for the roads in the Southern district and in the Western district disclose a different tendency and outlook. Common alike to the three districts is the probable increase in gross operating revenues. Thus the first four months disclose average operating revenues per mile of $4,388 in the Southern district as against $3,960 for the corresponding period in 1916, and $3,705 as against $3,288 in the Western district. But in both the Southern and Western districts the first four months of the current calendar year presage not only an increase in the average operating income per mile of road $1,222 as against $1,181 for the first four months of 1916 in the Southern district, and $930 as against $877 for the roads in the Western district, but in both an increase in the ratio of operating income to average investment is indicated, rising in the case of the Southern district from 6.390 per cent. to 6.543 per cent., and in the Western district from 5.953 per cent. to 6.217 per cent.

It may very pertinently be asked how it results that with the carriers in all three districts confronting increased expenditure for labor, fuel, and supplies, the prospective effect upon their respective net incomes is so markedly different. To this inquiry it is probably too early to make a completely satisfactory answer. Among the factors the following may be suggested as highly probable contributory causes. The ratio of increased wages may have been greater for the Eastern carriers. The Eastern carriers have encountered earlier and to a more complete degree the increase in prices of materials and supplies. The volume of traffic which has congested certain of the roads and terminals in the Eastern district would seem to indicate that with their present facilities they can perhaps take on additional traffic only at an increasing cost per unit. In this respect they present a somewhat sharp contrast to roads in the Southern and Western districts. Congestion at Eastern ports and terminals has led to the diversion of some traffic to Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

Significant, too, is the testimony of Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, who stated:

I think I am quite safe in saying that we have no such troubles. We could get along with a much larger volume of business than we are doing today, and do it economically. Our trouble is that we are met by embargoes at boundary points, at Potomac Yard, at Cincinnati, and at other places where we have to get into the congested territory. For example, at the moment our normal preponderance of tonnage is northbound, but we are moving very little northbound today, and our preponderance is southbound. It is an uneconomical displacement of our operating situation; it is more expensive. But we have not had in the South yet, fortunately for us, the causes of the congestions which have affected the whole country elsewhere.

In the Western district the transcontinental roads, particularly the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé, are now carrying a large volume of traffic which would normally move via the Panama Canal. This they are apparently able to handle without great difficulty. Whatever may be the other contributing causes to the divergent tendencies manifested in the three districts, the existence of agencies making for radically diverse results in the Eastern district from those likely to appear in the Southern and Western districts would seem to be substantiated by the following table, which gives the ratio of net operating income to property investment in the three districts from 1900, with the probable results indicated for 1917. The estimates for 1917 are based on the monthly reports of carriers to the commission, and thus relate to operating income rather than to net operating income, the distinction being that net operating income is derived from operating income by adjusting the last-named item for hire of equipment and other rents. For the purposes of this table the distinction is negligible, and the 1917 item is restricted to operating income only, because the monthly reports do not include data for rents.

Operating Income Compared.

NET OPERATING INCOME PER CENT. OF PROPERTY INVESTMENT.

Fiscal Years Ending June 30.	Eastern District.	Southern District.	Western District.
1900	5.27	..	..
1901	5.49	4.46	4.84
1902	5.69	4.77	5.29
1903	5.77	5.01	5.30
1904	5.44	4.87	5.03
1905	5.70	5.15	5.25
1906	6.21	5.26	5.90
1907	6.14	4.67	6.19
1908	5.14	3.87	4.87
1909	5.43	4.72	5.37
1910	6.16	5.19	5.06
1911	5.13	6.22	4.68
1912	5.10	4.40	4.24
1913	5.28	4.55	4.91
1914	3.95	4.25	4.24
1915	4.42	3.41	4.14
1916	6.64	5.26	5.43
1916 (1)	6.42	5.27	5.29
1916 (2)	6.61	..	5.45
1917 (estimated)	4.89	6.45	6.21

(1) Average based on gross property investment. (2) Average based on property investment less reserves for depreciation.

The protestants do not dispute the fact of large increases in the prices of supplies, although there is, perhaps naturally, a divergence of opinion of the carriers and certain of the protestants as to the average of the percentage of such increases; but whether that percentage be taken at approximately 30 per cent., as certain of the protestants insist, or at 42 per cent. or higher, as the carriers assert, the general increase is undeniable. The aggregate of the increased expenses thus imposed cannot be predicted with any satisfactory degree of certainty. We cannot know what the future fluctuations in the prices of such supplies may be. With respect to them, as with railway fuel, there is a remarkable difference in the figures and estimates of the various carriers. Some have contracted for fuel or supplies upon a lower price level and others are without the protection of such contracts or have contracts to expire at an early date.

Without in any way impugning the estimates of the carriers or criticisms thereof offered by the protestants, we prefer to confine our forecast to the basis of actual experience for the ten months from July 1, 1916, including the first four months of the present calendar year.

Decisions of the Commission.

For these reasons, necessarily stated in somewhat general terms we are led to the conclusion that no condition of emergency exists as to the Western and Southern carriers which would justify permitting a general increase in their rates to become effective. In the Eastern district increased rates have recently been permitted to become effective generally on bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore. We think that similar increases may properly be permitted in the Southern district on coal, coke, and iron ore, and in the Western district on coal and coke. This will preserve rate relationships between the several districts. In the Southern district the proposed increased rates on coal are on the basis of 15 per cent., with a maximum of 15 cents per ton. These tariffs we shall permit to become effective. In the Western district the increases are based upon 15 per cent., with a minimum of 15 cents per ton. These tariffs will be suspended, but the Western carriers may, if they so elect, file new tariffs carrying increases in rates on coal and coke not exceeding in any case 15 cents per ton. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the Western lines will be suspended. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the Southern carriers will be suspended, excepting those applying on coal, coke, and iron ore.

In connection with our investigation as to rates on bituminous coal, certain proposed increased rates on bituminous coal were suspended, [Investigating and suspension docket No. 774.] Subsequent to the institution of that proceeding conditions surrounding the production, transportation, and sale of bituminous coal became so unusual that the principal protestants, before us voluntarily conceded that the conditions were abnormal and that the rates might appropriately be increased, some of them, however, contending that the existing relationships of railroads from certain coal producing districts should be preserved. Pending further consideration of that proceeding and of the instant case, the carriers parties to the tariffs referred to voluntarily postponed the effective date thereof to Aug. 1. Since that time increases have been filed, to become effective July 1, to destinations intermediate to those covered by the tariffs of which the carriers postponed the effective date to Aug. 1.

It is therefore consistent and appropriate that these carriers be permitted, on short notice, to advance the effective dates of such tariffs, and they are hereby authorized so to do.

For reasons indicated in this report, we shall suspend all of the tariffs before us in the proceeding of Eastern carriers, excepting those applying on iron ore. As has been indicated, however, the conditions confronting the Eastern carriers are different from those confronting the Southern, and we are persuaded that they are entitled to increased revenue beyond and above that which they are securing and will secure from the increased rates on bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore.

By recent act of Congress we have been given jurisdiction over the movement, distribution, exchange, interchange and return of freight cars. The obvious intent of this legislation is that cars shall be so used by the carriers as to secure the performance of the largest possible amount of transportation in needed and equitable ways. Shortly following the outbreak of the European war an unprecedently heavy movement of freight to the Eastern district began, and that district in large part has been badly congested ever since. Hopeless congestion has been avoided only by a practically continuous condition of operating under embargoes. The result has been that while roads in other sections have generally been short of cars and in possession of less cars than they owned, the carriers in the Eastern district have been in possession of substantially more than their ownership of cars.

The hauling of empty cars is expensive and productive of no revenue. Railroad operating officials naturally and properly endeavor to avoid all unnecessary hauling of empties. There has been reason to believe that this disinclination to haul empties has caused the detention on the Eastern roads of many cars that were badly needed in the West or South. It is probable, if not certain, that in administering the duties laid upon us by the legislation referred to we shall find occasion to require a very unusual haul of empty cars by the Eastern carries for the purpose of getting them promptly to Western or Southern localities, where they are needed. In this way important additional expenses will probably fall upon the Eastern carriers.

Increase in Class Rates.

As we have indicated, percentage increases, especially where the percentage is substantial, can not fail to disrupt competitive commercial relationships. A general increase in class rates, which preserves existing relationships, distributes itself more generally and more equitably than would general increases on commodity rates. It also affords relatively equal benefits to all of the carriers parties thereto. Among the Eastern carriers those located in New England appear to present the most serious condition. They are not carriers of large volumes of heavy loading commodities that move under commodity rates. It is possible to estimate with confidence and accuracy the amount of additional revenue that will accrue from increased class rates, but from the best information at hand we conclude that the Eastern carriers should be permitted to increase their class rates between New York and Chicago to the following scale, and to correspondingly increase their other class rates applying intraterritorially between points in official classification territory, observing the established relationships between ports and localities:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
90	79	60	42	36	30

Such tariffs may be made effective upon and not less than five days' notice, given in the usual way.

Special emphasis has been laid upon the unusually heavy increased expenses that have been laid upon the carriers by water, which, because of arrangements for through carriage with rail carriers, are subject, as to part or all of their rates, to our jurisdiction. Ordinarily rates via rail-and-water routes are maintained at a lower level than via all-rail routes. Largely increased cost of operation, the division of traffic to other channels because of war conditions, and the attendant increased marine insurance have laid upon such rail-and-water routes unusual burdens. We think that existing conditions justify the maintenance of rates via such routes on a level not higher than the all-rail rates between the same points.

Carriers in the Eastern, Southern, and Western districts parties thereto may, if they so elect, file and make effective, upon not less than five days' notice, tariffs increasing existing joint rates between rail and water carriers to a level not higher than the all-rail rates between the same points. It is not improbable that some of the rates which we are authorizing to be increased are held by unexpired orders of the commission. If that is true in any case, parties to such orders must, before filing such increased rates apply for and secure specific modification of such orders.

Fears of the Railroads.

The carriers were clearly within their rights in bringing these matters to our attention when they did. We do not question their good faith in anything they have done in this connection. Their action is an added evidence of the farsightedness and sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties toward the public with which so many of their officials are managing and administering the affairs of their respective properties. The things which they believed several months ago would happen have not happened. None of us know what the future may develop. We do not believe that it would be in the interest of any one to now resume hearings in detail as to the suspended tariffs. As stated, we believe that the facts which have been developed constitute a full and sufficient basis for arriving at a just conclusion with respect to the proposed increased rates.

We shall, through the medium of the monthly reports of the carriers, keep in close touch with the operating results for the future, and if it shall develop that the fears which have prompted the carriers are realized, or that their realization is imminent, we shall be ready to meet that situation by such modification or amplification of the conclusions and orders herein reached and entered as are shown to be justified. If it shall develop that what has been accorded herein is more than is appropriate, or that the increased rates are no longer warranted, we shall depend upon the pledges of the carriers to respond promptly to an announcement by us of a conclusion to that effect.

Inasmuch as a general percentage increase is so undesirable because of its serious effect upon commercial conditions and established relationships, it would seem to be appropriate for the carriers to cancel the tariffs which we suspend herein, and permission is hereby accorded them so to do. The record will be available for consideration in any further proceedings that may be necessary or appropriate in this connection in the future, and any substantially changed conditions which may develop can be promptly, adequately, and fairly dealt with. The foundation for any such action can doutless be laid in conferences between the commission and representatives of the carriers and of the shippers. The existing public sentiment to which we have referred and the manner in which the proposals of the carriers have been presented and handled by them indicate a feeling of mutual confidence, which at many times in the past has been regrettably absent.

An appropriate order of suspension of the proposed schedules will be entered.

HARLAN'S OPINION.

Concurs in Decision, but Favors 15 Per Cent. for Eastern Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissioner Harlan, concurring, wrote the following separate opinion in the railroad rate case:

Under the law, this commission may act only upon a concurring vote of at least four of its members, and, in view of the recent death of Commissioner Clements and of the varying conclusions entertained among my colleagues on the important questions presented by the record, it became necessary, in order that some affirmative results might follow from this extended and laborious investigation, that I should concur in the course outlined in the commission's report. I did this, however, because its findings are in the direction of what the record seems to me to justify and require, and not because I regard the relief granted as adequate. Under the circumstances, I venture briefly to explain my individual convictions in the case.

That a full hearing has been had, as the report finds, will be obvious to any one who followed the proceedings or has examined the record. All shippers, either individually, by counsel, or through the traffic and commercial organizations to which they belong, were given an opportunity to be heard; and the shippers who testified were many in number and representative of their respective industries. In addition, a mass of statistical exhibits was introduced in evidence. In this way every aspect of the situation was carefully examined and illustrated. The result is a record that is entirely sufficient to enable us not only to decide whether or not the proposed rates should be suspended, but also to determine, as the commission, in fact, has done, whether the present rates in any of the three great rate districts of the country might properly be increased and, if so, to what extent. The report of the commission therefore brings the case to a conclusion at this point and, wisely in my judgment, does not undertake to continue the investigation as a suspension case under the suspension orders that are now to be entered.

From the mass of statistics offered in evidence on both sides it is not difficult, as the commission's report indicates, to compile figures to illustrate almost any theory respecting the troubles of the carriers of the country. It is not my purpose, however, in this brief expression to deal much in statistics. It will suffice to say that, laying some stress upon the figures for the last four months, the commission's finding upon the whole record is that the fears of the railroad officials, when they laid their request for increased rates before us, have not been realized. The report then indicates the purpose of the commission to follow developments through the medium of the monthly reports of the carriers, and should their earnings make it appear that the dangers feared by the carriers are imminent, the commission will then meet the situation by promptly amplifying the limited relief now permitted to them.

Would Grant Full Relief.

This month to month and purely statistical view of the matter seems to me to be wholly inadequate. Nor do I regard that course as altogether safe. We are facing a much larger problem, and it must be approached in a much broader way if we are to reach a sound solution. The report of the commission states that some of the symptoms disclosed of record are unquestionably unfavorable as I read the record. That is undoubtedly the case and, being so, the wisdom of deferring full relief is not apparent to me. What the country as a whole needs, as all participating in the hearings seemed to agree, is much larger terminals, more tracks, more cars, more locomotives. This enlargement of our facilities is not required merely to meet the exigencies growing out of the war, but to keep our transportation facilities up to the measure of the country's growing volume of business.

We are now a creditor nation, and it may reasonably be expected that the trade balance in our favor will continue at least for some years. With the aid of our new merchant marine, this may become a more or less permanent condition. With such a prospect before us, a foundation should be laid without delay for a definite plan for the development and building up of our transportation system. For seven or eight years competent railroad officials have been warning us that the carriers are not keeping abreast of the requirements of the country. It is true that there are periods when a substantial part of the carriers' equipment is lying idle. On the other hand, the carriers cannot prudently undertake to meet extreme and extraordinary demands. But a rough estimate of a billion dollars has been suggested as the yearly expenditure necessary to enable them to open up new territory and to enlarge and extend their present facilities, in order to meet the rapidly growing volume of the general commerce of the country.

No such investment, however, has been or is being made in our railroads. On the contrary, an exhibit of records shows that, beginning with 1895, new construction increased year by year until 1910, while from the latter date it has steadily diminished. In other words, our population and commerce have largely expanded, but there has been no expansion, relatively speaking, in our transportation facilities.

For two years the commerce of the country has been moving under intermittent embargoes, an experience, as must be observed, that we have had in the past not only while we were at peace, but while the world at large was also at peace. Great losses have resulted to the whole country. The producer and manufacturer, with ample supplies which the public was demanding, have been unable to make deliveries. The coal operator, with no shortage of coal at the mine, has not been able to deliver it promptly to those needing it. Prices for the necessities of life have increased, partly at least because existing supplies could not be brought to the consumer; and the speculator has been enabled to demand unreasonable prices because inadequate facilities have prevented the competition in the consuming markets of those who were prepared to furnish the same commodities at lower prices.

Large industries have been greatly embarrassed. It was stated of record, for example, that the producers of lumber in one territory alone, with the materials at hand, have fallen 30,000 carloads short in meeting their orders during the last twelve months. Many other instances of car shortage and of extraordinary delays in the delivery of traffic are related of record, but they need not be detailed here. It will suffice to say that, while the strains of war have much to do with the present transportation conditions, the one outstanding fact during the hearing as to which there was no disagreement was that our transportation system is lacking in the capacity to meet the demands of the shippers and that the resulting loss to the general public has been very large.

Wants Prompt Expansion.

This condition is one of present danger, with a possibility that it may even become disastrous during the war period. But, aside from this military influence, the record leaves no doubt that our transportation system as a whole must be promptly enlarged and expanded.

The shippers of the country recognize the danger and have given expression to this apprehension upon the record. They regard a prompt and sound cure of the trouble as being as vital to them as to the carriers. Representatives of some of the largest industrial centres, officers of some of the largest traffic organizations, and officials of some of the most important shippers of the country, availed themselves at the hearing of the opportunity to refer to the situation and to point out that in their own interest as shippers, and in the interest of the general shipping public, the rates of the carriers might well be increased in order that they may be put in a position to increase their terminals and facilities.

Many earnest objections were of course made to any increase. Other shipping interests were ready to acquiesce in an increase provided no discriminations against them were involved. But the whole discussion, unusually free from selfish contentions on the part of the shippers, and approached by the carriers, as I understand the record, in no selfish spirit, leaves me with the conviction that the shippers at large are ready for a substantial increase in their rates, provided it will result in an early betterment of their transportation service and in a rate structure free from discriminations. The record in my judgment demonstrates a proposition that has long been clear to me, namely, that a rate is a public question, and that the existing rates, aside from any interest that the owners of our railroads may have in the matter, could well be advanced in the public interest, in order that assurance may thus be given for the early enlargement of our transportation facilities.

I express the thought in that way because it is clear that so long as we look to private interests to furnish a transportation service for the country we must see to it that the rewards are sufficient to attract capital for its further development. Under present conditions this appears not to be the case. Executives of great insurance companies and of great savings institutions testified during the hearings that the volume of their holdings in railroad securities has been steadily diminishing and that they and other large investors are looking with decreasing favor on railroad securities.

Possibly this may result to some extent from an impression, which I think is very erroneous, that this commission takes too narrow a view of such questions as are before us here. But, in any event, we must not overlook the fact that at this time, and apparently for the next few years, new capital must be sought by the carriers in competition with the demands of many Governments for war loans and in competition with the very large returns of industrial companies. Nor must we overlook the fact that the returns on property investment in railroads, even under the unusually prosperous year 1916, were not such as to give any preference to the railway investor, and for the last sixteen years this average return has been, using the principal and representative roads, for the Eastern district 5.48, the Southern 4.69, and the Western 5.04 per cent.

Varying Increase Favored.

Without extending this brief expression of my conception of the case it will suffice to say that from the whole record it is clear to me that the 15 per cent. increase proposed by the Eastern carriers which in its actual results would probably not exceed 10 per cent., should be permitted to become effective. The record shows that condtions with the Western and Southern lines are somewhat better than with the Eastern carriers. Nevertheless, in my judgment, they also should be permitted some increase in their rates on the general grounds that I have attempted briefly to outline. In view, however, of the finding of the commission's report it will not be necessary to discuss the extent of the increase that they should have.

In the light of the refusal by the commission of what, in my judgment, is sufficient additional revenue to the carriers, it seems appropriate again to call attention to the economies that may be and should be effected through the coordination of terminals, the elimination of unhealthy competition, the waste in service through the light loading of cars, and the performance of special services for particular shippers without charge. These matters I have discussed at some length elsewhere, and since my views upon them are more or less understood I will not enlarge upon them here. Much of the service at the larger industrial centres and ports is special in character, and the heavy terminal cost encountered by the carriers in performing them is spread over the rate structure instead of being compensated under a special charge. The smaller communities grouped with the larger centres thus bear burdens that should be borne by others. Sooner or later matters of this kind must have serious attention by the commission, and they will open sources of substantial additional revenues to the carriers.

DISSENTING VIEW OF MEYER.

Opposes Granting Any Increase to the Eastern Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissioner Meyer, dissenting in part to the rate decision, submitted the following opinion:

I concur in the conclusions with respect to carriers in Western and Southern territories. I dissent from the conclusion of the majority that an emergency exists in regard to carriers in the Eastern district of such a character as to make it imperative to authorize at this time the increased class rates sanctioned by the majority.

Five members of the commission, including myself, have virtually addressed the carriers in the Western and Southern districts as follows:

"The things that you believed several months ago would happen have not yet happened. You therefore have not justified these increased rates. If any or all of the untoward events upon which your application for increased rates was largely based should occur in the future you may then bring them to our attention. In the light of what we have learned in this proceeding and in the light of what we may learn from your monthly reports as they will reach us from time to time hereafter we will be in a position on short notice, and with only brief supplementary proceedings, to decide whether, as a matter of justice to all, our orders of suspension should be vacated with respect to some or all of the suspended tariffs carrying the increased rates. This will enable us to protect the interests which you represent, in so far as we may lawfully do so, and the entire people of this country against any possible situation which might cripple your respective properties in the performance of their public functions during this critical period of American history."

This same language should be addressed to the Eastern carriers.

I recognize freely that the results of operation for Eastern carriers during recent months have been less favorable than for the Western and the Southern. Certain tendencies are unmistakably unfavorable. It is difficult to characterize with moderation many of the prices of materials and supplies and fuel which these carriers have paid, and which apparently they will pay for some time to come. These, together with higher wages, tend with certainty toward more unfavorable operating results.

We have authorized increases in the rates on bituminous coal, coke, and ore which will add to the operating incomes of those carriers many millions of dollars and which will bring the estimated return on the book cost of the carriers up to a level which in my judgment disproves the theory of an acute contemporary emergency demanding drastic action at this moment. In spite of increased and increasing expenses, there is nothing before us to prove conclusively that the net returns of carriers in the Eastern district for the calendar year 1917 may not be more favorable than the net returns for all but a very small number of years during their entire history. But even if the contrary could be demonstrated it does not necessarily follow that the increases authorized by the majority should be authorized at this time.

Whenever the time may come, if it should come, that a real emergency can be shown to exist, we can then do promptly what justice and the law may demand. Before important action like this is taken the most conclusive proof of its necessity should be before the commission. If I apply to the facts now before us the same test which I applied to the facts before the commission in the great advanced rate cases that have preceded this one I am forced to a different conclusion regarding Eastern carriers from that reached by the majority.

As stated in the majority report, while the instant case transcends all preceding ones in the magnitude of the sums involved in its essential characteristics and fundamental factors, it is identical with them.

From the proceedings of 1910 and 1911 to the present time all of these cases have involved the consideration and weighing one against the other of certain common fundamental factors. The relation of these factors to one another and certain attendant features alone have varied, not the factors themselves. This lack of identity in the relationship and surroundings of the individual factors accounts for the differences in the conclusions arrived at by us in the successive proceedings.

In the advanced rate cases which terminated in February, 1911, we considered gross operating revenues, operating expenses, not operating income, operating ratios, rates of interest, rates of dividends, book costs and book values, the volume and character of securities, and allied factors during a succession of years, and interpreted these in the light of numberless other facts of record. As an attendant feature much consideration was given upon the record to questions of economy and efficiency. At that time we considered earnestly whether or not, in the light of all the facts before us, certain increases should be authorized.

In a separate proceeding involving the Southwestern lines we then authorized increases, but finally concluded that conditions as a whole did not demand authorization of increases in the official and Western classifications territories. As is attested by the language used and unanimously approved by us in various proceedings affecting the rates on commodities which move in great volume, the facts established in the proceedings of 1910 and 1911 left their impress upon our minds and to a certain extent shaped our action during the period intervening between February, 1911, and July, 1914, the date of the report in the second great advance movement.

In July, 1914, we again had before us a voluminous record upon which carriers based their claims for increased revenues. After considering the same group of factors which we had considered in 1911, but which had changed to a certain extent in their relative weight

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Full Text of Decision Denying Rise in Rates

ROADS LOSE FIGHT FOR 15% ADVANCE

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and relationship and which were accompanied by the special features of allowances to industrial railways and the performance of accessorial services, we arrived at the conclusion that the increased rates prayed for had not been justified in their entirety.

Six months later, in December, 1914, in a further hearing for the third time we had before us the same prayer of the carriers and the same group of factors which had been given consideration during the previous proceedings. The hearings which followed our decision of July, 1914, added to the record as made prior to July, 1916, certain significant facts. These, together with the intervening suspension of various tariffs in which it was proposed to assess charges on certain accessorial and so-called free services and the course of the proceedings with reference to industrial railways, compelled a modification of the conclusions reached in July, 1914, with respect to the sources through which the carriers might augment their revenues and of our specific findings in that case. The relative weight of fundamental facts of record had changed, which in turn required a changed conclusion.

In this connection iron Ore Tables 13 to 21 reflect operating results through the entire period, embracing all of the important increased rates proceedings. They are the tables used in our reports of July, 1914, and December, 1914, brought down to date. I direct especial attention to tables 13, 14, 15, and 16, which clearly indicate the improvement in operating results following December, 1914, and likewise reflecting the decline since the Fall of 1916.

During 1915 we dealt with two similar proceedings, one involving freight rates and the other passenger fares. Once more we considered the identical set of factors, we weighed and compared, as we had weighed and compared in 1911 and 1914. Our conclusions differed from the conclusions in the earlier proceedings to the extent to which the weight and relationship of these factors differed from the weight and relationship of the factors in the antecedent proceedings.

In the instant case we have before us once more the now familiar aggregation of basic factors. Again we have considered them by themselves and in their relationship to one another and we have assessed them in the light of the attendant facts and circumstances of record. Applying the same kind of reasoning and the same methods which have prevailed in the earlier proceedings to the facts upon the present record, I have reached the conclusion that the proposed increased rates have not been justified. The majority holds that the Eastern carriers have justified certain increased rates. My convictions are to the contrary.

The year 1916 is admitted by all to have been an abnormally prosperous year for the Class I railways of the Eastern district, as well as for those of the entire country. The banner year prior to 1916 was 1913. In 1913 the operating revenues in the Eastern district amounted for the four months January to April, inclusive, to $7,241 per mile of road. The next best year prior to 1916 was 1915, in the corresponding four months of which this item was $6,653, although for these four months it was surpassed by 1914, in which the item amounted to $6,850. For the like period of 1916 the item had risen to $8,528, an increase of 17 per cent. over 1913, and for the like period of 1917 it had further risen to $9,056, an increase more than 6 per cent. over the figure for 1916.

It is argued, however, that expenses are rising much faster than revenues, and that the outlook is so unfavorable that, in the opinion of the majority, it is necessary at once to authorize an increased class scale of rates.

The carriers are primarily interested, not in operating revenues nor in operating expenses, but in the margin between them, in what remains of operating revenues after operating expenses and taxes have been deducted, or operating income. The operating income per mile of road in the eastern district for the first four months of 1916 was far in advance of that of any prior year for which the figures have been compiled from our monthly reports, being $2,188, as against $1,394 for the like period of 1914. The largest figure for this period for any of the intermediate years was $1,340 for 1913. The corresponding figure for the like period of 1917, within which the flood of increasing costs was expected to be upon us, was $1,582, an amount more than 13 per cent. better than for that period of any of the preceding six years, except the abnormal year of 1916.

It is too early for most of the May reports of the large carriers to have reached us, and at the time of writing only two of the principal carriers have filed their reports for May. While it probably would be incorrect to say that these two are typical, it is not without significance to point out that the operating income of the Southern Pacific Company for May, 1917, is more than 30 per cent. greater than for May, 1916, and that while that of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the only large Eastern carrier whose last monthly report has been received, shows a falling off, it is yet substantially greater than for any May in the four years preceding 1916. The figures for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for the month of May for the last ten years are shown hereunder:

May.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Income.	Miles.
1917	$5,052,622	$1,546,459	955.12
1916	4,463,151	1,618,061	955.06
1915	3,713,285	1,243,873	958.63
1914	3,706,838	1,046,880	959.81
1913	3,569,323	1,166,203	958.20
1912	2,406,372	353,995	958.60
1911	3,110,664	1,075,911	920.09
1910	3,079,225	1,200,412	930.79
1909	2,819,060	1,142,954	593.18
1908	2,955,301	1,162,602	893.18

In our reports relating to advanced rate cases which have preceded this one more or less has been said about operating ratios. I fully appreciate the limitations inherent in the use of operating ratios. However, they have been among the more prominent factors which appear upon the respective records and in our reports. The table below states the operating ratios for all Class I carriers in the Eastern district for the first four months of each of the last ten years:

Table of operating ratios for Class I steam railways, Eastern District:

Month.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	76.37	70.66	80.68	83.98	76.44
February	86.15	71.78	79.77	88.97	78.01
March	77.04	69.98	74.04	78.31	78.87
April	74.79	68.73	70.97	76.47	78.06
	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
January	79.16	77.34	72.44	74.71	79.75
February	77.10	77.97	73.12	75.01	80.82
March	71.94	71.47	68.47	68.88	73.90
April	77.61	69.23	70.30	68.52	71.85

An examination of this table shows conclusively that, so far as operating ratios may be used as a barometer, the first four months of 1917 do not necessarily predict unfavorable results for the entire year. In fact, it will be observed that for the banner year 1913 three out of the four operating ratios were more unfavorable than the corresponding ratios for 1917. I would be unwilling to state that this necessarily indicates that 1917 will result in larger net incomes than 1913, but I am equally unwilling to agree that the ratios for 1917 and the relatively unfavorable indications of certain other factors together support the conclusion that an emergency now exists which requires an immediate increase in the scale of class rates. Future events may justify this increase. Events up to the present have not done so.

McCHORD'S DISSENT.

Believes Congress Should Act Before the Commission Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissioner McChord, dissenting to the rate decision, said:

"Upon the facts before us, I concur in the dissent by Commissioner Meyer. The issue presented is in reality one largely of governmental policy, rather than a question whether the rates sought to be made effective July 1 are reasonable for the service of transportation.

"The nation is at war, costs of fuel and other commodities are abnormal, the conditions affecting the volume and movement of traffic are without precedent. The future of these conditions, immediate or remote, cannot be predicted with even a fair degree of certainty. Thus the situation before us is not sufficiently normal or stable in character to make possible an intelligent inquiry into the reasonableness of rates. That the operating costs of certain carriers, particularly in Eastern territory, have been substantially increased by the increased costs of fuel and supplies is apparent.

Should this commission upon the showing here made approve an increase of rates predicted in a large measure upon prophecies for the future, to strengthen the credit of the carriers, or should the prices of fuel and supplies be supervised by Governmental authority? It is argued with much force that this is a question for the Congress to determine, and that until it is clear that such control will not be exercised and that the carriers fear as to what may happen in the future have been realized, this commission cannot be justified in placing the burden upon the general public in the form of increased rates, especially in view of the showing made by the carriers as to their earnings. At the present moment it appears probable that the Congress will act in the matter. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate is now holding hearings on the general subject of the control of prices. Coal operators have been in conference with the Federal Trade Committee and other Government officials on the same subject. It appears that a special committee representing coal operators in all sections of the country has proposed that prices of coal during the war be fixed by a joint Governmental commission.

Congress has now before it the report and recommendation of the Federal Trade Committee on the bituminous situation. No report has yet been made to the Congress by the commission appointed by the President to observe the operation and effects of the so-called Adamson law. It may be fairly said that the matter of the Governmental control of prices of various important commodities affecting these carriers is now before the Congress.

With reference to the assertion that prices of certain commodities are affected by our supply, it should be remembered that by the Car Service act, approved May 29, 1917, the Congress has given this commission full authority over the movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of cars, and I do not doubt that through a vigorous exercise of that authority substantially better transportation conditions and additional revenue can be secured.

It is my judgment, therefore, that this commission should report to the Congress the essential facts disclosed by this record. If it should be determined by that body that the prices demanded of the carriers for fuel and supplies are reasonable under present conditions or are not such as to warrant control by the Government, and it should hereafter appear that the apprehensions expressed by the carriers have been realized, then I am prepared to sanction such rate increases as will permit the carriers to so equip themselves as to enable them to perform in the most efficient manner the transportation required of them. Those apprehensions were expressed by the Chairman of the carriers' President's committee on March 22, 1917, in the opening paragraph of his statement to the commission in this case as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commission, we are here on what we regard as a very serious question. We feel that the conditions of the railroads today present a menace to the country, not alone to the owners of the properties, but as affecting directly the international situation. It is absolutely essential that the railroads of this country shall be in splendid working order, not merely workable physically, but in a position to fulfill their full duties to meet what we all believe is coming—a crisis in our history; and to do it effectively and properly."

Operating revenues sufficient to enable the carriers to perform their full duites are unquestionably required. In the event that the apprehensions expressed by the carriers are realized and increased charges for transportation become necessary, I would not limit those increases to certain classes of traffic, nor in the absence of very clear proof of differences in conditions to particular sections of the country. Rate increases, made necessary by war conditions, should be borne by all sections of the country and all classes of traffic, in so far as influences of those conditions are national in scope.

It is admitted by the carriers that they do not seek the increase in freight rates for the purpose of purchasing additional equipment, motive power, or extension of terminals, but for the sole purpose of paying increased cost of wages, material, fuel, and supplies.

THE FORMAL ORDER.

Commission's Ruling on the Suspension of Proposed Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The order of the commission in the rate case is as follows:

It is ordered that the operation of the said schedules be and they are hereby suspended until Oct. 28, 1917, in the following particulars:

First, all schedules naming increased rates within the western district as designated in this proceeding.

Second, all schedules, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore, naming increased rates within the southern districts as designated in this proceeding.

Third, all schedules, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore, naming increased rates within the eastern districts as designated in this proceeding.

Fourth—All schedules naming increased rates applying interterritorially between the said districts, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore between the said eastern and southern districts.

It is further ordered that the use of the rates, charges, regulations, and practices stated in such suspended schedules be deferred upon interstate traffic until the said Oct. 28, 1917, unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be filed with said schedules in the office of the commission and that copies hereof be served upon all carriers named in said schedules and their respective publication agents.

ROADS PLEADED EMERGENCY.

Sudden Rise in Operating Costs, They Held, Threatened Disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The rate advance cases were born of the threatened nation-wide railroad workers' strike in the Summer of 1916. The first mention of an advance in rates was made in connection with the passage of the Adamson law, which averted the impending strike.

Jan. 1, 1917, found the railroads in a position unparalleled in their history. They were hauling freight and passengers at the top of their driving power, working their plants at speed and capacity exceeding what experts previously had believed the maximum. So much freight had been poured in that they could not handle it all; rails, sidings, terminals, and yards were covered with a burden of loaded cars. The tremendous congestion was especially marked at Eastern seaports, where ocean-carrying vessels were not sufficiently plentiful, and an acute car shortage resulted.

Money was pouring in to the railroads faster than ever before. Receipts for the twelve months nearly reached $4,000,000,000; net revenues approximated $1,000,000,000. It seemed as if the railroads were at the dawn of a new prosperity. Then another factor, more potent than the Adamson law and more unexpected than the threatened strike, came into the situation. It was the rising cost of necessities.

Coal prices rose—in some cases more than 100 per cent. Steel rails, steel cars, structural steel, everything of iron and steel that entered into the operation of railroads went up in price. Oil, used by some Western roads as fuel, rose, supplies and equipment of all sorts mounted to new high-price levels. Unskilled labor threatened to go into other markets where pay was better, and the roads announced that they had to advance wages in order to keep their men. Operating costs continued to go up. The vision of a day of marvelous prosperity began to fade.

In its place there soon came a time when the roads, though taking in more money than ever before, said they were not receiving as large a net return as in the twelve months before. The increase in operating costs, they contended, grew out of all proportion to the increased business. Instead of making money, the roads said they were on the verge of losing millions at a time when they were operating at maximum capacity. The money paid out under the Adamson law was but a small percentage, the railroads held, of the totals paid in higher operating costs. A general movement looking toward relief was begun.

Within forty-eight hours after the Supreme Court upheld the Adamson law, the machinery for a rate increase was put in motion. Relief, the railroads held, was imperatively necessary, and they sought to obtain it with all possible speed. Dividing into three territorial groups, they sought the Interstate Commerce Commission's aid in meeting their difficulties.

The Eastern roads, hit harder than those of any other section, they contended, were the first to act. Their representatives met informally with the commission one night and the proceedings of that meeting, made public the next day by the commission, showed that a general increase in rates was discussed. President Rea of the Pennsylvania and other executives told the commission that the time had come when the railroads faced increased rates or heavy financial losses.

The proceedings of the conference had hardly been published before telegrams were received from Western railroad interests saying their emergency also was great, and asking the commission to meet their representatives. A conference was then held with the Western roads. Conferences with the Southern roads followed, and out of these and other steps grew the formal proceedings looking to a general advance.

The percentage of the proposed advance had not been determined at the first conference. Finally all three groups decided that a 15 per cent. advance was needed to enable them to meet the new conditions. This, it was variously estimated, would yield from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 annual revenue.

Meanwhile representatives of the shipping interests of the country met at Chicago and made plans to fight the increase. When the hearings opened here in May, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Shippers' Conference was represented by a number of attorneys, chief among them Clifford Thorne of Iowa, an expert on rates and transportation. The attitude of the shippers was divided to some extent. One group thought, and so testified to the commission, that the railroads should have the increase, while others favored some increase, and others contended that if the railroads were entitled to any rate advance at all it was much less than the 15 per cent. asked. The railroads held that instead of being a 15 per cent. advance, what they were asking would really net them a much smaller return. The element of shippers who opposed the increase most vigorously was headed by Mr. Thorne.

Early in the hearing the shippers made united attacks on the realignment of preferential rates that would result from a horizontal advance. The railroads met this protest with assurances that the present rate differences would be restored as soon as possible. Shippers declared thousands of carloads of lumber and other commodities had been held up by the roads owing to shortage of rolling stock. They insisted they would be unable to ship a great number of orders before July 1, which they had contracted to sell at a price based on freight rates prevailing in January and February. The carriers of the South offered as a compromise to lumber dealers that section a flat raise of 1 cent a hundred pounds for freight from the Mississippi Valley and Southeastern points to the Ohio River.

The railroads introduced masses of statistical data, showing in detail the increases in operating expenses. They contended that revenues would not increase in proportion to the added costs of transportation, and that in the new era of industrial prosperity, the shippers could well afford to pay higher freight rates. Railroad credit, they declared, in some of the less stable systems, might suffer unless the increase were granted. An organization of railway security holders, consisting of bankers and heads of insurance companies, urged the commission to grant an increase in order to stabilize securities.

The Shippers' Conference contended that the early months of 1917 showed a constant increase in operating revenues for the carriers, and insisted that they would receive reasonable earnings despite their heavy expenses. They told the commission that railway securities were stronger than any other class, except Government and municipal bonds to be paid from taxation. The railroads, they sought to show, have large surpluses on hand in cash, time deposits, and interests in unaffiliated companies, which should be used for such an emergency as the carriers represented.

During the hearings the commission received thousands of letters from shippers protesting against or favoring the advance. The Eastern carriers made a tabulation to show that the views of shippers in their territory were largely in favor of an increase. Final arguments closed June 12.

PRAISES RATE DECISION.

Chairman of Shippers Says It Will Save $750,000 a Day.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Clifford Thorne, former President of the National Association of National Commissioners and Chairman of the committee representing the National Shippers' conference, which opposed the increases, said tonight the decision was gratifying.

"This case was an important one," he declared. "In fact, measured by the standard of dollars and cents, the most complete case between private parties in the history of the world. The decision will save the producer and consumer of the United States more than $750,000 every day.

"I do not believe there will be any contest of importance against the advance in coal and iron rates, providing the rate relationships between competitive centres are preserved as directed by the commission. The coal and iron shippers did not participate actively in the work of the National Shippers' conference.

"The decision undoubtedly will be followed by attempts in the States to raise rates, and to cut off local passenger and freight service. Before such steps are sanctioned each State commission should thoroughly advise itself of the actual financial condition of its railroads.

"There should be a permanent rational federation of shippers. The railroads are organized and labor is organized. This fight is bound to be renewed in the future. The commission specifically invites another hearing whenever the carriers feel justified in bringing it. The roads are preparing constantly for just such contests and the shippers should be equally prepared."

RAILROADS FIGHT WASTE.

Campaign to Stop Partial Loading of Freight Cars.

With the slogan, "Waste by any one of us in any sphere is aid and comfort to the enemy," the Railway Business Association has put blanks and forms in the hands of all shippers to guide them in loading cars and ordering shipments in a manner to use one car fully loaded in the place of two half loaded. In a statement issued yesterday, George T. Smith, Chairman of the Association's Freight Car Thrift Committee, said:

"Two purposes are to be promoted—loading cars full and handling them promptly. Many shippers have tabulated credits, debits, and demurrage charges. They will find it a novelty to record underloading. Some companies have made astonishing scores in this respect. The consignor can load full if he will, unless otherwise instructed by the consignee. Our committee recognizes that commodities differ and that in some cases cubical capacity and weight capacity of the cars are not equal. Shippers who are really interested in our proposed economy will order of each commodity a quantity that is a full load of that commodity in a car of given weight capacity and test performance by that standard.

"Already car shortage has yielded to co-operation. The authorities at Washington, the Railroad War Board, and the National Industrial Traffic League, through appeals, have aroused the zeal and enthusiasm of shippers."

KIEL CANAL USELESS.
Brig. Gen. George O. Squier shows how this can be brought about in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

RAILROAD MEN HERE ARE DISAPPOINTED

Eastern Road Officials Believed Their Case for Rate Increase Outweighed Others.

EXPENSES GOING HIGHER

Revenue for All Lines In First Four Months of 1917 Showed Loss of $27,000,000.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission not to grant the railroads' plea for a 15 per cent. rate increase as of July 1 brought keen disappointment to transportation officials in New York. Especially keen was the disappointment to officials of the Eastern lines, who believed they had made out an especially strong case, stronger than that of the Western or Southern roads, for while these roads showed a gain in revenue for the first four months of 1917 over the same period of 1916 the Eastern roads showed a loss.

There was little kindness shown in the comments toward the stand of the commission that it had not been shown that the war has created an emergency; the railroad men regarded it as a fact needing no proof that the mobilization of troops and other war activities would call for expenditures by the roads. They also bore in mind the assurance they thought they had that something would be done to compensate them for the $60,000,000-year expense of the eight-hour law which Congress enforced upon them.

"The commission says it will take up the matter again in October," said L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson, "but the only diagnosis the commission will be able to make then will be a post mortem, and a post mortem is of little benefit to the patient."

Going into his reasons for regarding the decision of the commission as not meeting the needs of the railroads, Mr. Loree said:

"Owing to the war, the country is in a condition of unexampled prosperity. Labor was never getting such good wages. The products of the farm never brought better prices. Mining industries—coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, copper industries—all are very prosperous. Many other industries are prosperous.

"About one-third of the active producing capital of the United States is invested in transportation, traction, electric light and power, gas, water, and express companies, and other public utilities. These are all gasping for breath. There must be some explanation for this singularity. The importance of these activities to the safety of the country warrant serious consideration as to the reason."

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, said he believed the decision would be a cause of real disappointment to railroad men all over the country.

"I, myself, am keenly disappointed," he said. "I believed that the roads had made out a very strong case, and that the commission would be convinced that their cause was just."

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, said:

"I don't know what sort of an opinion to express, and so I won't express any."

It has been estimated that the increases granted the Eastern roads on coal, coke, and iron ore, will mean an additional revenue of about $20,000,000 a year. The increase of from 3 to 10 per cent. in class freight rates which the commission recommended would add, according to the estimate of from 3 to 4 per cent. of the Eastern roads' revenue, from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 to the annual revenue of the Eastern roads.

It was the general opinion of railroad men last night that the suspension of the rates until Oct. 28, 1917, meant that the commission intended to have conclusive proof of the effect of the war upon the roads before granting the increase asked, or part of it. The attitude of the roads is that great expenditures are called for now, that it is almost impossible for the roads to sell securities, and that, therefore, the rates should be raised at once in order to increase the earnings of the roads and consequently make their securities enjoy a greater demand in the market.

The railroads of the United States earned about $1,000,000,000 in 1916, the greatest year in their history. The peak of earnings for the whole country was reached last November. At the last hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, three weeks ago, it was shown that the roads of the whole country had earned in the first four months of 1917 $106,000,000 more than in the same period of 1916, but that expenses and taxes had mounted to $133,000,000. The Eastern roads showed a loss of $36,000,000; the Southern and Western roads showed an increase of $9,000,000, making the net result for the country of a loss of $27,000,000.

The granting of the full 15 per cent. increase would have meant to all the roads an annual increase in revenue of $400,000,000, of which the Eastern roads would have received about $150,000,000. It was estimated by the railroad operators that the additional expenses for 1917 over 1916 would be about $525,000,000. They argued that the earnings of $1,000,000,000 in 1916 enabled the roads of the country to pay dividends of a little more than 5 per cent. on the investment, and argued that if this amount were cut by the $525,000,000 additional expenses without recompense the securities of the roads would be in a precarious condition.

The counsel for the railroads, as well as the railroad executives, made a strong point to the commission that the successful prosecution of the war depended in large extent upon the ability of the roads to get the money they needed.

At the time of the passage of the Adamson law President Wilson recommended that Congress declare its belief that the railroads should be reimbursed for the cost of the Adamson law if it was found to add a new and heavy burden. This was not done. General George W. Goethals was named as Chairman of a board to study the operation of the eight-hour law, and report to Congress. General Goethals is now busy building ships for the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Railroads recently reorganized and taken out of the hands of receivers may be forced back into former conditions on account of the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to grant the 15 per cent. increase in freight rates, according to St. Louis railroad officials.

Southern lines handling agriculture, lumber, and cotton will not be at all benefited. Few of the Western lines will be materially affected on the enhanced rates on iron, while a very few will be slightly benefited on the increased rate on coal.

W. C. Maxwell, Vice President of the Wabash Railroad, who led the fight in Washington for the Western roads, was amazed when informed tonight of the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Our overhead charges have increased 20 per cent. in the last several years," said Mr. Maxwell, "and we were only asking the consignee and consignor to help share in the increased cost of transportation. The ruling of the commission will be a body blow to the railroads, especially at this time when money is needed for large equipment in order to handle the freight for the Government."

J. M. Herbert, Vice President of the Cotton Belt System, did not mince his words in forecasting disaster for the railroads from the refusal of the Government to increase the freight rates.

"It means bankruptcy for many of the railroads," said Mr. Herbert. "Some of the common carriers have just begun to see the light of day and have outgrown their receiverships. The failure of the commission to help us now will mean that these same roads probably will go back into the hands of the receivers. Some roads, lucky enough to stand the strain and which have kept out of the courts, may be forced to be thrown into receiverships.

"The 15 per cent. increase would not have placed the railroads on as sound a footing as the present rates did a few years ago. The increase in cost of materials, labor, &c., is about 20 per cent. We merely ask for 15 to help us out.

"Few of the Western roads will be benefited in the increase on coke, iron, and bituminous coal. The Cotton Belt will not participate in this increase, as the majority of our cars are loaded with agricultural products, lumber, and cotton. Few of the railroads in the Mississippi Valley will profit on the increased rates on iron, and this also may be said of bituminous coal. In fact, the freight increase will not help the West."

The Missouri railroads have petitioned the Public Service Commission of this State for an increase on freight rates for Missouri, but the commission has not yet handed down an opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and A. F. Banks, President of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, declined tonight to comment on the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"There is nothing I could say," said Mr. Markham, "until I have studied the ruling of the commission. I would went to know what all the points made were before I commented on it. As to what action will be taken, I may safely say that the railroads have in the past acted in concert in these matters regarding rates, and will undoubtedly continue to do so. Undoubtedly the necessity for increased rates will exist at the time designated by the commission, and the increases will again be asked."

"I don't care to comment on the matter," said Mr. Banks, "until I have the ruling of the commission before me. I will have to read it over closely before I say anything about it."

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, declined any comment whatever.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—Railroad officials of Pittsburgh were unwilling to comment on the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying the rate increase, pleading that they were unaware of it until THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent called their attention to it tonight. Vice President J. J. Turner of the Pennsylvania lines west, J. B. Yohe, general manager of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad; Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, President of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; General Superintendent M. H. Cahill of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and S. P. Woodside, general freight and passenger agent of the Wabash Railroad, all declined to talk for publication until they had had time to study the decision more fully.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Roy Terrell, Vice President of the Gulf Coast Lines, said tonight that refusal of the Commerce Commission to grant the rate increases asked places his road in a serious situation.

"Our road has been putting in a half million dollars of improvements under the impression the increase would be granted," he said. "I don't know what we will do about them now. Unless we get some increase in revenue we must curtail expenses, and that means curtailment of service and improvements."

Charles S. Fay of New Orleans, traffic manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, expressed great surprise when informed of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"This is distinctly somewhat of a shock to me," he said, "and I believe most railroad men will be surprised to hear of it, because the railroads expected that the increase would be granted. The request for this increase would never have been made if it were not badly needed. Operating expenses have risen so greatly in recent times, due to the effect of the Adamson law and the great increase in the cost of fuel and other materials, that unless there is some way of increasing the returns the railroads will simply not be able to render the public effective service. Another effect which this decision will have is that the railroads will have no incentive to make needed improvements."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Railroad officials here refused tonight to comment on the denial of an increase in freight rates.

STERNBERG IS SET FREE.

Indictment for Murder of Mrs. Hilair Dismissed by Judge.

On the motion of Abraham Levy, Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictment charging Benjamin Sternberg with the murder of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair in the Hotel Martinique on March 15. The defendant was released from the Tombs and Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, in charge of the investigation of the murder, received permission to resubmit the case to the Grand Jury should he be able to obtain additional evidence.

The Court based the dismissal on the ground advanced by Mr. Levy that there was insufficient evidence. The original argument was made several weeks ago after the attorney had obtained permission to inspect the Grand Jury minutes. Mr. Levy successfully contended in his argument that suspicion and conjecture, coupled with the fact that an accused person had been leading a somewhat questionable life at the time a murder was committed, did not form sufficient grounds on which to base a charge of murder. Mrs. Hilair was a frequenter of tango parlors and cabarets, unknown to her husband. On March 15 she was found murdered in a bedroom in the Martinique, where she had registered under a fictitious name. Her husband testified that on the day she was killed she wore jewels valued at $2,000, none of which was found on the body. Suspicion centred on Sternberg, a salesman, who, according to witnesses, had been seen with her the day she was killed. When he learned he was wanted by the police Sternberg surrendered himself. He admitted that he knew Mrs. Hilair, but denied that he had killed her.

BURNS INQUIRY CONTINUES.

Hedges to Call Remington Official to Dispute Testimony.

The hearing before Deputy State Controller Boardman yesterday of charges brought by Edwards W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, against the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, whose license he is trying to have revoked, was continued yesterday.

H. J. Connors, a former employe of Mr. Burns, testified that he had been told by R. C. Monroe that while the latter was an employe of the Union Metallic Cartridge and Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport, Conn., he was also in the employ of the Burns agency, and for it had taken papers from the munitions plant to New York to be copied. Job E. Hedges, counsel for Mr. Burns, said he would call C. L. Rierson, Vice President of the Remington Company, to the stand, who, he asserted, would testify that no papers had been taken from the plant and that Mr. Burns was still employed by the munitions firm Mr. Rierson will be called on Monday.

A. B. Owens, a negro, formerly employed by the Burns agency, testified that he had been instructed to get from the wife of Jim Connolly, a negro of Atlanta, a statement that he had confessed to killing Mary Phagan, and that Leo Frank was innocent. Owens said he did not succeed. Owens said also that he had been instructed by the Burns agency to get a negro maid in the Carmen home in Freeport, L. I., to change her testimony about the murder which occurred in that house. Mr. Hedges told the Controller that when Owens was working on the Carmen case he was under the direction of the District Attorney of Nassau County and not under the direction of Mr. Burns.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

Loses Suit Against Surrogates.

The attempt of Controller Prendergast to compel the Surrogates to install a system in their office which will determine the exact amount of time required by the attaches of the office to perform all their duties as well as the cost of the work, was defeated yesterday when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court denied the Controller's application for a writ of mandamus against the Surrogates.

HARLEM GETS NEW FACTORY

Fifth Avenue Coach Company to Build $1,000,000 Structure.

According to officials of the Harlem Board of Commerce, President R. W. Meade of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company yesterday authorized them to announce that the company would erect a new million-dollar factory in the near future on the upper west side. A statement quoting Mr. Meade, given out by the Board of Commerce, says:

"After earnest consideration of several sites offered our company for the erection of our new plant, we selected thirty-three lots in the plot between Broadway and Tweifth Avenue, and 132d and 133d Streets. Our factory will consist of a four-story building, which, with the cost of the ground, will involve an outlay of considerably more than $1,000,000. We were offered other sites on Manhattan Island, Long Island City, and in New Jersey, but the study of the Survey of Harlem conducted by the Harlem Board of Commerce showed us the housing conditions for the class of help employed by us to be better in Harlem than elsewhere."

Officers of the Harlem Board of Commerce expressed themselves as very much elated by the action of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. This is the first large factory obtained as a result of the survey conducted by the board, which is to launch an extended campaign for the purpose of demonstrating to manufacturers the opportunities to be opened to them if they locate in Harlem.

NO UNION OF JOKESMITHS.

After a somewhat passive session in the McAlpin Hotel yesterday the American Press Humorists failed to agree upon the subject of incorporation and unionization, and adjourned to Coney Island for the afternoon and evening. A member said, "And so died in its infancy Journeymen Jokesmiths' Union No. 1, New York, and likewise a long-suffering public must wait until next year's session in Chicago for a standardization of American humor, when a censor with official blue pencil may forever eliminate from the public prints the time-honored wheezes which incessantly bob up for air."

Today's program reads: "Some of the boys and girls may already have started for home, but the survivors will meet at the Hotel McAlpin at 2 P. M. for good-bye handshaking, mutual compliments, accusations and recriminations, as it may happen, closing chorus, and curtain."

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Why the Country Needs Food-Control

The wolf is at the door of the world, so Mr. Hoover reminds us, and he would meet it with the Food-Control Bill that aims to reduce the cost of living in the United States and to bring victory nearer by feeding her Allies.

"In the last five months," says Mr. Hoover, "$250,000,000.00 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributers." As evidence that the unprecedentedly high prices of food are largely due to "rampant speculation," he points out that "the average prices to the consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect, are lower than those prevailing in the United States, altho those countries are mainly dependent upon us for their supply."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 30th, this most important subject to the American public is presented in all its ramifications. THE DIGEST telegraphed to newspaper editors in every section of the country asking for an expression of the local sentiment as to the Food-Control Bill, and the results of this investigation are shown. There is no other subject that more directly concerns the people of Canada and the United States to-day.

Other topics of unusual interest in the June 30th DIGEST, are:

How We Can Win the War from the Skies

Summary of the Work the Airmen Have Done, and What This Country Can Do, To Dominate the Air-Lanes and Cripple the German War-Machine

America's Billions For Liberty
Why Latin-America Hesitates
Canada Spurns Royal Titles
Shall We Eat War Bread
As to Sticking Out the Tongue
The Superstition Regarding Dope
When a "Romney" is Not a "Romney"
Poking Fun At German Art
Why Reprisals Are Demanded in England
Swiss Neutrality Questioned
There Are Better Signs in Russia
Germany's Apprehension of Trade-Ban
The Less Rest, the Less Work
War in Tin-Cans
"Scrambling" Science
A German Defense of Molière
Mercier to German Catholics
Billy Sunday's New York Campaign
The Best of the Current Poetry

A Fine Collection of Illustrations, Educational and Humorous

How the "Digest" Deals With Business—Big and Little

By no means, the least valuable service which THE DIGEST performs for busy men of affairs, is the way in which it treats business conditions, banking, investments, and other financial matters, each week.

In an hour's reading, or less, the business man can get a grasp on the most important phases that have developed throughout the week. The consensus of the most highly skilled financial specialists, gleaned from the newspaper and periodical press of the world, is freed from useless verbiage and is presented in concise, accurate form, for quick reading and assimilation. There is no line of industry, or finance, or banking, whose conditions are not reflected in THE DIGEST from week to week.

Get THE DIGEST this week, and see what a useful service this Department will perform for you.

June 30th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

GIANTS WIN FIRST GAME, BUT ARE DISMALLY WHITEWASHED IN SECOND CONTEST

SHOWER OF RUNS DRENCHES GIANTS

Braves Get 13 Tallies in the Second Game, While Polo Grounders Only Get Wet.

NEW YORKERS WIN FIRST

Defeat Bostonians by 2 to 1 in Opening Battle of Double Bill Between Downpours of Rain.

Between thunder showers at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Giants and the Braves perpetrated generous portions of baseball for the edification of more than 12,000 folks who like their sport, with or without water on the side. After playing at top speed to beat Boston, 2 to 1, in the prologue the Stallings tribesmen went on the war path and gave the Giants the most humiliating trimming they have received in years, making the Polo Grounds clan look feeble under a 13 to 0 defeat.

Umpires Rigler and Orth are bright and intelligent men, but they don't know enough to come in out of the rain. The first game was held up for fifteen minutes while it poured bucketfuls. That made the base paths soft and mushy and the players enjoyed the same wonderful sensation one experiences when one steps on a banana peel. One remembers that sensation, doesn't one? The second game was so thoroughly soaked that the players were wringing wet and in the aggregate must have weighed about a ton.

The Giants worked earnestly to win the first game, but then looked for the rain to help them in the second wrangle. The rain didn't lend the assistance the New Yorks looked for. They loafed and stalled and used every conceivable way to kill time, waiting for the downpour to end the trimming which was hanging over them. The umpires figured that the rain would have a good effect on some of the fresh players, so they kept the lads right on the job. The only one who ducked work in the second game was Sherwood Magee, who was chased from the field for using deep-dyed language to Umpire Al Orth.

Braves Busy Early.

The Giants found the second game going against them early, when the Braves pelted Jeff Tesreau over the hills and far away. Then they waited for the rain to compel the umpires to quit, but when they found the umps wouldn't quit, they quit themselves, and let the Braves go ahead and do their worst. They did. Up to that second game no one would ever believe that the Giants could play such depressing baseball. When Tesreau was knocked out of the box in the third inning, George Smith tried his hand at the job, and was almost as bad, so Jim Middleton had to see the thing through.

Rabbit Maranville leaped away from his batting slump and made five hits, a home-run, a triple, and three singles. Wilhoit, the right fielder, had four singles. In all the Braves splashed forth seventeen hits into the outfield swamps. In fielding the wet ball, the Giants were as loose as quicksand. Behind Dick Rudolph, the Braves handled the wet ball as if it was bone dry, and the rain didn't bother them at all. It bothered the Giants because they wanted it to.

After the third inning the Giants let the game go into the discard, and all the second-string players were sent in to get wet. Kelly, the utility outfielder, hasn't been seen in a game for so long he looked almost like a stranger. Everyone recognized him, though, when he struck out in the ninth inning. The tempestuous inning of the second encounter was the third, when four hits, including Maranville's three-bagger, and errors by Tesreau and Zim all mixed up with the bad pitching of Tesreau and Smith, gave the Braves five runs.

Giants Seem Fast Asleep.

The Giants were totally unconscious of what the Braves were doing. With Konetchy on third in that painful chapter, Tragesser hoisted a foul fly to Gibson. Gibson wanted to try out his arm and tossed the ball down to second. In the meantime Konetchy, slow as he is when traveling, stole home. Before the nightmare was over, Kilduff, Kruger, Lobert, and Kelly had been roused from their afternoon nap on the Giants' bench.

Rube Benton showed his best répertoire of bends in the opening game, and for seven innings the only Brave who could punch his pitching was Fitzpatrick, who slammed out a triple in the first and a double in the second.

Lefty Tyler did most of the pitching for the Braves, and he did extraordinarily well when one considers that the Boston southpaw had something else on his mind yesterday besides pitching. It seems before the game Tyler received word that an heir had paid a visit to the Tyler home. Lefty was thinking about that young southpaw all the time during the game, and it is a wonder that he was able to pitch at all, he felt so jubilant.

In the first inning, after Burns fanned, Herzog hit a single to centre. Kauff walked, and so did Heine Zim, and the bases were loaded. Fletcher's sacrifice fly scored Herzog, and on a double steal Kauff was out at the plate, bumping into Tragesser so hard that there were many stormy words exchanged concerning the collision.

The Braves tied the count in the eighth, when Rawlings, pinch-hitting for Tyler, got a pass, and Kelly sacrificed. After Massey filed to Robertson, Fitzpatrick was hit. Magee then thumped a single to centre, which brought Rawlings in with the tying run.

New York won out in the last of the eighth. Gibson made his second two-base hit of the game, and Pete Kilduff went in to run for him. Lobert, hitting for Benton, sacrificed Kilduff to third, and a sacrifice fly by Burns sent Pete home with victory. The Braves loaded up the bases in the ninth, after Smith had pitched to two batsmen and then Tesreau came to the rescue. With the bases full and one out Kelly swatted a hot bounder at Tesreau, who forced Tragesser at the plate, Gibson doubling up Kelly at first, thus saving the Giants from running into another tie complication.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Kelly,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	3	0	cWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	2	0	0	2	0	Massey,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	2	0	Fitzp'ck,rf	2	0	2	2	0
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	0	4	Magee,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Holke,1b	3	0	0	13	1	J.Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Gibson,c	3	0	3	1	0	Tragesser,c	3	0	0	5	2
aKilduff	0	1	0	0	0	Mar'ville,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Rariden,c	0	0	0	1	1	Tyler,p	2	0	0	1	2
Benton,p	2	0	0	0	4	dRawlings	0	1	0	0	0
bLobert	0	0	0	0	0	Barnes,p	1	0	1	1	0
G.Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Total....	24	2	5	26*	14	Total....	30	1	5	24	13

* Tragesser out, hit by his own batted ball.
a Ran for Gibson in the eighth.
b Batted for Benton in eighth.
c Batted for Kelly in ninth.
d Batted for Tyler in eighth.
Error—Zimmerman.

New York ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .–2
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–1

Two-base hits—Gibson, (2,) Fitzpatrick. Three-base hit—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Kelly, Lobert. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Burns. Double play—Tesreau, Rariden, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; G. Smith, 1; Tyler, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 4 hits, 1 run, in 7 innings; Barnes, 1 and 1 in 1; Benton, 3 and 1 in 8; G. Smith, 1 and 0 in 1-3; Tesreau, 1 and 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Smith and Fitzpatrick. Struck out—By Benton, 1; Tyler, 3. Time—2 hours, 10 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bailey,cf	4	1	0	1	0	Burns,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Massey,2b	5	0	0	1	3	Kelly,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	6	2	4	0	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	4	2
Magee,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	5	0
F'patrick,lf	6	3	2	2	0	Zim'man,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Konetcky,1b	6	2	1	17	1	Lobert,3b	2	0	0	1	0
J. Smith,3b	4	2	2	0	4	Fletcher,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Tragesser,c	4	1	1	5	0	Kruger,c	2	0	0	2	0
Maranvilless	5	2	5	1	5	Robertson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Rudolph,p	5	0	2	0	2	Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	1
						Gibson,c	1	0	1	2	0
						Middleton,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	2
						G. Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Kilduff,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Total..	45	13	17	27	15	Total....	31	0	5	27	14

Errors—Herzog, Zimmerman, Kruger, Tesreau.

Boston ....0 3 5 2 3 0 0 0 0—13
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Smith, Fitzpatrick. Three-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Maranville. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Maranville, Rudolph, Wilhoit. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 10. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; Middleton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 6 hits, 3 runs, in 2 innings, (none out in third;) G. Smith, 2 and 0 in 1; Middleton, 9 and 5 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By G. Smith, (Bailey.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; Middleton, 2; Rudolph, 4. Wild pitch—Middleton. Time—2 hours 1 minute. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 13; New York, 0.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York, 1.
(10 innings.)
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 19; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	37	22	.627
Philadelphia	36	23	.610
Chicago	38	32	.543
St. Louis	34	30	.531
Cincinnati	34	36	.486
Brooklyn	26	32	.448
Boston	23	34	.404
Pittsburgh	20	40	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	22	.662
Boston	40	24	.625
New York	35	28	.556
Detroit	31	30	.508
Cleveland	33	34	.493
Washington	25	37	.403
St. Louis	24	39	.381
Philadelphia	21	38	.356

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

CARDS TRAMPLE ON CUBS.

St. Louis Wins Easily, 9 to 2—Receipts of Game to Red Cross.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Hornsby's home run in the sixth inning gave St. Louis a lead which Chicago was unable to overcome, and the visitors won the first game of the series here today 9 to 2.

The visitors clinched the victory in the ninth inning by scoring six runs on four hits and two errors. The entire receipts of the game, amounting to $3,858, was donated to the Red Cross.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,rf	5	2	2	1	0	Flack,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Baird,3b	4	1	2	0	1	Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Hornsby,ss	4	2	1	1	2	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Williams,cf	4	0	0	7	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	16	1	Zeider,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	5	0	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Elliott,c	3	1	2	3	0
aSnyder	1	1	1	0	0	Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	4
F.Smith,2b	0	0	0	2	0	bWolter	1	1	1	0	0
Meadows,p	4	1	1	0	3	Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total....	35	9	8	27	13	Total....	29	2	6	27	9

a Batted for Betzel in ninth.
b Batted for Demaree in eighth.
Errors—Doyle, Williams, Wortman.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 6—9
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Elliott, Wolter, Baird. Tome runs—Hornsby, J. Smith. Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hits—Wortman, Baird, Flack. Sacrifice flies—Long, Doyle. Double play—Miller, (unassisted.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 2; Hendrix, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 4 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Hendrix, 4 and 0 in 1; Meadows, 2 runs. Struck out—By Meadows, 4; Demaree, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

MITCHELL WINS OWN GAME.

Scores Run with Which Matty's Reds Beat the Pirates, 1 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 29.—In a pitchers' duel between Mitchell and Mamaux, Cincinnati shut out Pittsburgh today 1 to 0. Mitchell won his own game in the third inning when he singled with two men out, went to second as Groh was passed, and scored on Kopf's single. Brilliant catches by J. Wagner and Ward and a sensational stop by Groh featured the game.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	4	Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	5	aSchmidt	0	0	0	0	0
Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Pitler,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Chase,1b	4	0	0	14	1	King,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	4	0	J.Wagner,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Neale,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Hinchman,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Shean,2b	3	0	2	3	5	Ward,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Wingo,c	3	0	0	1	1	W.Wagner,c	3	0	0	3	1
Mitchell,p	3	1	1	1	2	McCarthy,3b	3	0	0	2	1
						Mamaux,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total....	31	1	4	27	18	Total.....	30	0	3	27	8

a Ran for Carey in ninth.
Errors—Chase, (2,) Pitler.

Cincinnati ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen base—King. Double plays—Groh, Shean, and Chase, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Mamaux, 1. Earned run—Off Mamaux, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Time—1 hour 28 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

MINORS TO RETAIN RIGHTS.

Ruling Made on Leagues Which May Suspend Before Season's Close.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Minor leagues forced to suspend before the close of the regular season will not lose their player or territorial rights, according to a ruling of the Governing Board of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues received by President Tearney of the Three I League tonight.

The ruling was issued by John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association, as a result of an appeal from President Tearney, who believes some of the smaller leagues will not survive the season owing to the war situation and continued unfavorable weather.

The board ruled, however, that players will be permitted to seek employment wherever possible for the remainder of the season, but must report next Spring for the club holding their contract this season. The board also ruled that leagues desiring to suspend shall fix a date for closing and that all players must be paid in full.

YANKS BUSY WITH BATS, BUT IN VAIN

Donovanites Produce Only One Run from 11 Hits and Red Sox Win in Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—Bill Donovan's new batting order, tried out for the first time against the Red Sox this afternoon, proved a big success in the matter of hits and a huge failure in scoring runs. After missing numerous opportunities to chase over a flock of runs in the regulation period the Yanks went into an extra inning with the world's champions and the home boys got the verdict in the tenth by the score of 2 to 1. This was the Yankees' first defeat in extra innings this season, and came after they had won six of these games and carried another into darkness.

A dropped ball at the plate by the usually reliable Walters allowed the deciding run to drift over the plate in the tenth, but the defeat was more a matter of inability to hit opportunely than to any fielding lapse. Walters was the only Yankee who did not have a chance to drive a run in from second base during the game, some of the players having two and even three opportunities to deliver a telling blow.

The little catcher led his team at bat with three safe drives, but none of the punches arrived with a mate within scoring distance. In eight of the ten innings the Yanks got runners to second or third, and Baumann alone accepted an opportunity to chase home a run. The Yanks got eleven hits off Foster and Mogridge scattered seven hits through six innings.

Donovan gave his batting order a general overhauling before the game in the hope that the team would average more than one run per game, as it had done in the three preceding contests. However, the former average was maintained. Elmer Miller, whose great fielding has kept him in the lineup because of his remarkable fielding ability, was benched and Baumann got a place in the outfield, Magee shifting over from left to centre.

The Yankees broke the ice in the second inning and then proceeded to waste nine of their eleven hits. Baker opened the inning with a pass and advanced to second on Magee's sacrifice. Baumann lined a sharp single to right centre and Baker scored easily with the only run the Yanks were able to garner off Foster. Walters and Mogridge followed with singles which filled the bases. Neither Maisel nor Peckinpaugh was equal to the occasion. The former fouled to Gardner and the latter flied to Lewis.

Mogridge's pitching and a great play by Walters kept the Red Sox from threatening any trouble up to the fourth inning. In the third Agnew opened with a single, but Walters grabbed the ball when Foster bunted and hustled it down to Peckinpaugh, who forced Agnew and then doubled Foster at first.

In the fourth Barry singled to right and Gainer was hit. Gardner grounded to Pipp and the latter threw high to Mogridge, who ran to cover first. As the ball rolled away Barry scored and Gainer raced to third. Lewis's infield put out Gardner on second, Gainer holding third. When Walker grounded to Baker, Gainer was retired between third and home and Walters then threw to Maisel, doubling Walker as he tried to reach second on the run down.

The Red Sox threatened again in the fifth when Scott and Agnew opened with singles, but the succeeding batsmen could furnish no aid and there was no scoring. Then they were quiet until the tenth, which Agnew opened with a double to the bank in left field.

Walsh was sent in as pinch runner for Agnew and he went to third on Foster's sacrifice, Baker to Maisel, who covered first. Hooper followed with a hard bounder and Peck made a pretty stop, following this up with a fast and accurate peg to Walters at the plate. Walsh was several feet from the plate when the ball hit Walters's glove, and he would have been an easy out but the ball bounded away from the Yankee catcher and Walsh went over with the winning run.

This was the fourth consecutive defeat for the Yankees, who have scored four runs in as many games. At no previous time this season had the team dropped four in a row.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Maisel,2b	5	0	1	3	0
Barry,2b	4	1	1	1	1	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Gainer,1b	2	0	0	10	0	Hendryx,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Pipp,1b	5	0	1	9	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	5	0	Baker,3b	4	1	0	1	4
Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	1	Magee,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Bauman,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Agnew,c	4	0	3	3	0	Walters,c	4	0	3	8	3
Foster,p	2	0	0	1	5	Mogridge,p	3	0	1	0	6
aWalsh	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.....	31	2	7	30	9	Total....	34	1	11	*28	17

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Agnew in tenth.
Errors—Pipp, Walters.

Boston ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
New York ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Magee, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Hooper, (2,) Mogridge, Hendryx, (2,) Foster. Double plays—Walters, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Baker, Walters, and Maisel; Scott and Barry; Barry and Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 10. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 3; Mogridge, 2. Earned runs—Off Foster, 1 run in 10 innings; Mogridge, 0 in 9 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Gainer.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; Foster, 1. Time—1 hour 58 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX BEAT INDIANS.

Faber Checks Rally in Ninth and Chicago Wins, 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Chicago opened the series here today by defeating Cleveland, 3 to 1. Weaver's scratch single and E. Collins's fluke triple scored the first run. E. Collins's single, a pass to Jackson, Felsch's sacrifice, Gandil's sacrifice fly, and Risberg's double brought in the other two.

Cleveland's score was held down by brilliant work in the outfield by Leibold and Felsch. Cleveland filled the bases after two were out in the ninth, but Faber ended the game by striking out Pinch Hitter Allison.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	3	0	1	4	0	Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	0	1	Chapman,ss	3	0	0	0	2
E. Collins,2b	4	1	2	1	1	Speaker,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Jackson,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Harris,1b	4	0	2	8	2
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	12	1	W'gans,2b	2	0	0	5	3
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	2
Faber,p	3	0	0	1	4	Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	2	2
						aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
						bGuisto	0	0	0	0	0
						cAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	30	3	7	27	11	Total....	31	1	5	27	12

a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.

Chicago ....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Risberg. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen base—Harris. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Double play—O'Neill and Wambsganss. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 8. Base on balls—Off Faber, 8; Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 7 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Guisto.) Struck out—By Faber, 3; Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Coveleski. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 .–	5	7	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2–	3	8	1

AT BALTIMORE.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 .–	8	16	0
Montreal	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0–	4	10	0

At Providence—Buffalo game postponed; wet grounds.
At Richmond—Toronto game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	39	23	.629
Baltimore	39	23	.629
Providence	38	25	.603
Toronto	33	29	.532
Rochester	32	31	.492
Buffalo	26	39	.400
Richmond	24	40	.375
Montreal	19	40	.322

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.
(Two games.)

RAY CALDWELL FINED $100.

Yankee Pitcher Breaks Training Rules—Shocker Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—Pitcher Ray Caldwell, Bill Donovan's best boxman in this campaign, is again in trouble. Failure to observe the rules of training has brought about a fine of $100 and a suspension with loss of salary for the next ten days. Urban Shocker, another member of the Yankees' pitching staff, has been notified of a fine of $50.

Both men were guilty of breaking the training rules. In announcing the suspension tonight Donovan said that Caldwell had not appeared at the Lenox Hotel, where the Yanks are stopping here, last night. This afternoon he failed to put in an appearance at Fenway Park, where he pitched and lost the second game of yesterday's double-header. He telephoned one of the players to notify Donovan that he would not be there. The fine and suspension were the result.

Shocker's offense was failure to observe the rule which requires that all players be at their hotel by midnight. As it was his first offense, Donovan did not add any suspension.

Caldwell, while not ranking high in the pitching records, has done the best work of all the Yankee boxmen this season. Most of his defeats were due to poor hitting by the Yanks rather than to his own bad work. He has been in trouble with the club before, having been fined and suspended by Frank Chance in 1914 and by Donovan last season.

RAIN AND REST FOR ROBINS.

Storm Prevents Phillies-Brooklyn Game at Ebbets Field.

Everything was ready for a ball game at Ebbets Field yesterday between the crippled Dodgers and Pat Moran's Phillies. That is, until shortly before game time, when the sky clouded and suddenly let forth a shower of rain which soaked the field to such an extent that the "No game today" sign was hung out. There will be two games today.

The postponement was welcome for the National League champions, for Manager Robinson is having more than his share of hard luck these days. Jake Daubert, who hurt his leg in a recent game, said yesterday that he did not think he would be able to get on the field actively again before a lapse of ten days, while Jimmy Johnston is also laid up with an injured leg, which will keep him out of the game for several days at least.

TIGERS ON MAD RAMPAGE.

Whirl Around Bases for 19 Runs. While Browns Get One Tally.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Detroit pounded Koob, McCabe, and Park at will today, got nineteen hits, and walked over St. Louis, 19 to 1. Heilman hit a home run with Cobb on first in the fifth, and Veach put one into the right-field bleachers for a home run in the seventh. Cobb got a triple and two singles, walked twice, and stole a base in six times up.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	6	4	4	2	3	Sloan,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	4	2	1	1	1	Austin,ss	4	1	2	3	4
Cobb,cf	4	3	3	4	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Veach,lf	4	2	2	6	0	Rumler,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Heilman,rf	5	3	3	3	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	6	1	2	9	0	Severeid,c	3	0	0	6	1
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	1	0	Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Stanage,c	4	1	1	1	0	Marsans,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Coveleskie,p	5	2	2	0	3	Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aHartley	1	0	0	0	0
						McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Park,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total...	41	19	19	27	1	Total....	30	1	4	27	19

a Batted for Koob in fifth.
Errors—Veach, Burns, Austin, Koob.

Detroit ....1 1 0 0 4 1 1 6 5—19
St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Bush, Young. Three-base hits—Cobb, Burns. Home runs—Heilman, Veach. Stolen bases—Bush, Veach, (2,) Vitt, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Young, Coveleskie. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Stanage. Double play—Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 16; Koob, 2; McCabe, 4; Park, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 0 run; Koob, 9 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings; McCabe, 4 and 6 in 2 1-3; Park, 6 and 5 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; Koob, 2; McCabe, 2. Wild pitch—Koob. Time—2 hours 9 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

MACKMEN WIN IN NINTH.

Nose Out Senators by 4 to 3 Score in Final Session.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Poor playing by Washington in the ninth inning gave Philadelphia the victory today, 4 to 3. With the score tied, Grover led off in the ninth with a safe bunt. Judge got Ainsmith's throw to first base and then threw the ball over Leonard's head. Grover took second base on the error, moved up to third when the fourth called ball on Seibold was a wild pitch by Harper, and scored on Strunk's sacrifice fly.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	5	1	1	0	1	Judge,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Shanks,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Bodie,rf	4	1	2	0	2	Milan,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	0	Rice,rf	3	1	2	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	13	0	Leonard,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Schang,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Menosky,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Meyer,c	3	0	0	6	3	Murray,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Grover,2b	4	1	2	3	3	Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	4	0
Falk'berg,p	1	0	0	0	1	Harper,p	4	0	0	0	2
Noyes,p	1	0	0	0	6						
aGooch	1	0	0	0	0						
bSeibold	0	0	0	0	0						
Total....	34	4	9	27	16	Total....	30	3	8	*26	12

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Falkenberg in fourth.
b Batted for Noyes in ninth.
Errors—Grover, Judge, Shanks, Harper.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—4
Washington ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Rice, Schang. Stolen bases—Rice, Menosky. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Strunk. Sacrifice flies—Menosky, Strunk. Double play—Murray, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; Falkenberg, 2; Noyes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 9 hits, 2 runs, in 8 2-3 innings; Falkenberg, 6 and 2 in 4; Noyes, 2 and 1 in 5. Struck out—By Harper, 3; Falkenberg, 3; Noyes, 2. Wild pitches—Harper, (2.) Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Binghamton, 3.
(All other games postponed; rain.)

Eastern League.

Worcester, 10; Portland, 4.
Lawrence, 6; Springfield, 4.
Hartford at New Haven.
(Postponed; rain.)
New London at Bridgeport.
(Postponed; rain.)

American Association.

Louisville, 1; Minneapolis, 0.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Toledo, 0.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 6; Little Rock, 3.
Birmingham, 7; New Orleans, 5.
Memphis, 13; Chattanooga, 4.
Mobile at Atlanta.
(Postponed; rain.)

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY

$5,000 Great American
$1,500 Queens Co. Handicap
$1,000 Winfield Steeplechase
and THREE other Good Races

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

Special Race Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by Trolley.

Grand Stand, $3. Ladies, $1.50.

FAVORITES TRUE TO FORM DESPITE MUD

Bayberry Candle Comes Home Eight Lengths in Front at Aqueduct.

Favorites showed their disregard for the weather conditions at Aqueduct yesterday. The harder it rained the closer the horses ran to public form, and in the last race, which was run after a cloudburst, A. H. Morris's Decisive almost swam home a winner by half a length in a field of eleven two-year-olds.

The change in the track conditions caused the scratching of Whimsy and The Cock from the Midwood Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the feature of the card. This left only four, with the top weight, J. W. May's Bayberry Candle, an odds-on favorite. The consistent mare showed in her warming-up gallop that she was at home in the going and when the flag fell she danced off in front. J. E. Widener's Duettiste hung at the start, but was rushed along by McAtee, so that before the end of the stretch he had taken second place away from Garbage.

All this time G. A. Muller's Flittergold was floundering along in the mud and looked hopelessly out of the race. There was no keeping pace with the sturdy strides of Bayberry Candle, and she just breezed along to win by eight lengths. The efforts of Garbage and Duettiste in chasing the fleet mare had them reeling at the finish and Flittergold came along in the stretch to take second place by a length and a half from Garbage.

It was not until after the second race that the favorites began to strike their stride. The Beverwyck Stable's Lady Longfellow, a daughter of Zeus, showed a liking for the mud and splashed her way to victory by a half a length from Sunrose, which beat the favorite Frostilla by a big margin.

In the second race Pan Zareta disproved the assertion that she could not step in the mud by coming like a whirlwind at the finish and beating Rhine Maiden, the favorite, by a neck. Lucius started the winning run of the public choices, but he had to be driven to the end to stall off the challenge of Gloomy Gus.

The fourth race saw the even money favorite, Brickley, stagger home three-quarters of a length in front of Mme. Herrmann, while in the last race, when half the track was awash, Ryan nearly threw first money away by steering A. H. Morris's Decisive into the lake near the rail. He got on firm ground again just in time to head off the fast closing Chief Lally. The going was so bad at this time that Game Cock stumbled at the turn and Rowan, his rider, was thrown into a mud bath.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; by subscription of $5, with $575 added; five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.
Lady Longfellow, Beverwyck Stable's b. f., 106 pounds, by Zeus-Olivia Mickle, 7 to 1, 13 to 5, and 6 to 5, (B. Kleeger)....1½
Sunrose, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 103½, by Astronomer-Genesta, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart)....2[8]
Frostilla, W. B. Miller's b. f., 98½, by Uncle-Lady Hortense, 2 to 5, third; (M. Rowan)....3[8]
Ideal, June Bug, Lady Grey, Dayzel, Dustpan II., Elizabeth H., and Turban also ran. Soumangha and Aileen O., scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, handicap, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.
Pan Zareta, E. T. Colton's ch. m., aged, 123 pounds, by Abe Frank-Caddie Griffith, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (A. Mott)....1[nk]
Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. m., 5, 108, by Watercress-Gold, even and 1 to 2, (M. Garner)....2[8]
Fairy Wand, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 3, 103, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, 8 to 5, third, (L. McAtee)....3[8]
Owaga, Marie Miller, The Banshee II., and Verdant also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200; by subscription of $10, with $775 added; one mile. Time—1:41.
Lucius, B. Davis's ch. c., 3 years, by Isidor-Roxane, 7 to 10 and out, (A. Shuttinger)....1[1]
Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 3, 112, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 7 to 5 and out, (A. Collins)....2[10]
Nashville, D. S. Dryer's b. c., 3, 104, by Cyclades-My Bessie, out for third, (J. McTaggart)....3
Only three starters. The Cock scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Midwood Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.
Bayberry Candle, J. W. May's ch. m., 6 years, 126 pounds, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, 7 to 10 and out, (J. Williams)..1[8]
Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 6, 115, by Hastings-Fairy Gold, 6 to 5 and out, (E. Ambrose)....2[1½]
Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. g., 5, 110, by Aeronaut-Trash, out for third, (E. Campbell)....3[8]
Duettiste also ran. Whimsy and The Cock scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $675; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:58.
Brickley, G. C. Walsh's b. g., 6 years, 105 pounds, by Ort Wells-The Scold, 11 to 10, 1 to 5, and out, (W. Obert)....1¾
Madame Herrmann, J. W. McClelland's br. f., 4, 108, by Garry Herrmann-Desayuno, 7 to 10 and out, (F. Robinson)....2[4]
Stalwart Helen, Victory Stable's ch. m., 5, 95, by Stalwart-Helen Miller, out for third, (R. Troise)....3
Only three starters. Old Broom and Dovedale scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $575; five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.
Decisive, A. H. Morris's ch. g., 115 pounds, by Marathon-Lottie Darr, 7 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, (J. P. Ryan)....1½
Chief Lally, James McManus's b. c., 115, by King James-Rosslare, 5 to 2 and even (J. Williams)....2½
Princeps, August Belmont's ch. c., 115, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 1 to 2 third, (J. Butwell)....3[1]
One Star, Gyp, Trophy, Jusqu 'au Bout, Irish Harp, Longhi and General Nivelle also ran. Game Cock lost rider. George Starr, Paddy, and Wood Violet scratched.
Weather showery; track muddy.

You have till six to-day to land what you need for the week-end—our last all-day Saturday until September.

"Scotch Mist" overcoats.
Blue serge or gray flannel suits—white flannel trousers.
Norfolks and knickers. "Roadster" dusters.
Soft collared shirts. Soft collars.
Bathing suits, shoes, caps. Bath towels.
Golf clubs and balls. Tennis rackets and balls.

You save a Five Spot!
$16 suit cases.
$11.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

STORM HALTS NAVY GAMES.

Only Two Events Decided at Athletic Meet of Electrical Class.

Yesterday's heavy rain put a finish to the intercompany athletic meet of the United States Navy Electrical Class, scheduled for the P. S. A. L. field in Brooklyn. After two of the field events had been run off, the rain came in torrents and caused the officials to abandon the remainder of the program of eight events.

The competitions decided were the running broad jump, which was won by C. Chamberlain, Seventy-first Company, with a jump of 17 feet 9 inches, and the twelve-pound shot put, which resulted in a victory for G. J. Dunn, Third Company. Dunn put the missile a distance of 39 feet.

SWIMMING MEET TODAY.

Claire Galligan to Compete in 100-Yard "Met" Title Event.

Fifty entries for the opening event of the outdoor swimming season this afternoon at the Pool and Surf Baths at Midland Beach, Staten Island, have been received by Miss Charlotte Epstein of the National Women's Life Saving League, who is directing the contests.

In the 100-yard metropolitan championship Miss Claire Galligan, champion at 440, 500, and 880 yards, and one and four miles, is regarded as a likely winner. She will, however, have a worthy rival in Charlotte Boyle, a newcomer, who has shown wonderful speed in the sprints. Lucy Freeman, Rita Greenfield, Josephine Bartlett, Edna Cole, and Amelia Karmin are some of the others who have entered.

In the fancy diving competition, Miss Josephine Bartlett, Miss Edna Cole, and Miss Mildred Barteldes will compete from scratch. Other starters are Miss Lucy Freeman, Emily Donick, Hilda Graf, Helen Christ, Elsie Sultan, Eleanor Mead, Fanny Williams, Florence Brown, Alma Wyckoff, Peggy Gebrath, and Elmina Kegel.

Bescher to Join Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Outfielder Robert Bescher of the St. Louis Nationals, who refused to join the Louisville club of the American Association, has changed his mind, and today said he would report to the Louisville team at Columbus on July 8.

Tigers Get New Pitcher.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 29.—Owen Reese, pitcher for the Cedar Rapids Central Association club, received notice here today to report to the Detroit Americans by July 3.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; seven furlongs. Paddy Whack, 132 pounds; Gillies, 125; Wooden Shoes, 123; Xylon, (imp.,) 122; Harry Shaw, 118; Hwfa, 112; Pullux, 111; Holiday, 110; Viewpoint, (imp.,) 110; Peter Jay, 109; Palroma, (imp.,) 105; Alvord, 102; Traction, 102; Gunrock, (imp.,) 102; The Decision, 100; Jack Morent, (imp.,) 100; Burlingame, 97; Hesse, 97.

SECOND RACE. — Winfield Handicap, Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Sun King, 160 pounds; Falmouth, 150; Skibbereen, 147; Robert Oliver, 142; Slipshod, 137; Martian, 136; Northwood, 132.

THIRD RACE.—Great American Stakes; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lucullite, 128 pounds; Tracksend, 125; Drastic, 122; Papp, 115; The Spinner, 112; Sun Briar, (imp.,) 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Queens County Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. The Finn, 130 pounds; Roamer, 129; Old Roselind, 125; Leochares, 122; Armesdale, 120; Chiclet, (imp.,) 110; Deer Trap, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. *Xylon, (imp.,) 118 pounds; *Wooden Shoes, 116; *Gillies, 116; Miss Kruter, 115; *J. J. Lillis, 114; Lokomis, 111; Ting-A-Ling, 111; *Kilmer, 108; Ballad, 104; Hwfa, 103; Starfinch, 101; Courtship, 101; Grundy, (imp.,) 100; Queen of the Sea, 94; Hickory Nut, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. George Washington, 112 pounds; Balassarien, 112; George Starr, 108; George W. Avery, 108; All Bright, 108; Golden Glow, 108; Dianthia, 107; Portia, 107; Shasta, (imp.,) 106; Baccarat, 106; Nominee, (imp.,) 106; Confiscation, (imp.,) 105; Peace and Plenty, 105; Wawbeek, 105; Tolerance, 105; Expression, 103; Rough Weather, (imp.,) 103; *Poor Joe, (imp.,) 101; *Oriskany, 101; *L'Avenir, (imp.,) 100. Also eligible, King of the Scarlets, 106; *Santiago, (imp.,) 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HONORS TO DUNDEE IN FURIOUS BATTLE

Italian Lightweight Avenges Knockout by Battering Willie Jackson.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, demonstrated to a motley gathering of about 5,000 New York boxing enthusiasts at the St. Nicholas Rink last night that he was the master of Willie Jackson, the Bronx lad who weeks ago in a Philadelphia ring surprised the boxing world by knocking out Dundee in the first half minute of fighting. The rushing little Italian, getting off to a seemingly poor start, finished with colors flying. In an infuriated attack he swept Jackson before him with his battering right and left hand blows to the face and stomach, to pull up at the final bell a winner by a convincing margin.

Jackson, despite the fact that his heavy right-hand punch landed frequently on the little Italian's jaw, not once had Dundee in danger of a knockout blow or even in distress. In the earlier part of the contest Jackson, imbued with the idea of demonstrating to local fans that his knock out of Dundee some time ago was by no means a fluke, battered Dundee in frequent exchanges of heavy right and left hand blows to the jaw while the lads were resting on each others' breasts on the ropes.

These blows landed cleanly and with force on the fiery Dundee, but that they made little or no impression was shown by the fact that Dundee continually kept close to his rival, trying to get home swinging blows. These for the most part in the early rounds went wide or were offset by Jackson's cooler attack, but as the contest progressed Dundee's stomach blows had their effect. Jackson lost speed, and it was then that Dundee piled up his lead. The first, fourth, and fifth rounds went to Jackson, the third was even, and the remainder belonged to Dundee.

The bout has perhaps never been excelled in a local ring for competition. From one end to the other the lads mixed it furiously in various parts of the ring. Dundee trying to re-establish himself against Jackson, while the latter was giving his every effort toward repeating his former victory. Long before the starting bell the house was jammed to more than it could comfortably hold, and a surging crowd heckled and harangued with a cordon of police stationed outside in an effort to gain admittance to the club.

In the opening round Jackson earned the honors, meeting Dundee's rushes with coolly calculated blows to the face, delivered as uppercuts, while in the close milling the Bronx lad had much the best of it also. A spirited exchange was furnished about a minute before the bell, in which Jackson showed to advantage, landing the cleaner blows. In the second, Dundee shifted his style and drove Jackson to the ropes with a left to the jaw. Jackson was right back, but Dundee carried the fighting and fought furiously to keep his advantage.

The third was even, Dundee driving his rival to the ropes again, but Jackson came right back and evened the round by landing better in slugging bees. In the fourth, Jackson showed to advantage when, after starting slowly, he drew Johnny into a slugging exchange, in which the Bronx lad landed better and with more effect than the Italian, although Dundee was always willing and eager. In the fifth, Jackson had a shade, but Dundee made him miss many blows, as he did in the following round, when the Italian carried off the honors.

Jackson appeared to tire at this stage of the bout and from then until the final bell Dundee carried the fighting and scored his winning points. Slugging viciously, Dundee hurt his opponent with blows to the stomach and occasionally shifted his attack to the face, where he landed on the jaw lightly. Jackson, trying to return the attack, pawed the air with a left-hand jab, while Dundee kept just ahead of him and out of reach until he felt like countering, when he would close with blows to the stomach.

The weights were Dundee, stripped, 130 pounds, Jackson, with shoes and bandages, 133¼ pounds.

WILL NOT ABOLISH SPORTS.

Dartmouth to Pursue Athletic Activity in Spite of War.

Dartmouth has come out flat-footedly in favor of the resumption of athletic sports this Fall, without waiting for the proposed general meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at Washington in August, to formulate a plan. The Athletic Council of the college has decided to go ahead with foot ball, track and cross-country, and mid-Winter sports, and will carry out, so far as possible, its foot ball schedule, in spite of the weakening of the eleven by the absence of the upper classmen, who are serving their country in various branches of its military and naval activities. No coach has yet been secured to succeed Frank Cavanaugh, who resigned last Fall, and graduate coaches may be solely depended on.

In order to make the sport attractive, the council has temporarily suspended the one-year residence rule, and all other restrictive regulations, so as to permit incoming freshmen and men who have already played the limit, to participate in these events and will urge other New England colleges with whom they have competitions to do the same and so meet on a common ground during the continuance of the war.

This action is similar to the position taken by Brown, Williams, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, and many of the Western colleges, on the theory that sports for sports' sake will make the innovation worth while to the students who find that all work and no play does, indeed, make Jack a dull boy.

TOM LONGBOAT IN ARMY.

Noted Indian Runner Leads Field of Soldiers in Race.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 29.—Sports held by the army with which the Canadian Corps is connected resulted in the rediscovery of Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian runner. In a three-mile cross-country race Longboat romped home well in advance of some of the most famous British and Canadian runners, without even extending himself. He had a great reception from his regimental comrades.

Another Check for Red Cross.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Charles A. Comisky today sent a check for $1,902.08 to Orson Smith, Chairman of the local Red Cross, as his third contribution to that body, according to a statement issued tonight by Harold Grabiner, Secretary of the White Sox. The money is an accumulation of the 10 per cent. of the gate receipts, of all home games, which Comisky promised to the Red Cross.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—K. O. Eggers vs. Billy De Fee. Ten rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Terry Martin vs. Joe Lynch; Pepper Martin vs. Young Norman; Frankie Wilson vs. Hughey Breslin. Three ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Eddie Billings vs. Joe Egan; Johnny Hayes vs. Happy Mahoney. Both ten-round bouts.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

A Double Event in the Men's Store

Pre-Inventory & Pre-Holiday Sale of

Summer Suits

Today At... $15

Values Range Up to $25

Hundreds of suits culled from higher priced lines are reduced to $15. A special purchase of an exceedingly choice lot of high-class suits and a sample line from one of our best manufacturers are also included.

This Summer's absolute fads and fashions, embracing most wanted patterns and colors, in suits for business, dress and vacation wear. HANDSOME NEW TWO AND THREE-PIECE SUITS IN LATEST TWO AND THREE-BUTTON MODELS.

Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns, Flannels and All-Wool Blue Serges in Stripes, Checks and Silk Mixtures

Men and youths of every build will be fitted perfectly, for the assortments include regular sizes, "stouts," "slims," and "shorts." Some of these suits are quarter silk lined, others are full lined with alpaca.

Double-Breasted, Belt Back & New Trench Models

This sale will be held in our Popular "Men's Main Floor, $15 Clothing Section."

Charge Purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered August first.

A Sensational Pre-Inventory Clearance

Straw Hats Today At $1

These hats were taken from our regular $1.50 and $2 lines—the values are standard, the best our nearest competitor offers at $1.50 and $2. CHIEFLY SENNIT STRAWS, IN ALL THE NEW BLOCKS AND WEAVES; nicely trimmed; all sizes.

Choice of $2.50 to $4 Straw Hats at $2
Fine Milans, China Splits, Sennits and Porto Ricans. All blocks and weaves; finest silk trimmings; all sizes.

Fine Silk Hats and Caps
Auto, Sport and Golf Styles—all sizes for men, youths and boys. Hundreds of patterns; 75c and $1 grades.......... 50c

Genuine $4 and $5 Panama Hats at $3
The genuine South American article—spic and span—fresh from the original boxes. Remarkably light in weight, in Yacht, Trooper, Alpine and Square Crown blocks—pencil curl or snap brims. All sizes.

Filled Books "Sperry" Gold Stamps redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash in the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

TELLS OF GREAT RUIN IN SALVADOR QUAKE

Dr. H. S. Spinden of Staff of Museum of Natural History at Scene of Disaster.

LAVA IS THIRTY FEET DEEP

Probably 90 Per Cent. of Homes Were Rendered Unsafe to Live In—Shortage of Water.

An account of the recent earthquake in San Salvador is told in a letter from Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, one of the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History, received yesterday by George H. Sherwood, Assistant Secretary of the Museum. Dr. Spinden is in South America to collect material for the use of American manufacturers of textiles who, since the beginning of the war, have been availing themselves of the collections of the American Museum.

The first earthquake came on the evening of June 7 and Dr. Spinden in fixing the time as between 6:45 and 7 o'clock notes that the clock in the Hotel Nuevo Mundo stopped at 6:55 and has not yet been started again. There were a succession of shocks, the heaviest of which occurred at 9:05 o'clock in the same evening. Then followed a night rain of ashes in the darkness of the crumbling city. He said that the loss of life was slight, as no one was in bed when the shocks came and the population flocked to the streets or found refuge in the public parks. The letter says:

"San Salvador is situated below the volcano of the same name on the east side, and Quezaltepeque on the northwest directly across the volcano from Santa Tecla. All three have suffered heavy damage, but Quezaltepeque most of all, several lives being lost. Eight vents, or craters, have opened on the west slope of the volcano and a great stream of lava has swept down the mountainside. The railroad that runs to Acajutla is said to be covered with lava for a distance of about two kilometers and to a depth of perhaps thirty feet. The region affected is the same as that of the ancient flow of 1674, the time of the last eruption of the volcano of San Salvador, and in some places it is stated that the old flow has been lifted bodily upon the new one. Between Sitio del Nino and Quezaltepeque railroad communication will doubtless be interrupted for some time, and freight will largely be diverted from Acajutla to La Libertad, from which port a cart road passes directly to the capital.

"The shocks were not limited to the first day, but still continue in diminishing intensity, a very heavy quake occurred Friday night at 10:22, and another at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. On Wednesday night, June 13, I was thrown from my bed by a shock that occurred at 10:25 P. M. Every hour or two the earth trembles noticeably, and a wave of indefinable fear runs through the populace. There is a premonition of approaching disaster, like the roar of a coming storm, and even a slight shock leaves the heart beating furiously. The vibration rises quickly to the maximum, and then falls off more gradually. There is often a second shock called the echo.

"I was in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, when the first reliable news of the shock came through on Saturday. I set out at once, traveling by auto down to the coast, a ride lasting from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., then by motor boat to Amapala, where we arrived after dark. A visit to the comandante resulted in special permission to leave before the opening of the port, and at 2 A. M. I began the last stretch of water travel to La Union, arriving in time for the morning train. The railroad is still under construction, but a slow train consumes a tedious day in reaching Zacatecoluca, some ninety miles distant. Here I was fortunate enough to secure immediate passage by auto to the capital, and we pulled into the stricken city at 9:30 P. M. the second day out from Tegucigalpa. On the way up we met many ox-carts loaded with refugees. We saw no earthquake damage until the height of the ridge was reached and we began to descend into Santo Tomas and San Marcos. Here a few houses were shattered and landslides partially blocked the road.

"Our entrance into the darkened city was dramatic. When we came to the large Church of Candelaria we found that the painted image of Christ had been set up in front of it and a thousand persons were kneeling on the platform and in the muddy street, each with a lighted candle. The automobile lamps showed heaps of debris on either hand as we rode through the streets to my lodging. Fortunately, this house was built of wood and my outfit was intact. Only some linen suits that a washerwoman took before I went away are missing."

At the time the letter was written Dr. Spinden said that while there was a shortage of water the food situation had been quickly relieved. About 25,000 persons, he said, had fled from the city. While some of the public buildings, such as the new Palacio, were hardly damaged on the outside, probably 90 per cent. of the homes were either completely destroyed or made unsafe to live in. He notes that while the recent reinforced cement construction has stood the test fairly well, the lighter types of cement have proved of little value.

"We are hoping that the United States Government will generously offer aid," he continued. "We believe it would be an excellent move, even if all questions of humanity were left out. The German colony has united in a gift of 10,000 pesos. This has been equaled in the single donation of Minor C. Keith, now on a tour of inspection in this country.

"The damage is mostly seen in the coffee fincas on the flanks of the volcano and in the aforementioned cities of San Salvador, Santa Tecla, and Quezaltepeque. Armenia, though situated some distance west of the volcano, seems to have felt the shock with unusual severity. A Mr. Moissant, an American, is active in relief work there. Boaz Long, our Minister here, has also afforded relief, first to the few Americans and secondly to the stricken natives. We hope quickly to set up shelters which will last through the six months of the rainy season, just begun, for without adequate protection from the drenching rains serious results will undoubtedly follow. Many of the well-to-do families are now camped in the park and on the drill grounds near the city. The poorer people have set up miserable shacks of mats, burlap, and sheets of rusty tin."

SIX MILITANTS ARE FREED.

Entertained at Breakfast After Their Release from Jail.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The six woman suffragists who served three days in jail for picketing the White House were released this morning at the expiration of their sentences, and were entertained at a breakfast given in their honor at Woman's Party Headquarters.

While uniformed police peeked in through the picket fence of the grounds surrounding the suffrage headquarters, the women were admired and praised by a hundred enthusiasts, who pronounced them martyrs to the cause.

The police say they will prevent further picketing by more arrests, and the suffragists threaten to picket as fast as the police can arrest them.

BOSTON, June 29.—The Executive Board of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association on adopted a resolution today expressing disapproval of the picketing of the White House by suffragists. The resolutions add that "no man of sense should find in the picketing an argument against equal suffrage."

FIGHT FOR LASTING PEACE.

Taft Replies to Question Put to Him by the Y. M. C. A.

Writing as President of the League to Enforce Peace, ex-President William H. Taft contributes to the July issue of Association Men, the publication of the Y. M. C. A., an article in which he replies affirmatively to the question whether an American victory for the Allies is worth dying for.

"We are in the war, first of all, to make the world a safer and a better place to live in," Mr. Taft writes. "We are fighting to bring about a lasting peace. There was a time when many cherished the hope that such a peace could be established by the moral force of public opinion. The war has demonstrated the weakness of international law unsupported by force."

In closing his article Mr. Taft urges the nation to wage war as well as President Wilson set forth the country's aim in entering the conflict.

PRINCE MAY WED AMERICAN.

Christopher of Greece Reported Engaged to a "Miss Lits."

LONDON, June 29.—Special dispatches from Athens say that Prince Christopher, brother of former King Constantine of Greece, is coming to London to marry a rich American.

The Daily Chronicle gives the name of Miss Lits, without details as to her identity.

Prince Christopher, who is twenty-nine years old and was formerly a Sub-Lieutenant of Greek infantry, has been reported engaged twice before, each time to a wealthy American.

Woman Robbed by Footpad.

While returning from a meeting of Borough President Marks's Fourth of July Celebration Committee, of which she is a member, Mrs. Elizabeth Cumiskey of 605 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street was attacked late last night by an unidentified man at Central Park West and Ninety-eighth Street and robbed of her handbag containing a ring valued at $250, a gold watch, and $10 in bills. Neither Mrs. Cumiskey nor Mrs. Ralph Trautman of 424 Central Park West, who accompanied her, was able to furnish the police with a description of the assailant. Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau started a search in the neighborhood for the man.

FRENCH TO FOSTER TRADE IN AMERICA

Committee Like That Headed by Vanderlip Will Incorporate Group of Concerns.

PLAN BUILDING IN NEW YORK

Discounts, Customs Regulations, and Commercial Representation Among the Obstacles.

PARIS, June 29.—A group of French corporations is being organized to trade with the United States. Their incorporation, which will be announced shortly, results from the expert studies conducted during the last year by the Committee France-Etat Unis, composed of prominent French business men, financiers, and statesmen. Among them were M. Dal-Piaz, manager of the French Line; Baron de Neuflize, Regent of the Bank of France and a Director of the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean Railroad; A. Tirman, former French Commissioner to the San Francisco Exposition; Georges Leygues, former Minister of Public Instruction, and Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce.

Gabriel Guist'hau, former Minister of Commerce, is President of this committee; William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and the Prince of Monaco are honorary Presidents. Percy Peixotto, former President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, is the general delegate for America.

This committee is the counterpart of the American committee being organized under the name of the United States-France Committee, with Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, at its head.

The French committee has found through its investigations that the principal obstacles to trade between the United States and France were the lack of facilities on both sides for the discount of international long-term paper, complicated customs regulations, and an insufficiency of commercial representation, particularly that of French houses in America. The scarcity of French agents and commercial travelers in the United States would be even greater after the war, it was thought, and the committee sought means for making up the deficiency.

Under the plan now devised the French corporations will act in France for American exporters, while the American international corporation will organize adequate representation for French exporters in the United States. The plans include the erection in New York City of a building to be called the "French House," to serve as the headquarters of the United States for French interests, and as a permanent exposition building for French products, as well as a place of meeting for representatives of French houses with American buyers.

The French corporations will each specialize in a single branch of French production or in different categories of importation. They will keep American trade informed of French needs, while the co-operating corporations in America will perform a similar service for French exporters. Great importance is attached to this feature of the effort, as it is expected to enable the French exporters to adapt their products to American trade requirements and American tastes.

Ample facilities for credits and collections will be provided by various corporations.

TAKES WILSON TO TASK.

Indiana Representative Criticises His Appeal for Democratic Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Criticism of the President because he urged voters of the Sixth Indiana District to elect to Congress former Representative Finley H. Gray, the Democratic candidate in the recent election to fill a vacancy, was voiced in the House today by Representative William R. Wood of Indiana, Republican.

Mr. Wood called the President's letter in support of Mr. Gray stating that, while in Congress, he was a supporter of the Administration's policies "surprising and astounding" in view of the actual record. He argued that the defeat of Mr. Gray by 2,736 votes was a rebuke of the Administration, as only national issues were discussed in the campaign.

Referring to Republican support of the war measure, Mr. Wood added: "It seems passing strange that the absence of partisanship so marked in this House at the present time cannot be emulated by the President of the United States."

$1,328,257 FOR ART MUSEUM.

Metropolitan Is Residuary Legatee of Harris B. Dick, Publisher.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive $1,328,257 as residuary legatee under the will of Harris Brisbane Dick, owner of the book publishing business of Dick & Fitzgerald, at 18 Ann Street, according to the transfer tax report filed yesterday. Mr. Dick, who lived at the Park Avenue Hotel, died suddenly on Sept. 21 last on a subway train in Boston. His will directed that the fund he left to the Metropolitan Museum be used to buy "desirable objects of art."

Mr. Dick's gross estate was $1,501,025, of which $1,184,234 was in stocks and bonds. His only real estate was the premises at 18 Ann Street, appraised at $60,000. His collection of etchings and drawings was valued at $171,036, and property in a storage warehouse was worth $41,383. His books and other literary effects were valued at $6,316. His will directed that his book publishing business be sold after his death and the use of the name of Dick & Fitzgerald be discontinued. The business was sold for $15,000.

Mr. Dick gave to his friend and business associate, Arthur Howard Abendroth, a life interest in $45,000, which goes to the Metropolitan after his death, and also canceled notes of $2,000 and $1,747, and left him and five other persons employed more than five years $500 each. He bequeathed $5,000 each to Roosevelt, Manhattan Eye and Ear, and Babies' Hospitals and St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, and left $3,000 each to St. John's Guild, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Calvary Church, and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and $2,000 to the Children's Aid Society.

SHOW BY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Real House to be Fired and Put Out on Medal Award Day.

Fire Department Day at City College Stadium on July 7 for the annual award of medals to members who have specially distinguished themselves during the year will be made additionally interesting by a new feature arranged for by Fire Commissioner Adamson to demonstrate the practical work of the fire fighters. This will consist of a race against time in which the competitors will be the drivers of a motor engine and horses.

Mayor Mitchel will turn in a regular alarm, to which the horse-drawn engine and the motor engine will respond. The run of the motor against the horse will cover exactly one mile, beginning at the quarters of Engine Company 38, 154th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and finishing at the Stadium. Two of the fastest horses in the department, in charge of one of its most skillful drivers, have been groomed for the contest.

A small house is to be constructed on the Stadium field, and at a signal it will be ignited, and two engines and two truck companies called to extinguish the blaze. The fire will be permitted to get headway to show the speed with which the firemen work. Then Rescue Company 1 will appear and go through the moves of life saving.

3 ESCAPE FROM STOLEN CAR.

Policeman Stops Car in West End Avenue and Arrests Boy.

Three men escaped from an automobile, which the police say was stolen, at West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, last night, when Patrolman Thelan of the West Sixty-eighth Street station attempted to intercept them. A fourth occupant, who said he was George Davis, 16 years old; of 232 West Sixty-seventh Street, was arrested after a short chase in which shots were fired. Davis would not say whose car he was in nor give the names of his companions. He was charged with grand larceny.

The car was turning into West End Avenue in a reckless manner when Thelan started toward it. Without slowing up, the four occupants jumped and ran in different directions. The car crashed into an electric light pole. The automobile, the police say, is owned by the Westchester Fuel Company of Depot Square, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

TROOPS FOR IRISH ELECTION

500 Men with Machine Guns Reach County Clare for Special Duty.

LONDON, June 29.—The Central News correspondent at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, says that 500 infantrymen, with machine guns, have arrived for duty during the Clare election. Count Plunkett arrived today.

The correspondent adds that some excitement was caused during the day by the discovery that a wreath placed on the O'Connell monument had been removed by Sinn Feiners and the republican colors substituted for it.

FEARS GERMAN PLOT FOR A COPPER STRIKE

Arizona Governor Asks War Department to Make Military Investigation at Mines.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 29.—Activities by labor agitators among copper miners in this district, which Governor Thomas Campbell designated as of a "sinister German character," caused the Governor to ask the War Department tonight for a military investigation of the situation.

Governor Campbell also requested the United States Department of Labor to appoint a conciliator to attempt to arrange an agreement between mine owners and striking copper miners at Bisbee. The Sheriff of Cochise County made a detailed report of strike conditions to the Governor today.

"Reports have been made to me that activities of a sinister German character have been discovered at work in the district," the Governor said tonight.

The text of the dispatches from the Sheriff and the mine owners has not been made public, but it is said that the Sheriff feared bloodshed.

The Governor stated that late advices from the district indicated that 43 per cent. of the men were at work in the larger mines. The pickets, which at first stood about the shafts, have been removed by the Sheriff's deputies, from company property.

BISBEE, Ariz., June 29.—All of the surface mechanics of the Copper Queen Mining Company decided late today to remain at work. The vote resulted in 141 against a strike and 35 in favor of joining the Metal Mine Workers' walkout. Company representatives declare that the backbone of the strike has been broken, but the union officials maintain that an even larger number of men has left the employ of the operators. Three mines still are closed.

TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF GERMAN ALIENS

State Board Organizes to Help Law-Abiding Persons Who Find Origin a Handicap.

The Advisory Board for German Aliens, one of the important divisions in the Resource Mobilization Bureau recently appointed by Governor Whitman, has completed its organization, it was announced yesterday, and has taken up its duties. Victor F. Ridder is Chairman, Louis Will of 714 McBride Street, Syracuse, Vice President; Fedor Willimeck, 18 Exchange Place, Rochester, Treasurer, and Frank J. Gloeckner of 31 South Pearl Street, Albany, Secretary. In a letter to the board the Governor wrote:

"The authorities of this State will encounter many new situations in these trying days which citizens of German birth and German descent can greatly assist in solving. In many of the matters affecting the resident law-abiding subjects of the Governments with which we are at war, you, because of your familiarity with their language, customs and habits of thought, can be of peculiar service to the authorities of this State to the end that order may be maintained and unnecessary friction prevented."

The board is sending to each county and city Home Defense Committee a letter asking that a member of the Home Defense Committee be assigned to serve with the Alien Board or that a member of the board in each place be accepted to membership on the local Home Defense Committee. In this way, it is thought, a better determination of the needs of aliens can be arrived at and more prompt measures taken to settle questions arising.

"One of our problems will be to find employment for aliens who have been thrown out of work simply because they are of a people with which we are at war," said Mr. Ridder last night. "Fortunately there has been almost no objection to Germans to overcome. As far as possible we will smooth out any differences that may arise, as, for instance, objection to an organization seeking to do good or to help the country because it has a German name or its membership contains Germans. We have found a case where a man had decided to give up the supervision of a department because he felt that there existed an unjustified opposition to him on account of his German ancestry. There are also German workers who have left employment because of feeling that fellow workers were opposed to them on account of nationality. These are some of the problems with which we may be called upon to deal."

OPPOSES JEWS IN SYRIA.

Turkish Commander Also Closes Entente People's Schools.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 29.—Djemal Pasha, Turkish commander in Syria, one of the most influential leaders of the Young Turks, stated recently in an interview in a review called "German Policy," that all American, English, French, and Russian schools in Syria and Palestine already had been closed and that he would never allow them to reopen after the war. He regarded this as an indispensable step toward the rooting out of Entente influence in the post bellum period. Jewish colonization, he declared, was equally injurious and he would do his utmost to oppose it.

The number of the review containing the interview, although of June 8 date, has only just arrived through a secret route. It is believed the German Government has forbidden copies of it from getting abroad, owing to its strongly anti-Jewish character.

COAL MAN IGNORED PRICES.

Testifies He Tore Up Circular from Smokeless Association.

The members of the Smokeless Operators Association, who are on trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman law, have arranged to meet on Monday in the Waldorf-Astoria, where, it is alleged, the meetings were held which resulted in an agreement to raise prices. As the prosecution will complete its case with the calling of one more witness, it is believed the meeting is to prepare for the defense.

W. W. Willett, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company, testified yesterday that he had never felt bound by any prices discussed at the meetings of the association and that he never heard that members considered that they were bound to observe any scale of prices. When asked what he did when he received the circulars from W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the association, Mr. Willett replied: "I tore them up."

"In normal times," he continued, "it cost $3.23 to send a ton of coal from the mines, via Hampton Roads, to Boston or Lawrence, Mass. Now the same trip costs $6.85 a ton. Our competitors in the Pennsylvania mine regions have had an all-rail charge per ton of $3.15, which has been maintained right along."

He identified and sent him by operators who complained they were losing money on their contracts and that the price ought to be increased for 1917. Even with an increase, some of the operators wrote, they would not be able to do more than make up for their losses in 1915 and 1916. The trial will be continued on Monday.

APPEARS AGAINST FIANCE.

Daughter-in-Law of Late Senator Foraker Charges Larceny.

Mrs. Kathryn Foraker, widow of Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., son of the late Senator Foraker of Ohio, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to give evidence under her complaint against Alphonso Pelham of 45 Riverside Drive, her fiancé, who is charged with grand larceny. Mrs. Foraker charged that Pelham had misappropriated $350 given him to pay a bill at the Hotel Majestic, and said that he had repaid only a few hundred dollars of $12,000 she loaned him.

Under cross-examination by John G. Snyder, counsel for Pelham, Mrs. Foraker denied that she had shot Pelham in a quarrel in the Hotel Majestic and said that Pelham had inflicted the wound himself when she had refused to give him $20,000. She said that Pelham had threatened then to break off their engagement. Gerald Van Casteel, counsel for Mrs. Foraker, said that Pelham had told him and the policeman who made the arrest that he had repaid the money given him to settle the hotel bill. Magistrate Krotel adjourned the case to July 18 in the Essex Market Court.

Sennett Joins with the Paramount.

Mack Sennett, a well-known producer of motion-picture comedies, formerly associated with the Triangle Film Corporation, has contracted with the Paramount Pictures Corporation to release his future productions through that concern. Mr. Sennett will leave next week for his studios in Edendale, Cal.

"The Warrior" Film for Criterion.

An Italian motion picture in which d'Annunzio's famous character, Maciste, is the central figure in battle scenes in the Alps will be placed on exhibition on Monday, July 16, at the Criterion. The picture is entitled "The Warrior," and was taken at the Italian front with the sanction of the Government.

GUY BOLTON WEDS SINGER.

Playwright Marries Marguerite Namara, Prima Donna.

Word was received yesterday of the recent marriage of Marguerite Namara, prima donna, and Guy Bolton, playwright. Miss Namara, whose family name is Banks, made her professional début in opera in Genoa, Italy. She subsequently sang with the Boston Opera Company, and was last heard here in the Lehar opera, "Alone at Last." She was married to Frederick Toye, a manager, and obtained a divorce from him.

Mr. Bolton was the co-author with P. G. Wodehouse of the librettos of several musical comedies presented here last season, and a number of his new plays will be produced here next season. His former wife is now Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. MAT. TODAY, PRICES 50c to $2
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance at 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15
894 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Lee Kugel, Irene Bordoni
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Last 2 Times Last Matinee Today 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE THOS. A. WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30 TWO BIG ATTRACTIONS
BENJAMIN CHAPIN In "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle Features
Also WAR TANKS IN ACTION AT THE FRONT
WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50 Evgs. at 8.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
EXTRA MAT. WED., JULY 4
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST 2 Last Mat. Today 2:15. TIMES
Biggest Operatic Hit in New York
Now Shubert Production Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.
MY LADY'S GLOVE with CHARLES PURCELL, GREAT SINGING CAST, 100 PRETTY GIRLS.
ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:20.
LOVE O' MIKE with Comedy Music. LAST 2 TIMES.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & July 4, 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13TH CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats. Today, July 4 & Thurs. Evs. 8:20.
Thea., E. of B'way.
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout YOU'RE IN LOVE Last 2 Times
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & July 4 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Last Mat. Today 2:30.
LAST 2 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights" "Another Way Out." & (new) "Pariah."
LONGACRE West 43th St. Last 2 Times. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Today 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT LAST 2 TIMES
CORT W. 48th St. Evs. 8:25. LAST 2 Last Mat. Today 2:20. TIMES
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Upstairs and Down
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
STRAND ROOF TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
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Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up
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Every Aft. 2:15—Every Eve. 8:15 Telephone 817 Coney Island
RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild & Woolly," and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY TILL MIDNIGHT
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN ATOP REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town
In Which is Presented Gus Edwards' Gala Summer Revue
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Special Southern Dinner SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50
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BROADWAY & 30th STREET
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FOR WOMEN ONLY
An outside sunny room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $3 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $3.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city.
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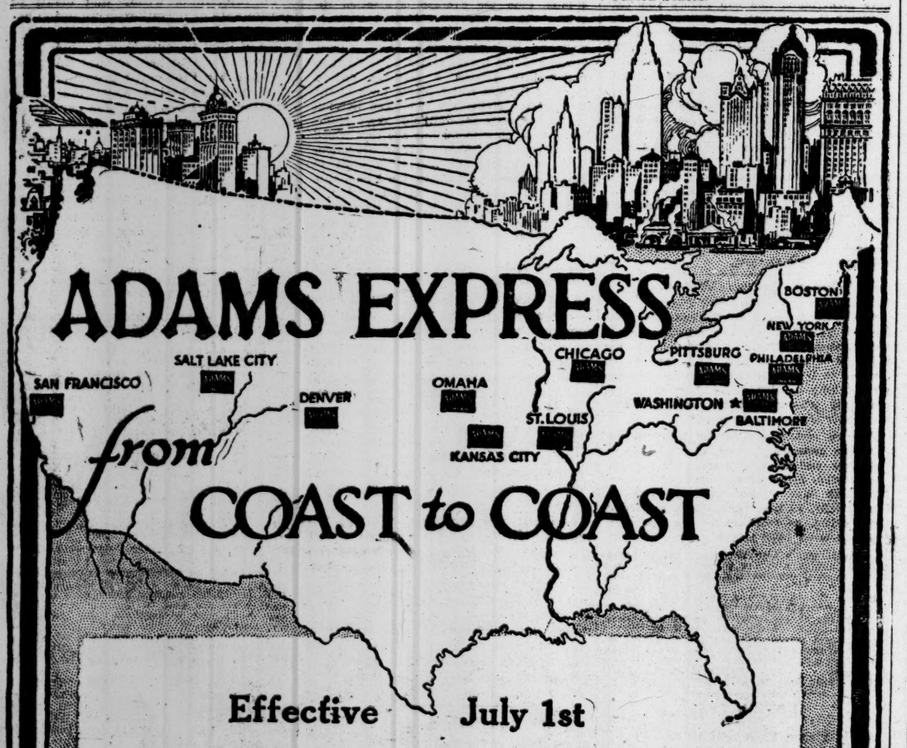

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

THE RATE DECISION.

The railroads are still under the ban of a Populistic prejudice which, although it long ago disappeared from the minds of the people, still lingers in certain official and political quarters, just as the snow of Winter may persist in midsummer in mountain ravines where the light of the sun never penetrates. The Interstate Commerce Commission, true to its Bourbon bent, learning nothing, forgetting nothing, denies the application of the railroads for a 15 per cent. increase of freight rates, and defers further consideration of the subject until Oct. 28, when the roads may try again.

The Commission does grant small increases in the coal, iron, and coke rates in the West and South. It grants, too, increases in rates between New York and Chicago, as much as 11 per cent. on freight of the first class, with much lower ratios of increase on other classes, conditioned on the agreement of the roads to maintain existing discriminations in favor of certain ports. This slight favor, it is estimated, will be equivalent to an increase of about 3 to 4 per cent. in gross revenue for the roads affected.

The Commission was not unanimous in its denial. One of the dissenting Commissioners declares that the granting of a higher rate should have been considered as a matter of Government policy, rather than as a question of the reasonableness of the rates. That is a misconception. The application should have been granted, in the first place, as a matter of plain and proved justice to the railroads, and then, as a matter of national policy, in the interest of the people. It was demonstrated over and over again during the hearing that increased taxes and costs of operation, including much higher wages and expenses forced upon the roads by law, have made larger revenues imperative if the railway systems of the country are to maintain their structure and rolling stock in a state of efficiency adequate to the country's trade.

The Commission forbids betterments and extensions paid for out of earnings, yet it denies to the roads the right to earn money enough to maintain their credit at a level sufficiently high to enable them to sell new securities, and this at a time when a great national emergency puts upon the roads unprecedented burdens and responsibilities which they have assumed in a spirit of noble patriotism. It is a blind, small-minded, cankered policy, and the business of the country, the Government itself, the great cause to which we are committed, suffer the penalty.

NEWS ABOUT TROOP LANDINGS.

The Secretary of War is disposed to frown upon the publication here of news about the arrival of American troops in France. His position was stated in our Washington dispatches yesterday:

> Secretary BAKER holds that information regarding the arrival of American forces in France should not be published unless authorized by the War Department. He stated only two days ago that he would authorize the announcement of the arrival of all units as soon as it could be done safely, but made it plain that the department would not make public the arrival of any contingent so long as it believed that such publication might jeopardize the safety of other units that might not have landed.

News of the landing of our soldiers in France is of deep interest to the American people. It has been felt that recruiting might be stimulated by its publication in American newspapers. The Secretary, however, is evidently fearful that if American newspapers publish the news of the arrival of the first, second, or third contingent of our troops, the enemy may thereby obtain information by which it would profit in planning for attacks upon contingents not yet landed.

But all this news is published voluminously in French newspapers, three thousand miles nearer the enemy lines, and the French censorship is very strict. If France can prevent the news from reaching German ears, cannot the United States maintain equally efficient safeguards against disclosure? It would seem that the vigilance of the censor should be exercised, not upon incoming cable dispatches to the press of the United States, but upon outgoing dispatches of nobody quite knows what ultimate destination.

OUR ALLY, RUMANIA.

The Rumanian mission to the United States, which arrived in Washington yesterday, is the second to come from one smaller nations that are endeavoring to stem the tide of Caesarism. When the United States entered the war Premier BRATIANO sent by cable a welcome to us, in which he said:

> Rumania is happy and proud to be by the side of the United States in the fight against those who imagined they could violate and warp, as their strength and selfish interests might dictate, the normal and democratic development of the great human family.

When the Italian mission was in New York Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER said, in his speech at the dinner given to them:

> "No indemnities?" Certainly not! "No annexations?" Certainly not! But restoration, restitution, and a return home of stolen and scattered children!

The "stolen and scattered children" whom German autocracy has parted and kept apart from their motherlands are many, from France's children in Alsace to Italy's in Istria. Among them are Serbia's children in Bosnia and Rumania's in Transylvania. There can be no permanent peace in Europe until the stolen and scattered children are restored. That is why Rumania entered the war; to liberate the Rumanians kept in Austrian bondage and reunite them with their own people. When this war ends, all the wrongs made by the ancient belief that kidnapping and homicide were legitimate national objects—a belief no longer entertained by any nations but those of Mitteleuropa—must be righted, that the world may be at peace thenceforth, and to right one of them Rumania fights.

Her army, according to recent dispatches, is ready to take the field. Rumania, though defeated last year, was not put out of action, for her army was left practically intact, and it is not the taking of territory but the destruction or capture of armies that counts. To that defeat two things contributed — Rumania's own inadequate conception of the size of the task and the failure of the Russian Court to give her the expected support. Both of these things have disappeared from the situation; Rumania has no reason to fear high-placed Russian treachery and has no illusions about her own task. She is to be counted on for good work whenever BRUSILOFF shall be able to give the signal; perhaps earlier than that. And whatever blows she strikes will be struck not only negatively against autocracy, but actively for liberty, the liberation of her "stolen and scattered children."

COAL PRICE REGULATION.

The price of all coal in the United States is to be fixed by a combination of all producers, with the benediction of a committee of Cabinet Secretaries, and the co-operation of the Council of National Defense. That is as near a finality as any business arrangement can be, and it behooves all concerned to accommodate themselves to it, whether or not they like it. The anthracite trade is included, but its prices are not now fixed. On and after Monday, bituminous prices will be "fair and reasonable," varying for separate districts. Ultimately "accurate costs" will be found by official inquiry, and then the present "tentative maximum" prices will be revised. The official estimate is that present prices will be reduced by from $1 to $5 a ton, to an aggregate of $180,000,000 for the country. It will be an economy of money which neither has been nor ought to be spent. The calculation is excessive, unless it is applied to the entire trade, instead of to such portion as may have paid the current maximum prices. The Clearfield district reduced its price from $5.25 to $3. Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia reduced their various prices to the same minimum. Alabama quotes a range between $3 and $4.

In the prosecution of the Smokeless Coal conspirators in this city testimony was published yesterday that the price "fixed" for the navy was from $2.58 to $2.95, including freight of $1.40. One bidder, perhaps to avoid the appearance of collusion, made his bid $2.98. The contrast between these price schedules seems to show that in the opinion of the prosecutors the crime lay in the "fixing," not in the unreasonableness of the charges to consumers, either the Government or others. If the bituminous industry had been as well organized as the anthracite, which the Federal Trade Commission has formally praised, it seems likely that the price movement would have been similar, that is, neither unduly low during depressed trade conditions nor extortionate when the time came to make an average by taking whatever could be exacted from necessitous consumers. Now that the Government sits in with the conspirators, it may have a fellow-feeling with men of business who are compelled to pay their bills to remain alive commercially, and who have no taxing power to fall back upon.

It is not to be imagined that the entire difficulty disappears with the formation of the combination. It will be necessary to continue the same pressure that produced excellent results before the combination was formed. The Government War Board reported yesterday that 29 per cent. more bituminous coal was hauled in April than last year. That was the result of quickening the car movement to such an extent that the operators were afraid that the increased service would break the market, then bringing them such unfamiliar prosperity. Governor GOODRICH of Indiana telegraphed the Trade Commission yesterday that the cars supplied to the operators were underloaded as their number increased. The Public Service Commission of his State is urging that cars be loaded to 110 per cent. of capacity, whereas loadings actually run from 95 per cent. to 85. The Governor knows no reason for what he asserts is "unquestionably true," but suggests the obvious one that increasing supply is inconsistent with rising prices. That motive disappears with a fixed price.

There no longer is any reason why the country should not have all the coal it needs, both bituminous and anthracite, unless the miners should renew their demand for their share of their employers' increased profits. If it should appear that the fixed prices which now seem so economical produce excessive profits, the maximum to be named may be even lower than the one now fixed so acceptably. The bituminous coal trade has never had an opportunity to see how much it could earn, and rather shrinks from that disclosure now. The present combination is tighter than even the anthracite, and there may be such an embarrassment of wealth before the coal operators as before the steel trade. It would be an equally useful demonstration of the folly of forbidding combination instead of regulating it reasonably. Congress and the Department of Justice have not learned that lesson yet, but it is worth learning.

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

If the men still needed to fill the regular army cannot be obtained by the volunteer system, they must be drafted. The machinery for the selective draft is finished and will be put in operation within a week or a fortnight. It will be possible to send the first men secured under that system to the regular army posts. The President had in mind the possibility that the volunteer system would fail to provide enough men to raise the regular army to war strength and indicated, in his speech to Congress urging the acceptance of the selective draft law, that the force might ultimately be extended by resort to the draft. The army law provides that regular troops may be obtained by drafting when volunteering fails. But the enlistments for a month or so were so encouraging that until this last week of recruiting it was confidently hoped that the needed 190,000 men would be obtained in the old way. The result, thus far, is a striking commentary upon the insistence by a minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs that 500,000 men could be secured for the army through voluntary enlistments.

There would have been no lack of volunteers, of course, if the country had been sharply awakened to a clear sense of the national peril. An incident like the attack on Fort Sumter would have caused the farmers to leave their fields, the machinists to throw aside their tools. But that is precisely what is not wanted. We do not want the farmers and the industrial workers, whose labors are essential to the safety of the nation, to leave their work. Our soldiers must be men who can be spared, who have not hitherto been employed in work that must not be neglected while we are at war. There are plenty of such men and 625,000 of them will soon be enrolled in the new national army.

There is still a chance, of course, that the regular army may be filled by volunteers, but, in spite of all the urging and the energetic work of the recruiting officers, more than 50,000 are still needed, and there is only one day left. Last night's demonstration may have its effect, thousands of men may throng the recruiting stations today, an extension of the time for a few days may result in bringing forward the number of men required. In selling the Liberty bonds and raising the Red Cross fund great results were obtained in the last few hours. But it is just as well to look a disagreeable fact in the face. The men have not yet volunteered. The boasted volunteer system has thus far failed, and it is altogether likely that we must draw on national army men to make up the deficiency in the regular establishment. This would not be an unmixed evil if it led to the abandonment of the volunteer system in this country for all time and compelled the institution of universal training in times of peace and universal service in war. That is the fair and truly democratic method.

LABOR FOR THE FIELDS.

From Vermont comes an urgent call for 5,000 farm hands. A considerable part of the crops will be lost, it is said, if the needed workers cannot be obtained. At the same time reports from the national Department of Labor about the supply for harvesting are distinctly favorable. An officer of the department, returning from a trip through the Middle West, says that in the wheat fields, from Oklahoma northward, there is no unusual shortage. Kansas tells the department that it does not need any more men. But the time of greatest demand throughout the country has not yet arrived. Not long ago it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the normal supply of farm laborers had been reduced by 2,000,000 men. Those who were drawn away to other work are still engaged in it, and the effect of the selective draft will soon be felt. The Departments of Agriculture and Labor are striving, by the labor census and in co-operation with State and county authorities throughout the land, to provide for the harvest all the workers who can be found. They are asking manufacturers to release employés for a short time, when they will be needed in the fields, and many harvesters will be gained in this way.

The improvement of the labor situation seen in many places is due largely to the work of those who are called boys, although the ages of a majority of them range between 16 and 21. They are employed under the direction of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and several local organizations. There has been no complete enumeration of them, but a few reports indicate the extent of the movement. In the State of New York 10,000 are at work on farms, and the homes of 2,000 of these are in this city. In Virginia 1,000 boys are digging 400,000 bushels of potatoes which might otherwise have been lost, owing to the emigration of negroes to the North. Many of the boy workers from this city are living in camps. In Utah hundreds of boys from the towns have been sent to the sugar-beet fields.

All the food from our farms and gardens should be saved. So far as wheat is concerned, our crop will be small, and our allies will need every bushel that can be spared. Wheat crops abroad, as a rule, are deficient. France, for example, will have only 52 per cent. of a normal yield and 20 per cent. less than was harvested last year. Australia has a large surplus stock, but her new crop is said to show a reduction of 25 per cent. Of other foodstuffs we shall have a good supply, but there will be an export war demand for what we do not use. And there are now in Europe American soldiers who must have food. The loss, for lack of labor or any other cause, of any considerable part of that which should be harvested and preserved would be most deplorable.

An error, to which the Danish Minister has directed our attention, crept into an article in THE TIMES the other day, discussing Scandinavian neutrality. Minister STAUNING of the Danish Cabinet, who attended the miscalled "peace" conference at Stockholm, was there referred to as the Foreign Minister. He is, in fact, a Minister without portfolio, and represents the Socialist Party in the Cabinet, but is not at the head of any Government department. "His presence at the socialistic conference in Stockholm," we are informed, "must not be construed as representing the Danish Government, but solely as representing the political party to which he belongs." It is, nevertheless, a fact that his participation in this conference was denounced by the Conservative Party as a violation of Denmark's agreement with Norway and Sweden, and his removal from office vainly demanded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

As Allies, Not as Rescuers.

Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, protested with earnestness against the continued circulation of reports to the effect that France has been "bled white," that she is at her "last gasp," and that only the immediate arrival of American soldiers in large numbers can save the French race from extinction or a close approach to it.

His opinion, formed as a result of observations taken during a very recent visit to France, is that while her losses of men in battle have indeed been enormous, and though she does need as well as deserve all the help we can give, as quickly as we can give it, she still possesses "a splendid fighting force," and would be able, though at terrible cost, to go on with no other aid than she is now receiving to the victory over the Germans which all of her soldiers still confidently think they can win in the end.

The two views of the French situation thus summarized are not contradictory in essentials; they are, rather, different aspects of the same facts. To the sympathetic and admiring eyes of her friends the state of France is certainly serious enough to make them hasten to her relief, and while there is presumably something of exaggeration in calling it desperate, in the sense of hopeless unless further aid comes promptly, it is quite near enough to that to make the use of the word easily understandable. On the other hand, Frenchmen themselves, and others who have been in close contact with her soldiers and statesmen, naturally are reluctant to admit that France has been reduced to a position of helplessness and must be rescued by outsiders from imminent destruction.

From either standpoint our duty is the same and equally clear, but it is right as well as kind for us to act and talk on the theory that our mission in Europe is not so much to "save France" as it is to share with her the high privilege of ending an iniquitous war and restoring peace to the world.

Detectives Under the Harrow.

Commissioner WALLSTEIN'S investigation of the Cruger case is only bringing out such facts as were confidently to be expected from the day when it became known that the police of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau had not found RUTH CRUGER'S body where they had reason to believe it was, and that they had allowed her murderer to fly the country, though they had opportunity and more than excuse for arresting him. As yet there has not been found much, if any, evidence of corruption, of police alliance with criminals. Some of the policemen obviously were on too friendly terms with a man whom they knew—or should have known—to be of bad repute, but that any of them would have protected him or facilitated his escape, if they had been aware that he was a murderer, is not now a warranted suspicion.

The faults disclosed are of a different sort. It is less stupidity than negligence that is revealed, and the negligence is of the kind best described as "institutional"—the kind that can be kept out of an organization like the police force only by constant watchfulness on the part of higher officials, who are themselves not immune from the same deteriorating influences of custom and routine.

As usual in such cases, a "vicious circle" is to be observed. The great number of mysterious disappearances that take place in a large city tends to render them uninteresting to the men who have to deal with them, and, on the other hand, this lack of interest tends to increase the number of disappearances that remain mysteries. In this instance the police leaped to the conclusion that made things easiest for them, and they developed to every circumstance indicating that the conclusion was wrong a blindness that is familiar to all psychologists.

There was also shown again the folly and danger of working from a theory instead of from ascertained facts—of deciding what human beings would do, instead of what they had done. Such decisions are sometimes correct, but it is only by a lucky chance; they are far more often fallacious, and, Sherlock Holmes to the contrary notwithstanding, the really good detective does not act on them. The plan is successful in fiction only because the author works backward from his denouement and arranges all his preliminaries to suit it. The detective in real life is not thus favored.

They Didn't Drink to William.

A correspondent of The London Chronicle says that half an hour after the aerial raid of June 13 he saw three men enter the bar of a well-known London hotel and heard them order a bottle of Johannisberger, a wine the origin of which is revealed by the words "H. Sichel Söhne, Mainz a Rhein," on the label. And he writes, "I wondered what would have happened after a British air raid on Berlin if three men had entered the Adlon Hotel and ordered a bottle of Bass."

The question is not without interest, especially to those who remember the experiences in the German capital of English-speaking people who incautiously revealed their nationality, real or supposed, to the excited populace during the days following the declaration of war. The Chronicle's correspondent does not reveal whether it made him proud or angry that no trouble followed the ordering of a German wine in the London hotel. Perhaps he was both, such a combination of contradictory emotions being easily within the range of human possibilities.

Profit and Loss of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial opposition to the pending proposals for prohibition, have you not failed to consider how much more the country loses economically from the use of alcohol than the Government gains through its income from excise taxes?

For every dollar the Federal Government collects in liquor taxes, the local taxpayers of the country spend $10, to repair the damage done by liquor. Does the Federal Government maintain the alcoholic wards at Bellevue Hospital, with its 8,000 admissions a year, or support the Inebriate Farm at Warwick, or pay the costs of the police, the courts, the prisons and asylums, or the poor farms, where the users of alcoholic beverages, beer, wine, and whisky, and the incompetents and derelicts due to them are cared for at public expense?

Come with me to the hospital and the clinic, visit the homes of the poor, and see where the public must spend its money to rescue the remnants which liquor has left. Can you then say that it would not be worth a greater sacrifice than $350,000,000 a year to liberate a nation from the bondage of the alcohol habit?

There is no need of dragging ethics into the matter. It is a matter of lives, brains, bread, health, dollars, and our precious duty to our allies. Nothing so practical, nothing so patriotic, nothing so logical can be done by this country now as to face the issue in a manly way. As Lloyd George said, "England is fighting Germany, Austria, and drink." Let us finish with drink first, declare ourselves free from the most habit-forming of drugs, the depressant that lowers accomplishment, and then go ahead and show our generosity, our effectiveness, our self-control, as only a non-alcoholized community can. The world has never seen a non-alcoholic nation in war.

Alcoholic beverages neither establish nor maintain health. We can do without them and the tax they bring, so that health may prevail.

HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

New York, June 28, 1917.

Substitutes for Leather Shoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of June 26 on "One Way to Save Leather" brings up a point which has long been rankling in my mind, to wit: Why do women need to wear shoes of leather at all—or, at least, on the greater number of occasions—for the duration of the war?

Several years ago there came upon the market boots and ties made of waterproof cravenette that were at once all the rage because they were charming, light, comfortable, strong, and durable. At the same time came slippers and boots of velvet and brocade for dress wear. The brocade was expensive, outre, and impracticable, but the velvet highly satisfactory. Both the velvet and the cravenette footgear were almost half the price of ordinary kidskin, or russet, or patent leather shoes; and women quickly made the discovery that they outwore two and sometimes three pairs of the conventional sort. The result was an enormous popularity, which, however, did not please the manufacturers, who promptly withdrew this class of footwear from the market when they discovered the fact that they were selling about one pair of cravenette to three pairs of the perishable kid, owing to the greater durability of the cloth. Since then it has been impossible to procure either type of cloth shoe. Inquiry elicits a scornful reply from the clerk to the effect that "they are out of style." Which is untrue; for if women could get them they would wear them, because they like them!

There is little use in trying to legislate about footwear for women; an ugly, low-cut, low-heeled shoe simply won't be accepted by the style-loving American. The fault in this case is distinctly the manufacturers'. Let them supply us with cloth footwear—strong, snug-fitting cravenette, and decent quality velvet, as well as the canvas and linen of Summer. We will wear them if we can buy them!

NINA WILCOX PUTNAM.

New York, June 28, 1917.

A Fine War Town.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that this little city of Brunswick, Ga., with an approximate population of 12,000, by taking $1,100,000 worth of Liberty bonds leads the entire United States of America. In addition to this she has subscribed about $30,000 to the Red Cross fund and has an entire infantry company of volunteers, besides thirty or forty men in the regular army and navy.

JOHN C. STILER.

Brunswick, Ga., June 25, 1917.

CZECHS GOING OVER.

Russia Now Gives Them an Opportunity to Fight Their Oppressors.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in today's edition of THE TIMES the statement to the effect that three Czech regiments have recently deserted the Austro-Hungarian armies and gone over to the Russians. Publication of this news is said to have created quite a sensation in Austria.

May I not say that it has long been an open secret that the Czech and Slovak regiments in the Austro-Hungarian armies have been doing the same thing whenever opportunity presented itself from the very beginning of the war? The Czechs and the Slovaks have violently opposed the war from its very inception. They realized that such a war was being fought for the purpose of increasing German and Magyar hegemony, and that it was a war which promised no good to the dependent nationalities of Austria-Hungary. In fact, they knew that one of the reasons for the war was the belief of Austro-Hungarian statesmen that, by declaring war on a foreign enemy, they could divert the attention of the leaders of these dependent nationalities from clamoring for internal reform.

But in this Austro-Hungarian statesmen were sadly disappointed. Czech and Slovak regiments surrendered with such frequency that many of their military units had to be completely disbanded. Not only that, but they even went so far as to ask the permission of their captors to enlist in their armies and fight against their former masters. Under the old régime in Russia, such permission could not be secured, but the revolution has made it possible for these captives to form a separate army and enter the war for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from the Austro-Hungarian oppression. It is reported that a legion of not less than 250,000 Czechs and Slovaks is now being formed in Russia for this very purpose, and it is a firm belief that similar legions will be formed in other countries also.

These people, who have for years lived under the domination of Austria-Hungary, realize that a reform from within is an impossibility owing to the firm bonds of unity that have been established between the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy and the Prussian junkers, so they have united in foreign lands to bring the light of freedom into their native homes.

G. H. MIKA.

From a Wounded French Soldier.

[Translation.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General John J. Pershing has landed on our goodly soil of France, of which a part is still defiled by the enemy. In a little while we and our brothers in arms, the English and Americans, will know how to make him let go.

The barbarians have made too many innocent victims. On Oct. 1, 1914, my three little children, sleeping the sleep of innocence, were snatched from their cradles by their mother at 3 o'clock in the morning. The terrible enemy, armed to the teeth, conqueror and master, was approaching. It was necessary to flee without looking back. It is this flight that my wife has made, the little ones half clothed, the door of the house left open.

The next day, after a day and night of flight, the little children, ill at ease in the little carriage, hungry, thirsty, and sleepy, pointed with their little fingers, their arms outstretched in the direction of the village they had fled from, saying, "Let's go home, mamma." Our two smaller children died of privation and cold. They are in heaven with the many other little innocent victims.

The first great American, General Pershing, is welcome. I and my wounded comrades, cut down on the field of battle, address to our brothers in America deep expressions of our gratitude for their intervention, generous, just, and powerful, in the fight which must triumph over the barbarians that our children may know peace, liberty, and labor.

FRANÇOIS DUSSART,
Fourteenth Chasseurs.

Hospital Bayard, Grenoble, June 15, 1917.

Alsace Rejoices In German Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Alsatian, being in Alsace when the war started, I protest strongly against statements made by pro-German newspapers in this country, that the people of Alsace-Lorraine are loyal to the Germans.

I was born under German rule in a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and can assure you that whenever the Germans are getting a licking we all rejoice, although our own sons and brothers are compelled to fight for the Kaiser and the God-chosen race. When the battle of the Marne was fought and the Germans came rolling back we had a real holiday.

I was present when the Statthalter, Fuerst Hohenlohe, left Strasburg. The Alsatians stood at the station to see him off and cried "Hurrah!" A German in the crowd said, "Wie sich die Deutschen beliebt gemacht haben," and an old Alsatian replied, "If you all get out we are going to celebrate for a whole week." Wetterle, Blumenthal, and Hansie have given a good answer how much we love the Germans. Vive la France! Vive l'Alsace.

UNALSACIEN.

Brooklyn, June 28, 1917.

Women Census Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article on the census in yesterday's TIMES, June 26, has been called to my attention by a number of women who are members of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and all of them women who devoted many days to taking the State census. A letter from a Census Supervisor thanks me for the

> generous assistance accorded by members of your association, who at great inconvenience and sacrifice have attended the registration office every day and in some instances have worked as long as eight hours daily, as they are assigned to a very busy office, as evidenced by the fact that we registered 1,968 people.

I myself was a Captain of one of the registration booths, and the women who took the shifts as well as the men were all opposed to woman suffrage.

Taking the census was work that appealed to the patriotism of all women, suffragists or anti-suffragists. Giving only suffragists credit is rather unfair to the great mass of women who are yet unconverted to suffrage methods and suffrage policy, and who are serving their country without any thought of compensation.

Mrs. GEORGE PHILLIPS.

New York, June 27, 1917.

ESTIMATES.

I know a man I thought to be
A splendid chap in every way,
So fine, so strong he seemed to me;
And then—oh, just the other day—
His country called her sons; and so
I thought he'd be the first to go.

I met him recently, and he
Does not expect to volunteer;
And if he's drafted it will be
The ruin of his whole career,
(Or so he says,) and cannot see
Why we should call this country free!

I know a man I thought to be
Just nothing but a handsome flirt;
A ruthless lady-killer he,
Careless of whom his nonsense hurt,
(Or so I thought,) and at the call,
I never thought of him at all.

I learned from other lips than his—
He never even mentioned it—
Of his enlistment.
"Yes, it is
A wrench, but I must do my bit."
(This when I spoke of it;) since when
I do not judge my fellow-men!

BEATRICE BARRY.

REAL NAMES IN RUSSIA.

Lenin's Not German—Other Radicals May Be from Baltic Provinces.

New York, June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES there is a little item of news from Petrograd, under the headline "Leaders' Names Assumed," credited to The London Post, which is full of misinformation, and ought to be corrected. The item referred to contains the following two statements:

1—That the real name of the leader of the extremist faction, Lenin, is Zebarbluhm or Zedarbaum.

2—That of the eighteen members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the real names of fourteen sound German.

As to Lenin, his real name is Ulianoff, a "Stolbovoy Dvorianin," which means a member of the nobility. He is of Russian parentage, born in one of the innermost Russian provinces. Zedarbaum is the real name of an influential Socialist of the moderate faction whose nom de plume is Martoff.

As for the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, it consists of fifty-four members, not of eighteen, these fifty-four being divided into a majority of thirty-two moderates or minimalists and twenty-two extremists or maximalists.

Of the fourteen members referred to in the news item, several represent the Jewish Socialist organization known as the Bund, as Goldman, Lurie, &c. The seven or eight whose real names sound German may come from provinces with a large German population, like the Baltic provinces, or they may simply have a name that sounds German, but has nothing to do with the German policies.

It is perfectly legitimate to disagree with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd, but I don't see why the council and its members should be constantly vilified by people who, for lack of insight into the great Russian crisis, try to explain away events of historical importance by insignificant trifles.

It is true that most of them have studied statesmanship in prison, but so have many others whose names now shine forth from the pages of history. Everybody at all acquainted with the recent history of Russia knows that nearly every able writer from Lermontov down to Gorky; every original thinker from Herzen down to the present Minister Chernov or Plekhnov; every independent citizen from the Decabrists down to Breshkovskaya, the grandmother of the revolution, were persecuted, humiliated, and imprisoned by the old régime, so that very often the prison was the only place where they could learn anything.

B. C. VLADECK,
City Editor Jewish Daily Forward.

GERMAN EDUCATION.

The Great Distance Between the Best and Worst Minds.

New York, June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George R. Wells, in your issue of the 21st, ridicules the "wholesale laudation" of the German school system as contained in excerpts from an article in the Kreuz-Zeitung, against which he quotes extracts from a work by a German professor which would indicate that the German people are almost unbelievably ignorant, and yet, contradictory as they may seem, both statements are based on truth, as is shown by Buckle in Chapter V. of his general introduction to "The History of Civilization":

> Before the middle of the eighteenth century the Germans, notwithstanding a few eminent names, such as Kepler and Leibnitz, had no literature of real value; and the first impetus which they received was caused by their contact with the French intellect, and by the influence of those eminent Frenchmen who, in the reign of Frederick the Great, flocked to Berlin, a city which has ever since been the headquarters of philosophy and science. From this there have resulted some very important circumstances, which I can here briefly indicate. The German intellect, stimulated by the French into a sudden growth, has been irregularly developed; and thus hurried into an activity greater than the average civilization requires. The consequence is that there is no nation in Europe in which we find so wide an interval between the highest minds and the lowest minds. The German philosophers possess a learning and a reach of thought which places them at the head of the civilized world. The German people are more superstitious, more prejudiced, and, notwithstanding the care which the Government takes of their education, more really ignorant and more unfit to govern themselves than are the inhabitants either of France or England. * * * Owing to this, the highest intellects have, in Germany, so outstripped the general progress of the nation that there is no sympathy between the two parties; nor are there at present any means by which they may be brought into contact.

That was written in 1855, and no doubt is the situation there today. And in a footnote to the foregoing he protests against the pleasant picture drawn by a writer (Mr. Kay) of the results of compulsory education in Germany, naming two points as the basis of his protest, one of which is:

> The notorious fact that the German people, notwithstanding their so-called education, are unfit to take any share in political matters, and have no aptitude for the practical and administrative part of government.

Will not the foregoing clear up the mystery of the blind obedience of the Germans to the Kaiser, their horrid record of barbarity in the war and brutality of their Government even at home, and what has always seemed inexplicable to most Americans, viz., why the Germans, an "intelligent, educated people," did not long ago throw off the yoke of their rulers and take their place among the republics of the world?

New York, June 25, 1917. A. B.

American English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No, please don't cable "your correspondent Bartimaeus, somewhere in England, and charge him to correct his Yankee dictionary!" Americans do say "wa-al." All of them! The English don't mean by that spelling that we pronounce it like "wall." To them, with their clear, crisp diction, every vowel and every consonant (two l's at the end of "well") coming out beautifully, it sounds as if we made well rhyme (almost) with a word like "pal"—drawled out a good deal. Try it—Pa-al. We-el—almost the same vowel sound, at least to the trained English ear. Those French and Italians who know English find great difficulty in understanding Americans (not to mention the English themselves) unless they learned their English here.

Apropos of all this, oughtn't we to learn how to pronounce Paris now that so many of us are going over there? Of course every one can say Paree when speaking French, but what a pity to say Parus instead of the proper and much prettier "Paris"! That is when speaking English. If you doubt this listen to our Americas! O. STANLEY.

Princeton, June 26, 1917.

RED CROSS SERVICE.

Jacob H. Schiff's Protest Against Discriminations.

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary of State by Jacob H. Schiff:

New York, June 24, 1917.

The Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Fifty-two years ago, having immigrated from Germany, I became an American by my own free choice, and ever since, I believe I may say, my loyalty to America, both in thought and in action, has been as thorough and as intense as that of any native American.

I may say that I have taken advantage of every opportunity that has offered itself to me to co-operate and to aid in constructive work for the betterment and strengthening of my country in fact and in ideals. In short, I have endeavored to be a good citizen in the fullest sense of the word as I understand it.

I have brought up my children in the like spirit, and, now that the latter have children of their own, I am sure that my children's children are being raised under the like influences.

Until now I have firmly believed that naught could happen through which, with the acquiescence of my Government, I might be placed in a different class from any other American. But, to my great chagrin and mortification, I find that in this I have been mistaken.

Need I state what I am alluding to? You, Mr. Secretary, within the last few days have announced through the American Red Cross that American citizens of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, or Turkish birth, loyal as they may be to the United States, as well as native Americans, the children of fathers born in the countries just named, shall, in obedience to the wishes of some of our allies, be excluded from service in the cause of humanity in the United Kingdom, France, and allied countries.

Thus, the American Government has not only acquiesced in these mortifying dictates of our own allies, but it is almost like adding insult to injury to have it proclaimed broadcast that certain of its citizens, loyal as they may be to the United States, are to be placed in a class by themselves, with lesser privileges in the rendering of war services than other Americans.

May I be permitted, with the utmost respect both for your high office and for you personally, to give it as my opinion that proper consideration as to the effect of this action on the part of the Department of State can hardly have been given, or the action you have just taken through the Red Cross would, as I am convinced, have been withheld.

I believe I need hardly add that in speaking in the above individually, I have done this for illustrative purposes solely, in order to better elucidate the position in which thousands, nay, likely millions, of good Americans have been placed by the communication from your department sent to the American Red Cross District Headquarters by the Director General of the Red Cross's military relief. Very respectfully and faithfully yours,

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

THE LAWS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Only One Kind of American Is Recognized.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The forceful letter in which Colonel Roosevelt points out the discrimination about to be practiced by our Government against an important part of our citizenship by excluding from American Red Cross base hospitals sent abroad not only naturalized citizens born in Germany and allied countries, but also native-born citizens whose fathers were born in those countries, is redolent of the true American spirit.

"Service in the Red Cross," he impressively says, "should be like service in the ranks of the army; no man worthy to serve in one should be barred from service in the other. If any spy or disloyal person is found in either, in the theatre of war, he should be hung out of hand or shot by drumhead court-martial, without mercy, whether he is of native or foreign parentage. But it is an intolerable wrong and insult to discriminate or permit discrimination between loyal and devoted Americans because of their parentage or birthplace."

It is difficult to believe that those responsible for the recent pronouncement which has aroused a whirlwind of indignation can have given due consideration to the consequences entailed. They are initiating a hateful and dangerous classification in our citizenship. They are pointing the finger of derision at millions of Americans simply because they or their fathers happen to have been born in lands now inimical to us. They are justifying one section of our citizens in regarding another with suspicion, contumely, and hostility at a time when every citizen should be made to feel that one brotherhood unites him and his fellow-Americans in striving for the attainment of a common purpose. Have they sought to picture the feelings of those who are told by our Government that their services and sacrifices are not wanted and that they are not to be permitted to follow their patriotic impulses? It will be found that men of this proscribed class have contributed as largely as any other to the success of the Liberty Loan, have been in the front rank of those who conducted the recent Red Cross campaign, have unreservedly offered their lives and their fortunes for the defense of their country. Yet they and their sons are informed bluntly that their participation in the blessed work of the Red Cross hospitals on foreign soil is not desired.

Have we lost all sense of humor? Have we forgotten the fundamental principles of Americanism? The Supreme Court of the United States recently declared:

> Citizenship is membership in a

MORE BIG GIFTS HERE FOR RED CROSS FUND

Deficit in $40,000,000 Allotment Likely to be Wiped Out Soon.

PHONE CO. GIVES $57,000

New York Chapter Appeals to 160,000 Employers to Ask Their Workers to Help.

The Campaign Committee of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that a national effort would be made to insure receipt by the relief organization of the approximately $2,000,000 which was pledged in the form of dividends to be declared in July by corporations and banks. By means of letters it is planned to get on the track of the stockholders who are to receive these special dividends, and when they are paid to remind them to indorse the dividend checks over to the Red Cross.

The nearly $2,000,000 which New York is short of its allotted $40,000,000 is being decreased gradually. Yesterday brought a contribution of $57,000 from the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, being part of an assessment of $500,000 levied by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company on its subsidiary companies. Of this half-million donation $350,000 will be paid in the current year, the rest in 1918. The Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company also forwarded $2,500.

A check for $7,500 was received from the local agency of the Bank of Montreal, while the Holmes Electric Protective Company sent in $3,000. Through H. C. Cornwall the town of Short Hills, N. J., turned in $14,791.70, the proceeds of a collection made independently of the Red Cross Chapter located in that town. A collection among the pupils in the lower grades of Public School 48, in Brooklyn, netted $10, while $1,004, the balance of the sum dropped into the boxes of the participants in Monday's "stationary parade" in Fifth Avenue, brought the total realized by that novel campaign up to nearly $3,000.

Clarence, Ellen, and John W. Mackay, the children of Clarence Mackay, gave the Red Cross $3,000, instead of $1,000, as was erroneously reported yesterday. The donation went to the credit of the team captained by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

In a letter to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island, Richard A. Monks, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., announced:

"I have been authorized by Commodore William H. Childs to inform the members that, pursuant to the policy of this club, all of its available resources will be used for the benefit of the sufferers from war conditions. It has, therefore, been decided to give no open regattas this year, and the money usually donated for prizes and regatta funds will be turned over to the Red Cross or some other relief organization which, in the opinion of the officers, will be the most efficient in its distribution."

The New York Chapter's campaign to raise more than a million dollars among the workers employed by the city's 160,000 employers started yesterday when letters began to go out from the headquarters of Edgar L. Marston, Chairman, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Oscar S. Straus yesterday criticised the Government's warning that no American citizen born in the lands of our enemies or the sons of naturalized enemy foreigners should be included in Red Cross units destined for the front. Mr. Straus declared that the State Department's notice violated one of the basic principles of the United States Government, and said that it was particularly untimely coming when many of the discriminated class had just finished playing big parts in the Red Cross campaign. Referring to the protests made by Colonel Roosevelt and H. P. Davison, Mr. Straus said:

"The result has been that the State Department has given out several amended or explanatory statements which, however, do not explain. I am confident from the President down it would be stated that we have no more loyal and patriotic citizens than those belonging to the classes of our body politic which Great Britain and France wish to exclude from service in the Red Cross and, naturally, from service in the army operating in Europe.

"This discrimination and exclusion cuts out from our population about 12,000,000, and its effect upon the rest will be far greater than the percentage would indicate. In this time of aroused patriotism one refrains as much as possible from criticising Governmental action, but it becomes a duty which patriotism imposes when Governmental action clearly and plainly mitigates against the best interests of our country and the best interests of our allies. America cannot allow foreign countries to make a discrimination against its citizens which we cannot make at home. The most irritating questions in our diplomacy have arisen from this cause."

Felix M. Warburg, a member of the American Jewish Relief Committee, yesterday received a letter from Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council, urging donations to the Jewish War Relief Fund as a mark of gratitude for the stanch support of the Jews in the Red Cross's big campaign. In part he wrote:

"We of the Red Cross are deeply grateful for the action of the American Jewish Relief Committee in suspending all operations, including meetings and appeals, for the period of our intensive campaign for war relief funds. We are under obligation to the Jews of the United States for very liberal support during our campaign and I hope they realize the full extent of our appreciation. While we feel it is their duty always to join in sustaining the Red Cross, especially throughout the war, I trust that they realize that they should not do this to the exclusion of contributing to their own fund of $10,000,000, so sorely needed to prevent the starvation of millions of Jews in Europe. This is a specific work which your organization, backed by your people, can do better than any other."

Effective work for the Red Cross in Georgia has been done by the students of Lucy Cobb Institute, at Athens, Ga. Groups were organized who have knitted, made bandages, and studied Red Cross first aid work.

MISS LAW AIDS AMBULANCE.

In Khaki She Helps City Club to Add to Its Fund.

An entertainment was given last night in the Manhattan Opera House to raise money to add to a fund with which an ambulance has been bought and will be maintained in the field in France. The City Club organized the fund and twenty-two members will sail shortly for France to operate the unit. These men attended the benefit in uniform, and presented C. E. Whitmore, Membership Secretary of the club, who was in charge of the fund, with a gold watch. A program was given by artists from the concert, operatic, dramatic, and musical comedy stages.

Among the entertainers was Miss Ruth Law, wearing the khaki uniform of a noncommissioned officer in the recruiting service. She arrived at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday for a visit in aid of recruiting men for the army, navy, and air service, and will return to Chicago today to resume her public flights to stimulate recruiting. She has been extremely successful in this work, done under the direction of Captain Kenney, U. S. A., head officer in the recruiting service of the Middle West.

"I think they are going to put some 'pep' into aviation now," said Miss Law. "I believe we shall reach within a year the point in aviation which took the Allies three years to reach, because they have put at our disposal all their knowledge on the subject. We have 15,000 already enlisted for the air service, and this branch is pretty well filled up at present, for the reason that all our facilities for training men are overtaxed."

ATTENTION!

These newly published albums are fixed with well chosen old and new (century) stamps of different countries. They are the best ornaments for every sitting room and are very instructive for the adult and especially for the school children. Don't miss having one of them. $1 small, and $1.50 large, postpaid. We have all kind of stamps for collectors, and ready sheets with 8 and 12 stamps. Address

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Red Cross Record in Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., June 29.—The City of Rome has made a notable record in patriotic contributions. Its quota of Red Cross members was 5,000, but 10,000 memberships were paid for. Its allotment of Liberty Loan bonds was $903,000, and the people oversubscribed this by more than half a million dollars. Its allotment for the Red Cross War Fund was $25,000 and nearly $43,000 was subscribed. Now the Rome Red Cross Chapter reports between 70,000 and 80,000 surgical dressings forwarded to the American Red Cross at New York since May 2.

$5,000 for Red Cross in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 29.—The American Red Cross reported tonight that over $5,000 had been raised on memberships in Havana alone. The amount is expected to be greatly raised when interior points report.

TO EXTEND CAR LINE.

Estimate Board Authorizes a Contract for West Eighty-sixth Street.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday paved the way for the extension of the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line from its present terminal at Central Park to Broadway. A resolution was adopted which will enable the city to grant to the New York Railways Company a franchise for a two-track surface railway through West Eighty-sixth Street, on condition that the Legislature shall enact a law that the city shall be permitted to compensate property owners for damages suffered because of the continuation of the line. The granting of such a franchise has been bitterly fought by property owners in West Eighty-sixth Street.

Representatives of the property owners opposed the report of the Committee on Franchises yesterday. Henry de Forest Baldwin, representing the property owners, complained that he had not received a special copy of the Board of Estimate calendar.

"This matter should not be rushed through on less than twenty-four hours' notice," he said.

The report which caused this protest said in part:

"The committee recognizes that the granting of the franchise of a street surface railway may cause monetary damage to property owners in West Eighty-sixth Street adjoining the proposed route. To meet this situation the committee recommends that legislation be passed at the special session of the Legislature to be shortly held, permitting the recovery of any such damage in a duly constituted tribunal, the amount of such damages to be paid from sums raised in such manner as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may direct, in a way analogous to the cost of public improvements."

The committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Bureau of Franchises to prepare a contract. It was this recommendation that was opposed. In explaining the situation Mayor Mitchel said:

"The committee thought there ought to be a franchise permitting a line through West Eighty-sixth Street. There are two possible plans—one for a subway costing $1,000,000 or more and one for a surface line, with subsequent damages paid to property owners. We choose the latter. Beyond the preparation of the contract nothing can be done now. Action will be taken at the September session."

The Bureau of Franchises was directed to prepare the contract.

POSTAL'S CONTRACT EXPIRES

Western Union, After Today, to Share in Pennsylvania's Business.

The contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, for handling of commercial messages, which has been in effect since July, 1, 1902, expires at 12 o'clock tonight.

The Postal Company will continue to operate independent public offices with its own forces at certain large stations on the Pennsylvania lines, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, and at the Union Station in Washington.

Arrangements have been made by which the Western Union Telegraph Company also will open independent offices, to be operated by its own forces, in the cities mentioned. At other stations on the Pennsylvania lines the railroad company hereafter will act as agent of the Western Union instead of the Postal.

DOCTOR'S WIFE WINS SUIT.

Referee to Determine Allimony Mrs. Sprague Is to Receive.

After hearing testimony yesterday in a suit by Mrs. Marguerite E. Sprague for a divorce from Dr. Shirley E. Sprague, Supreme Court Justice Guy indicated that he was satisfied with the evidence and would appoint a referee to determine the amount of alimony Dr. Sprague is able to pay. Pending the suit Mrs. Sprague has been receiving $100 a week.

Mrs. Minnie Anderson, a trained nurse, named as co-respondent in the case, sat beside Dr. Sprague while the plaintiff's witnesses told of an unexpected visit to the physician's office, at 57 West Fifty-sixth Street, several months ago, when they switched on the electric light and found Mrs. Anderson in the room with the physician. Mrs. Sprague asked for the custody of her two sons, aged 14 and 18 years.

INDICT CONDON QUICKLY.

Colored Man Testified He Saw Piper's Body in Doctor's Cellar.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 29.—On the testimony of a colored man of all work, Alonzo A. Wellington, who declares he saw a human body wrapped in a rubber sheet in the cellar of Dr. William J. Condon, Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps, the physician was indicted today by the Middlesex County Grand Jury for the murder of John V. Piper, Rutgers College student.

None of the sensational testimony promised by Prosecutor Stricker was revealed. While admitting that the evidence against Condon was purely circumstantial, Mr. Stricker said he had a clear case. The indictment was found within a few minutes.

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MISSION PREDICTS RUSSIAN REPUBLIC

Members in Washington Say Any Other Form of Government Is Practically Impossible.

WOMEN IN THE ASSEMBLY

Legislative Body, on Meeting, Will Assume Absolute Power and Provisional Government Will Cease.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Russian republic was forecast today by members of the Russian Mission in the clearest exposition yet received here of the enormous problems of reconstruction facing that country. Any other form of Government, it was stated, was practically impossible, and would be in direct contradiction to the spirit and principles of the whole Russian upheaval.

The Constituent Assembly, which is expected to open in October, will have in its hands the building of the whole new political structure of Russia. The Provisional Government, which has ordered its call, has not only given it absolute powers as to Russia's future Government, but has also intrusted it with all its own executive powers. Thus when the new Assembly meets the Provisional Government will pass out of existence, and the executive power of the nation during the convention period probably will be delegated either to the Government revived or to a special committee.

The Assembly will decide finally on the form of Government, both Federal and local; the fundamental laws, the rights of citizens and of nationalities, and the methods of taxation and election. It is expected also to discuss fully the land question so as to destroy the abuse of large holdings by apportioning the land more equitably among those who till it, to arrange a new system of taxation, with proportionally heavy taxes on the rich and a lifting of the enormous taxes from the poor, and act on general social relations between labor, capital, agriculture, and the like.

The Assembly will consist of not more than 800 members, chosen on universal, direct, secret, equal suffrage, including women, as outlined recently by Prince Lvoff, head of the Provisional Government. Russia of course, will be divided into election districts, each entitled to so many representatives, according to population. It is very probable that some system of proportional voting will be adopted in order to secure representation of the various minority parties, according to their number.

The army will probably vote as a class as it would be obviously impossible to segregate its various members because of political belief or residence. One of the most difficult questions now is to arrange for the voting there without disturbing the military situation.

A new election machinery will have to be evolved for the whole of Russia, it was stated, as the old system for the Duma election is entirely inadequate. Elective committees probably will be set up in every locality and arrangements made for the nomination of candidates.

All details of this reconstruction is in the hands of a committee of sixty named about two months ago by the Provisional Government, and expected to report shortly. This committee at present is working on the best method of selection of the members of the final Assembly and on their actual number and their age.

Meanwhile a great discussion is in progress in Russia, it was stated, among all the constitutional lawyers and political thinkers, who are working on as many of the questions as possible. During this time, of course, principles are solidifying and it is expected that when the Assembly itself meets the lines will be well laid out.

CITY TO WELCOME RUSSIANS.

War Mission Will Spend Next Friday in Committee's Charge.

The Russian War Mission will visit New York next Friday, and on Monday Mayor Mitchel will name a committee to receive and entertain the mission in this city. The plans for the reception have not been completed.

The mission, according to its present schedule, will spend only one day here.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS HERE.

Ex-Ministers to Brazil and Bolivia Are on Their Way Home.

Dr. Adolf Pauli, former German Minister to Brazil, and W. von Sanden, who prior to the break in diplomatic relations was German Minister to Bolivia, arrived yesterday on a Dutch steamship from South America on their way home via Holland. They were accompanied by thirty-six consular officials and attachés from Brazil and Bolivia.

Soon after leaving Rio de Janeiro the liner was stopped by two British cruisers, and after the safe conduct papers given by the Allies to the diplomatic party had been examined the vessel was permitted to proceed. One of the warships, the officers of the Dutch steamship said, accompanied them up the Atlantic coast for several days.

Dr. Pauli received his passports in April, but was detained at Rio de Janeiro until the Brazilian Government was satisfied that its Minister in Berlin was not being detained.

ARRANGE BELGIANS' TOUR.

Mission Will Spend Three Weeks on Trip to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Belgian Commission's itinerary for its long trip to the Pacific Coast was made public here today. In addition to Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, the other members to go will be Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, Major Osterrieth, Lieutenant Count d'Ursel, Hugh Gibson, as representative of the Government; Captain T. C. Cook, U. S. A., military aid to General Leclercq, and James G. Whiteley of the Belgian Legation.

The party will leave here Sunday. The first stop will be in Chicago, Monday morning. The day will be spent in that city, from where the party will go to Milwaukee, Green Bay, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Topeka, Tulsa, Okla.; Little Rock, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston, W. Va. From Charleston they will return to Washington. It is expected the tour will take three weeks.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Rabbi Wise Quotes President as Approving the Plan.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York, who went to Washington, immediately after the Zionist conventions of the week at Baltimore, stated tonight after seeing the President:

"A contrary impression having gained currency, I am authorized to say that the President has learned with interest of the proposed American Jewish Congress. While it may seem necessary to the gentlemen, who have called the congress, to postpone it for some little time from the date fixed—Sept. 2—because of the urgency at this time on public business, the President is persuaded that the American Jewish Congress will wisely and prudently serve Jewish interests, and that its deliberations and policies will be in accord with and helpful to the aims and policies of the American Government."

BROTHER B. N.:
Telegram received. Please telegraph address and will come to see you. All complications settled. Only wish now is to see you safe. You have a happy and useful life to lead. The whole world is before you. Forget all difficulties. There are none present.
Your loving brother.

HELP FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

American Society to Help Care for 480 of the St. Cyrienne.

The American Society for the Relief of the French War Orphans, with national headquarters at 120 Broadway, announced yesterday the receipt of a cable message from James Stillman, head of the committee in France, in which he said the committee has over, in addition to the orphans already in its care, 480 orphans of the St. Cyrienne, which is the society of the great French Military Academy at St. Cyr and has charge of the orphans of officers slain in the war. The American Society will contribute 15 francs per month for the support of each of these orphans.

UNION AGENTS REBUFFED.

Shipyard Owners Refuse to Confer with Marine Trades Council.

Owners of shipyards in and around New York, employing about 16,000 men, have refused to meet the business agents of the Marine Trades Council for a conference on wages and shop conditions. They assert that their employes are contented and have not made any complaints to them as to pay or working conditions, and say the Marine Trades Council is agitating for a strike in order to get control of the New York shipyards.

Henry C. Hunter, lawyer, of 30 Church Street, who represents the National Metal Trades Association and the shipyard owners, said yesterday that he did not believe there would be a strike.

WANTED—A DOG TO ENLIST.

Co. F, First Engineers, Would Prefer a French Bulldog for Trenches.

If any person possesses a dog willing to do its bit for the country George C. MacDonald, a private of Company F, First Engineer Regiment, and the rest of the company would be glad to hear about it. A mascot to take along to France is needed and the boys believe a dog would be just right.

"Any good loyal dog would do," said Private MacDonald, who issued an appeal through the newspapers for a dog, "but a French bulldog would be preferable."

COUNTY CLERK DUJAT WEDS.

Democratic Chairman's Marriage to Edna Young a Surprise.

Politicians in Queens County were greatly surprised yesterday when they learned that County Clerk Alexander Dujat had been married on last Wednesday evening to Miss Edna Marie Young, daughter of John P. Young of Corona, and that he and his bride were on their honeymoon. Besides being County Clerk, Mr. Dujat is Chairman of the Queens County Democratic Committee.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George J. Caruana, pastor of St. Leo's Church in Corona. Miss Elsie Redman, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Joseph Dujat, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mrs. Thomas Clark of Corona was matron of honor.

Mrs. Dujat has been a teacher of physical culture in Adelphi College.

MISS GROSVENOR TO WED.

Providence Girl Engaged to Richard C. Curtis of Naval Reserve.

Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence and Newport, R. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anita D. Grosvenor, to Richard C. Curtis of Boston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis. Mr. Curtis is attached to the Naval Reserve force of the First Naval District.

Miss Grosvenor is a sister of Mrs. Dudley Davis of this city, Mrs. G. M. Congdon of Providence, and of Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston.

TODAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gardiner Winslow White, metropolitan amateur golfer, of Flushing, L. I., and Miss Sylvia Johnson Curtis of Plainfield, N. J., will be married at noon today at Plainfield. George E. Van Vleck, Jr., another golf player, is to be best man. The couple's engagement was announced in May. Miss Curtis first met her fiancé last January on the golf links.

Miss Constance West Horner, daughter of Charles Egerton Horner, will be married to William Armstrong Rowley this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in All Angels' Church. A small reception for the bridal party is to be held afterward at the bride's home, 894 West End Avenue. Their wedding has been hastened by the war.

Miss Dorothy Morrison and Munroe M. Marble of Chicago are to be married in St. James's Church this afternoon, and Miss Eugenia B. Townsend will be married to H. Francis Miles in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

In Lenox, Mass., the wedding of Miss M. Civilise Alexandre and Frederic Schenck will be celebrated. By special dispensation from the Pope, the ceremony is to be performed in the Catholic Church.

At Tarrytown, N. Y., Miss Dorothy D. Gifford is to become the bride of Chessman Kittredge in the Second Reformed Church.

Goodfellow-Haeusler Wedding.

M. Preston Goodfellow, city editor of The Brooklyn Times, and Miss Florence Haeusler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Haeusler of Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, East Thirty-fourth Street. The Rev. Harvey D. Brown officiated.

The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College, and did graduate work at Columbia. Mr. Goodfellow is a member of the Brooklyn University Club.

Miss Gilley Wed Wm. C. Bates.

Miss Adelaide M. Gilley and William C. Bates were married Thursday at noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gilley, Laurelton, L. I. The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge officiated. In a notice of the marriage published yesterday in these columns the name of Dr. Judge was mentioned by mistake in place of the bridegroom.

H. M. Powell Weds Mrs. Seldner.

Henry M. Powell, a lawyer, and Mrs. Jean Seldner, daughter of Mrs. Ernestina Brown of 746 St. Nicholas Avenue, were married at noon yesterday in the chambers of Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy. Later Mr. and Mrs. Powell left for the South on their honeymoon.

Miss C. K. Van De Water Engaged.

Mrs. John Carpenter Van De Water of Flushing, L. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cornelia Knowlton Van De Water, to Henry Dearborn Carey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Carey of Hartford, Conn. Miss Van De Water is a niece of the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, this city.

Mangan-McGovern Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Doris Talmage Mangam, daughter of Mrs. Daniel D. Mangam of New York and Greenwich, Conn., to Coleman Benedict McGovern, son of Mrs. James McGovern of this city. Miss Mangam is a granddaughter of the late Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Mr. McGovern is a graduate of Yale, class of '14.

Find Henry Hirschman's Body.

The body of Henry Hirschman, President of the Yale Knitting Mills, at 514 Broadway, who disappeared on June 22, was found yesterday in the bay off Communipaw, N. J. Census cards were found in the pockets of a coat, and Isidore Hirschman of 753 Fort Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, identified the body as that of his brother. Mr. Hirschman said his brother had been suffering from melancholia for several months, and when he disappeared he left his watch and chain and checkbook in his desk. A wife and eight children live at 1,462 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

C. Vanderbilt Leases Grace Estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan H. Grace, who have leased their estate at Great Neck, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, have gone to Connecticut to spend the Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to spend the entire Summer at Great Neck, as Colonel Vanderbilt expects to go to the front.

CHINESE PUT BLAME ON AMERICAN COMPANY

Government Says Siems-Carey Firm Did Not Live Up to Its Railway Contracts.

PEKING, Thursday, June 28.—The Government Gazette publishes a statement signed by the Vice Minister of Communication in reply to a protest of Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, against procrastination in regard to the railway contracts of the Siems-Carey Company of Minneapolis. The Vice Minister's statement says:

"The Siems-Carey Company, having failed to float the loan as originally agreed, also refused to comply with the terms fixed ast year. It is, therefore, the Ministry's duty to look after the Government's interest, and it cannot consider the conditions demanded as satisfactory. The Government at all times has observed the terms specified in the agreement, but it cannot make concessions at the Government's expense.

"The charges of procrastination are groundless. It would be better for the American Minister to blame the Siems-Carey Company for failing to fulfill the contracts, which has caused the delay."

The Vice Minister's statement further objects to the high rate of interest and the alteration of the loan period.

The American Legation has not received an official reply to Dr. Reinsch's note, and its publication previously in The Gazette is considered to be a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette. The Vice Minister's communication caused surprise and some comment at the legation, and it is expected that a protest will be made to the Government.

The Pekin Daily News, commenting on the status of the railway construction, says that surveying in the provinces of Kwantung, Hupeh, Honan, and Hunan has been suspended owing to the Ministry's objections to the terms. W. F. Carey, President of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, which is undertaking the construction of the roads and the improvement of the Grand Canal, is in Pekin. He would make no statement in regard to the delay in the work.

GUIDE CHINA, SAYS TERAUCHI

Premier Declares Japan Adheres to Noninterference Policy.

TOKIO, June 28.—In debate in the Diet today, Yukio Ozaki, leader of the Constitutional Party, charged that the Government, while declaring its policy in China was one of noninterference, was in practice supporting the Chinese Northerners, or the party of militarism. At all events, he declared, the Chinese Southerners so believed. If the belief was unfounded, he insisted, Japan should take steps to remove the misconception held by the Southerners, which also was held abroad.

In replying, Premier Terauchi declared that Japan was steadily adhering to her decision for noninterference and was merely encouraging and guiding China. He did not believe, he said, that China's entrance into the war would have an immediate and direct beneficial effect upon Japan and her allies, but he thought it would prove beneficial in the future.

Lieut. Gen. Oshima, the Minister of War, announced that he possibly would ask authority to increase the number of army divisions beyond the present twenty-five.

Vice Admiral Kato, the Minister of Marine, announced it had been decided to arm future battleships with twelve fourteen-inch or eight sixteen-inch guns.

CROSSED OCEAN 60 TIMES.

Dunningham Couldn't Find Time to Become a Citizen Before.

Jabez E. Dunningham of 123 Ninth Street, Elmhurst, startled Justice Cropsey in the Queens County Supreme Court and the representatives of the Attorney General's office yesterday while seeking to be admitted to citizenship when in answer to a question whether he had ever left the country after he first arrived here, he replied that he had crossed the ocean to Europe sixty times. It then developed that Mr. Dunningham was secretary to the late Joseph Pulitzer, who owned The New York World, and that it was among his duties to accompany his employer on his trips abroad. Although he had applied for his first papers some years ago, he was not able to complete his naturalization owing to his duties for his employer.

Mr. Dunningham answered all the questions put to him so readily that Justice Cropsey quickly granted his application and gave him the oath of allegiance. He was born in Colchester, England, in 1866, and came to this country in 1895.

BOY DROWNED IN TANK.

Men with Poles and Rakes Fail to Bring Body to Surface.

It had been the custom of boys for several years to swim in the 5,000-gallon storage tank of the United States Woven Label Company, at 915 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. They would climb to the roof of a garage adjoining and plunge in. They were playing there yesterday when Albert Schmutz, 16 years old, of 143 Montgomery Street, failed to come to the surface after a dive.

The boys called for help and several men responded with poles and rakes, but could not bring the boy up from the 12-foot tank. Later an axe was used to cut a stave of the tank at the bottom and the tank was quickly drained.

William Ziegler Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 29.—William Ziegler, adopted son of the late William Ziegler, the baking powder manufacturer, is seriously ill at his home on Great Island, Noroton. He was operated upon for appendicitis on Wednesday with four New York surgeons in attendance, and, while his condition was reported as favorable tonight, it was said that he was not out of danger. Mr. Ziegler became ill suddenly while exercising in a private gymnasium on Tuesday. He attended on Monday a dinner in Stamford given in honor of teams who raised $140,000 for the Red Cross.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. KATE De LINDSAY, a member of one of Brooklyn's oldest families and widow of Gilbert Robinson Lindsay, a lawyer, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,286 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by a son.

LOUIS EHRHARD, 41 years old, in the fire insurance busines, died at his home, 212 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

JAMES C. KERR, a certified public accountant in Manhattan, died at his Summer home in West Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, aged 70 years. Mr. Kerr was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-five years.

Mrs. ANNIE G. FARLEY, widow of James Farley, who was a tinware manufacturer in Manhattan, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Rockville Centre, L. I. She was in her sixty-first year and is survived by five daughters.

Mrs. ANNA M. PETERSEN FABER, wife of Charles M. Faber and formerly a Sunday school teacher in the St. Jacobi Lutheran Church, died on Thursday at her home, 248 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in her thirty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY C. MATTHEWS, a niece of Cardinal Farley and wife of Samuel J. Matthews, died yesterday at her home, 299 Macon Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Besides her husband she left three daughters and a son.

MORRIS NEUGASS, 56 years old, a manufacturer of children's dresses and head of the M. Neugass Company, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 45 South West End Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Mrs. ANNE M. NIELSEN, widow of Niels Nielsen, who was a shipwright of Brooklyn, died at her home, 236 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her eighty-second year. She was born in Norway, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-five years.

HENRY B. MACRAE, for many years a tobacco and stationery merchant at 378 Hudson Street, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, aged 57.

WILLIAM JOSEPH STEELE, a retired grocer who was formerly in business at Thirty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, died last night at his home, 58 West Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. HAZEL WILLIAMS, daughter of former Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock of Kentucky, and wife of Special Customs Agent William H. Williams, died yesterday at the home of her parents in New Rochelle.

LIEUT. TREMAIN KILLED.

Retired Naval Officer Falls from Hotel Window.

Hobart L. Tremain, 72 years old, a retired Lieutenant of the United States Navy, was killed early yesterday morning by falling from the window of his room on the second floor of the Hotel St. Denis, at Broadway and Eleventh Street. Lieutenant Tremain was graduated from Annapolis in 1868 and saw his first duty on the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship. He twice sailed around the world with American fleets.

Lieutenant Tremain retired shortly before the Spanish-American War. He offered his services when war was declared, but was rejected because of physical disability. When war against the German Government was declared he again offered his services, but his health was such that he was considered unfit for duty of any kind. Lieutenant Tremain, who never married, made his home in Monticello with a sister, but spent much of his time in this city. He had been in poor health for some time.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD DEAD

Scientist and Author Succumbs in London in His 85th Year.

LONDON, June 29.—Sir George Birdwood, scientist and author, died on Wednesday in his eighty-fifth year. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, laureate of the French Academy, and was formerly a professor of physiology and botany in the Grant Medical College of Bombay. He was born in Bombay in 1832, the son of the late General, Sir Christopher Birdwood. He received his education at Plymouth, England, and the University of Edinburgh, where he received his medical degree.

Sir George was a prolific author. He wrote on the industrial arts of India, Eastern carpets, the symbolism of the East and West, and the flora and fauna of Aryan territories. Co-operating with Dr. Bhau Daji and other prominent Indians of Western India, he established the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Victoria Gardens. Since 1851 he had taken part in all of the principal expositions of the world. He was Royal Commissioner at the Indian and Colonial Exposition in 1886, the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and the Paris Exposition in 1900. With others he founded Primrose Day, annually celebrated in England in honor of Disraeli.

Sir George was knighted in 1881, and was made Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887. He was a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, Knight of Grace, St. John of Jerusalem.

Lieut. Warden McLean Dies.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—Second Lieutenant Warden McLean of the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe died here tonight of injuries suffered Monday, when his horse bolted and threw him against a tree. Lieutenant McLean, formerly a star football player at Princeton, is the son of William McLean, publisher of The Philadelphia Bulletin and Director of The Associated Press. His parents are here and will leave with the body for Philadelphia tomorrow.

BOWDOIN'S PRESIDENT, DR. W. DE W. HYDE, DIES

He Became College Head When 27, and Was One of New England's Leading Educators.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 29.—Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College since 1885, died here today. He was 59 years of age and had written a number of books on religious subjects. Dr. Hyde was ordained a Congregational minister in 1883, and for two years was pastor of a church at Paterson, N. J. He was forced to relinquish his college duties several weeks ago and was ordered to take a rest. Later he received a six months' leave of absence, and the College Board named Kenneth C. M. Sills, the Dean, as acting head of the institution.

The growth and development of Bowdoin in recent years was attributed to Dr. Hyde's untiring efforts. He was one of the leading educators of New England. He was born at Wincherdon, Mass., in 1858 and entered Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., graduating in 1875, and entering Harvard the same year. He passed the next two years at Union Seminary, after which he took a year's course at Andover, graduating in 1882. He then took a post-graduate course in theology at Andover and philosophy at Harvard.

Dr. Hyde settled first in Paterson as pastor of a little church of 150 members, being called in 1885 to the Presidency of Bowdoin. He was described as the "boy college President," as he was only 27 years old. He was a profound thinker, and his leaning was toward philosophical and ethical subjects. His ability did not so much consist in his knowledge of facts, history or historical subjects, but rather in his development of original work in which he displayed great initiative.

He was the author of many articles which appeared in various publications and several books, studies in practical ethics, social theology, and practical idealism.

Colonel Edwin Barlow Dow.

Colonel Edwin Barlow Dow, who was in the Battle of Gettysburg as a Captain of the Sixth Maine Battery, died yesterday at the Polyclinic Hospital in his eighty-third year. He will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Colonel Dow was born in New Brunswick and began his military career as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Maine Battery, shortly afterward becoming a Captain. Colonel Dow was made a Lieutenant Colonel of the Veteran Reserve at the close of the war.

William D. Curtis.

LENOX, Mass., June 29.—William D. Curtis, aged 74, manager of the Curtis Hotel here, died today. He was a member of the Legislature in 1875 and during the term of Chester A. Arthur as President the Curtis Hotel was the Summer White House. The Curtis family is one of the oldest in the Berkshires and it was Mr. Curtis's father, William Curtis, who bought the old Berkshire Coffee House, on the site of the present hotel.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HARTSTALL.—Daughter born to Mrs. Robert C. Hartstall (nee Friedman) June 29, 1917.

Engaged.

DAHN—KELSEY.—Mildred Kelsey to J. Henry Dahn.

GROSS—ABRAHAMS.—Dora Abrahams to Joseph Gross.

HARBECK—HUDSON.—Marion Hudson to J. Lloyd Harbeck.

MAURER—CONKLIN.—Eleanor G. Conklin to Fred H. Maurer.

STEINER—PARSONS.—Helen F. Parsons to Clarence R. Steiner.

Married.

BOSCH—BOSCH.—Ilse G. Bosch to Carl Friedrich Bosch, on Tuesday, June 26.

GARVER—PINE.—In St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, on Wednesday, June 27, by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pine, and Chauncey Brewster Garver of New York City.

HOLLISTER—LAWDER.—On Thursday, June 28, by the Rev. Raymond L. Forman, at the Chester Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dora Katharine Lawder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Lawder, and the Rev. Joseph Hillman Hollister.

JEALOUS—CARLETON.—On Thursday, June 28, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,178 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. W. M. Gilbert, Madeleine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Osgood Carleton, to Alwyne Francis Jealous of Rochdale, Mass.

ZINKE—EILER.—Tuesday, June 26, 1917, by Rev. J. Calvin Mead, at Tenafly, N. J., Elizabeth Eiler of Newark to Frederick D. Zinke of New York.

DALE—ROTHSCHILD.—June 25, Rosa F. Rothschild to Addrich J. Dale.

KNOPP—KOSSACK.—June 24, Frances Kossack to Benjamin F. Knopp.

KOSSAR—PRICE.—June 24, Bertha Price to Harry Kossar.

Brooklyn.

BURGESS—BABEUF.—June 27, Myrtle E. Babeuf to Frederick G. Burgess.

NIELSEN—STAFFORD.—June 28, Sara K. Stafford to Emil Nielsen, Jr.

NIELSEN—WALDEN.—June 28, Eleanor Walden to William C. Nielsen.

ROSENTHAL—COHN.—June 28, Celine Cohn to Joseph Rosenthal.

SCHERICK—HAMILTON.—June 24, May Hamilton to Andrew Scherick.

SHAMPAIN—GOLBERT.—June 24, Carrie Golbert to Samuel Shampain.

SHUTTLEWORTH—McDONALD.—June 24, Mae E. McDonald to John C. Shuttleworth.

TEEVAN—SWEENEY.—June 27, Carolyn Sweeney to Charles Teevan.

Newark.

TUTTLE—FREY.—June 27, Edna L. Frey to Alfred J. Tuttle.

Died.

AVERILL.—At Greenwich, Conn., on June 26, Otis, son of Julia C. and the late J. Otis Averill, in his 27th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BELL.—At Fanwood, N. J., Wednesday, June 27, Frances E. Bell, widow of the late John Jay Bell and beloved mother of Mrs. A. W. Morley, Jr. Funeral services at 171 Sycamore Av., North Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, June 30, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St., New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.) at 1:10 o'clock.

CURTIS.—William D., June 29, 1917, at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass. Funeral services Monday morning, July 2, at 11 o'clock.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—Entered into rest on June 28, 1917, Gertrude Weekes, beloved daughter of Henry and Amelia W. de la Montagnie, in her 34th year. Funeral services at convenience of family. Interment at Greenwood.

DOW.—June 29, Edwin Barlow, suddenly, in New York, of the Sixth Maine Battery. Interment National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. Boston, Mass. and Portland, Me., papers copy.

EHRHARD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, June 27, 1917, Louis Ehrhard, beloved husband of Mollie Ehrhard, nee O'Berry, at his late residence, 212 Brooklyn Av., in 41st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, 835 Sterling Place, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

GREENE.—At Caldwell, N. J., June 28, M. Antoinette Greene, widow of Rev. Harris R. Greene. Funeral services at residence of her son, William S. Greene, 28 Hillside Av., Caldwell, N. J., Saturday, June 30, at 3:30 P. M.

HAMILTON.—George W., of Watch Hill, R. I., at Cincinnati, on Wednesday at the age of 80. His death removes a prominent Mason and a pioneer figure in the oil industry in Ohio; he had just celebrated his golden wedding anniversary and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son. Mrs. Professor Chalfant Robinson of Princeton, Mrs. Leland G. Banning of Cincinnati, and Major G. L. Hamilton, U. S. A., of Boston.

HANSCOM.—On June 28, 1917, Mary J. Hanscom, mother of Mrs. William C. Landeth, in her 87th year, at 451 Washington Av., Montclair, N. J. Funeral private.

HOLMES.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, June 29, Jeannie van Deusen, wife of the late Rev. John McCellan Holmes, D. D., and daughter of the late Peter and Susan Livingstone van Deusen, of Hudson, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment at Hudson on Monday, July 2, at 2:30 P. M.

KERR.—At West Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, June 28, 1917, James C. Kerr, aged 70, of Sedgwick Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services and interment in West Stockbridge, Mass., Saturday, June 30, at 10 A. M. Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

LEAKE.—At South Bound Brook, N. J., Thursday, June 28, 1917, Mary E., (nee Renville,) widow of S. G. Leake. Funeral services at her late residence Saturday, June 30, at 7:45 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MACRAE.—Henry B. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building. Time later.

McDONAGH.—At Linden, N. J., June 28, 1917, William McDonagh, husband of Florence Cole McDonagh, age 44 years. Funeral from his late home Monday morning, July 2. Mass of requiem at St. Elizabeth's Church, Linden, at 10 o'clock.

MARTIN.—James J., beloved and only son of James J. Martin and Mary F. Martin, (nee Sheil,) on Friday, June 29th, in his 18th year. The funeral from the home of his parents, 2,610 Grand Av., Bronx, on Monday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

NOLAN.—Johanna, beloved sister of Mrs. Joseph Hill and Kate Nolan, June 29, 1917. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Hill, 270 Elm St., Astoria, L. I., Monday, July 2, at 9:30 A. M. Albany papers please copy.

PLUMMER.—On June 28, at his residence, 729 Amsterdam Av., Albert John Plummer, in his 58th year. Members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M.; Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, and Court Phoenix, A. O. F., are invited to attend his funeral at Heavenly Baptist Church, 104th St. and Broadway, Sunday, July 1, at 2 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on June 29, 1917, Eliza Richmond Douglas, wife of Chester F. Reynolds and daughter of the late Alexander, Jr., and Eliza R. Douglas, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 618 South 8th Av., Monday, July 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, private.

ROSENBLOOM.—Dr. Augustus Rosenbloom, in his 38th year, after brief illness. Born in Fulton, N. Y., beloved husband of Blanche, (nee Alexander,) and devoted father of Edith and J. Paul. Funeral services Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Sunday, July 1, 1917, at 12:30 P. M.

SPEISER-GREENWOOD.—Anna, on June 28, suddenly, 69 years, beloved mother of Celia Abrahams, Julia Aarons, Manice Feldman, Sadie Bromberg, Frederic Greenwood, Gertrude Greenwood. Funeral Sunday morning, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 2,441 7th Av. Columbus, Ga. papers please copy.

STEELE.—On Friday, June 29, 1917, William Joseph Steele, beloved husband of Sarah Isabelle. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 West 93d St., on Sunday, July 1, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

STOWE.—At the Stowe farm in Grafton, Mass., Emma F. Burgess, widow of Silas Stowe, age 67 years, 11 months, 8 days. Funeral from the home Monday at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

TREMAIN.—Suddenly, in New York City, June 29, Lieutenant H. L. Tremain, U. S. N., retired. Services from his late home, Monticello, N. Y., Monday, 3:30 P. M.

WILLETS.—On fifth day morning, sixth month, 28, 1917, Sophia U., widow of Henry T. Willets, in her 88th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late home, Jericho, L. I., on seventh day, 30th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriage will meet train at Hicksville leaving Flatbush Avenue and Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 P. M. Interment in Friends' Cemetery, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on first day at 10:30 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, June 29, at the home of her father, Bonnie Crest, New Rochelle, N. Y., Hazel Mirth Rhinock Williams, wife of William H. Williams and daughter of Joseph L. and Emma L. Rhinock. Funeral private. Kentucky and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BESTELMEYER.—Mary, 23 East 106th St., June 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BROWN.—Robert, 877 10th Av., June 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BUDDENKLEPPER.—Eugene, 239 East 120th St., June 28, aged 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BUHL.—George E., 150 East 116th St., June 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURGER.—Henry, 66 West 10th St., June 28, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—Mary, 304 East 32d St., June 28. Funeral July 2, 9:30 A. M.

CARVER.—Fred L., 758 East 168th St., June 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CLIFFORD.—Helen F., 228 West 10th St., June 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLBERT.—Annie T., West N. Brighton, June 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DAVIS.—Wilton E., 141 West 96th St., June 27. Funeral service today.

DIXON.—James, June 28. Funeral 55 Madison St., today, 2 P. M.

ESINHART.—John, 242 West 116th St., June 28, aged 85. Funeral private.

FENIMORE.—Edward B., 1,450 2d Av., June 28. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

FOLLWELL.—Edgar S., 64 East 112th St., June 27.

HORAN.—Kate, 163 East 112th St., June 27.

JUDGE.—Hugh, 411 East 87th St., June 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KIERAN.—Rosanna, June 28. Funeral 348 1st Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

PIPOS.—Jerry, June 28, aged 28. Funeral 161 8th Av.

PRAPTERA.—James, June 27. Funeral 10th Av. and 23d St., today, 2 P. M.

SPARKS.—Sarah A., Hotel Empire, June 28. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Bridget, 45 North Portland Av., June 28.

BORDEN.—John, 199 Richard St., June 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRONIN.—Richard, 667 Henry St., June 28. Funeral July 2, 9:30 A. M.

CRONJAGER.—Clara, 412 East 9th St., June 27. Funeral private.

CUNNINGHAM.—William T., 401 Bridge St., June 28, aged 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DE NORMAN.—Dora, 217 13th St., June 27. Funeral today.

Died.

DUNBAR.—Marion, 854 4th Av., June 28, aged 57.

FOX.—Emily M., 338 7th St., June 28, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FOY.—Ernest, 422 De Kalb Av., June 28, aged 24.

KORB.—Antonio, 87 Court St., June 28, aged 66. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

KRAMER.—Robert L., 339 Cornelia St., June 28, aged 2½. Funeral service today.

KUEHN.—Louise De L., 1,990 Bedford Av., June 28, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MATTHEWS.—Mary C., 299 Macon St., June 29. Funeral July 2.

MILLER.—Christian C., 1,261 Bushwick Av., June 29, aged 75. Funeral July 2.

NILSEN.—Henrietta, 497 4th Av., June 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—May, 143 Patchen Av., June 28. Funeral July 2, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Christian, 754 43d St., June 28, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SPARKES.—James, 165 Huntington St., June 28, aged 45.

SULLIVAN.—John B., 583 Rogers Av., June 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOOLF.—John M., 96 East 37th St., June 27, aged 6.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAKOS.—George, 71 Wickliffe St., Newark, June 28, aged 44.

BAYS.—Naomi, June 27. Funeral, 416 Jackson Av., Jersey City, today, 2 P. M.

BEHRENS.—Christian G., 123 Carteret Av., Jersey City, June 28.

BROWN.—Frank S., 154 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, June 28. Funeral tomorrow.

GLYNN.—Delia, 570 Newark Av., Jersey City, June 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McLAREN.—George, 28 Lincoln Av., Newark, June 28. Funeral notice later.

MANNING.—John H., 671 Summit Av., Jersey City, June 28. Funeral July 2.

QUINLAN.—Margaret, 23 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, June 27. Funeral today.

TAYLOR.—Rose, 179 Bleecker St., Newark, June 29. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—Marie O., Babylon, June 28. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

GREEN.—George T., Woodside, June 28. Funeral July 2, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

FLEISCHER.—Abraham Herman. Dedication of monument on Sunday, July 1, at 2:30 P. M., Maimonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

RUNK.—In loving memory of my beloved and departed husband, George S. Runk, who died at Premium Point, New Rochelle, on June 30, 1916.

McCLOUD.—Annie, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

McMAHON.—Mary, mass Paulist Fathers' Church, today, 8 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Robert B., mass Sacred Heart Church, Newark, July 3, 8 A. M.

MARTIN.—Teresa M., mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

SHERMAN.—Rev. Richard, memorial service St. Andrew's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 11 A. M.

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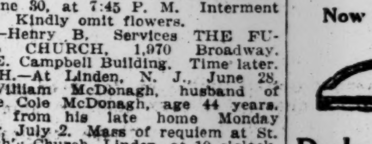

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SAYS ASSOCIATION BACKED BAFF PLOTS

Witnesses Tell of Meetings at Which Murdered Man Was Denounced.

BOMB PLANTER WET FUSE

Burke Testifies He Didn't Want It to Explode, but Failed to Get All His Money.

The prosecution introduced evidence at the trial of the poultry dealers charged with planning and procuring the murder of Barnet Baff before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that intended to show that not only the defendants, Joseph Cohen, Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, but an entire "association" of poultry dealers in the West Washington Market had backed the conspiracy which culminated in the shooting of Baff. This association, according to witnesses, held a series of meetings in which Baff's methods were denounced and numerous suggestions were made that a way should be found of "getting rid" of him.

Frank Burke, who recently completed a term in Sing Sing for receiving stolen goods, and who helped to plant the bomb which was intended to destroy the Summer home of Barnet Baff at Arverne, L. I., testfied that after setting the bomb, which failed to explode, he and his accomplices, Joe Sarro and Tony Nino, met Joseph Cohen in a café near the market and demanded the $300 which, according to Burke, had been promised to them for the job. The bomb had done no damage.

"I told Cohen I was the fellow who set the bomb," Burke testified, "and I said I wanted the money. But he told me that the people of the association had heard no news of the bomb being set and, therefore, he could give me no money. I told him I must have the money. But he replied that unless I showed him some newspaper article, which would prove that the bomb was set, he would not be able to get any money for me."

The "association" referred to by Cohen in his alleged conversation with Burke was a body of poultry dealers who met, according to the testimony submitted by the prosecution, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of contending with Baff and other competitors who forced down the price of poultry by "overcropping" or "sanding" their stock. Several witnesses, who were present at these meetings, took the stand yesterday and gave as near as they could recollect a detailed account of the hostile attitude which the members of the association held against Baff.

Elias B. Goodman, a lawyer, who in 1913 had been investigating the "overcropping" evil in the West Washington Market, said he attended a meeting of the "association" in the Stuyvesant Casino on May 23, 1913. From seventy to eighty poultry dealers were present, he said, among them Joseph Cohen and his partner, William Simon. Simon, according to Goodman, made a speech in which he attacked Baff and accused him of overcropping his poultry and ruining the business for the rest of the dealers. It was at this meeting that a woman dealer, Mrs. Pishkosh, shouted that Baff "ought to be drowned." Simon himself, according to Goodman, entered into such a tirade against Baff that he, Goodman, had to call him to order and remind him that as Chairman of the meeting Simon ought to refrain from such "wild statements" as he was making.

Wet the Bomb's Fuse.

Frank Burke testified that Cardinale, acting as an agent for somebody he did not know at the time, came to him and Sarro and declared that they would get $300 for placing the bomb.

"I asked him where the money was coming from," Burke testified, "and he told me it would be paid by some millionaire in West Washington Market. Then I asked him where we would get the bomb, and he said somebody would get it for us."

According to Burke, the bomb was obtained several days later by Joe Sarro. He, Sarro, and Tony Nino took an automobile and went out to Arverne. When they arrived in front of Baff's house they found so many persons passing in and out that they decided to put the job off until night. At 10:30 P. M. they placed the bomb and sped back to the city.

Under cross-examination by Frank Moss, for the defense, Burke, when asked whether he knew that the explosion of the bomb would bring death to the inmates, replied that he knew beforehand that the bomb would cause no harm, because, unknown to his accomplices, he had deliberately wet the fuse.

"Then, is that why it did not go off?" asked Justice Tompkins.

"Exactly," replied the witness. "I was after the money and not the deed."

When the time came to collect the money, however, Burke said Cohen would not pay unless he and the "association" had positive proof that a bomb had been set.

"He wanted to see something in the newspapers about it before he would hand over any money. So I said I would see about it. I then telephoned to the city editor of The New York World and asked him whether he could give me any information with reference to the planting of a bomb at Baff's home in Long Island. He asked me to repeat my query, so I repeated. Then the city editor asked me to hold the wire until he got a better connection, because he could not hear very well. Naturally I didn't hold the wire."

His query alone, however, acting as a "tip," resulted the very next day in the appearance of a story about the bomb at Baff's home. On the following day, Burke said, Cardinale brought Cohen to their usual rendezvous in the market, and there Burke produced a newspaper clipping containing the bomb story.

"I showed it to him," the witness testified, "and he said he had already seen it. But he said he could only give me $100 because it was 'a bum job.' I took the $100, and Cardinale demanded $85 of it—$25 for hiring the automobile and $10 for the bomb. I gave him $35, leaving $65. From this amount I subtracted $5, which I had promised as a tip to the chauffeur, and the remainder I divided among Joe Sarro, Tony Nino, and myself, each receiving $20."

Could Not Get the Money.

Burke said he pursued Cohen for the remainder of the promised $300, but he never succeeded in getting any of it, for Cohen always told him he could not get any more money for the bomb layers. After Baff was shot Cohen, arrested as a material witness, was placed in the cell next to Burke, who happened to be charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Burke said he renewed his efforts to get $200 more for laying the bomb.

"But every time I spoke of it," the witness testified, "Cohen turned the conversation to other matters."

In cross-examination, Mr. Moss plied Burke with searching questions as to his past. The witness admitted that he smoked opium, but most of the questions that hinged upon his associations with gunmen, horse thieves, and women he would refuse to answer. During the morning session, Mr. Moss resumed his cross-examination of Antonio Cardinale, but failed to shake the witness from his testimony which he gave in the preceding days of the trial. The trial continues on Monday.

INSTRUCTION.

Before Going to a Spanish Country *take a short course* in **Spanish Practical Conversation** at **The Berlitz School of Languages,** 28-30 WEST 34TH STREET. Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston Street.

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CAMP FARWELL FOR GIRLS. Ideal girls' camp, high in the mountains, in a pine forest on a beautiful lake. Athletic field, water sports, riding; refined, careful chaperonage. July 1 to Sept. 1, $200. Address Miss Julia H. Farwell, Lock Box A, Wells River, Vt.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments. Eastman-Gaines. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

YALE STUDENT wishes Summer music pupils, vicinity Washington Square. H 35 Times.

GLENDALE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Glendale, Ohio. Suburban to Cincinnati. A delightful location adds to the many advantages offered in the Junior College, College Preparatory, and Special Courses. Catalogue sent upon application.

Experienced teacher of French, A. M. Columbia; highest references academic, social; desires position during Summer vacation. L 175 Times.

HEAVIER DRY GOODS SALES.

Shipments Far Surpass Last Year's—Collections Are Good.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week has been considerably in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future shipments have surpassed the volume of a year ago by a good margin. Customers have visited the market in slightly smaller numbers. Collections are good. The market on domestic cotton goods is firm."

GIRL GETS McADOO'S THANKS

Violet Stroud, Who Sold Liberty Bonds, Receives a Letter.

Violet Stroud, 9 years old, who is said to have sold $300,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds by her personal appeals and speeches to Fifth Avenue and Broadway crowds, returned from the country yesterday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Stroud, to find that the following letter from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, had been waiting for her several days in her home in West Forty-first Street:

The Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1917.

Dear Miss Baby Violet: I received your charming telegram of the 15th inst., telling me of the fine work you have done with the assistance of your mother and father and bond salesmen in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign. I think it is wonderful that you, with their assistance, have succeeded in selling so large an amount as $300,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds; and then to have turned over, as you have done, to Mr. G. M. Curran of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross your collections and savings on unnecessary extravagances for the purpose of enabling this great organization of mercy to help stricken soldiers upon the field of battle is another patriotic service of the highest character.

I can congratulate you and hope that your example will be followed by all other little girls in this beloved land of ours. I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you some time. I know that the President will be heartened by the work you have done and the excellent example you have set for others. Cordially yours,

WILLIAM G. McADOO.

"Mr. McAdoo signed the letter with his own hand," Violet proudly announced, calling attention to the written signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The half-year ends with various uncertainties in evidence, and with many economic problems still to be met and further changes effected. Yet the absence of conspicuous unsettlement during the present period of readjustment, with failures relatively moderate, has demonstrated that business and finance rest on a solid basis, and confidence remains the predominating sentiment. The question of prices compels general attention and doubts about the future of certain of the leading markets tend to induce hesitancy and waiting in many quarters, and cause some degree of uneasiness.

Clearings through the banks show considerable contraction as compared with the week before, but the aggregate is still far in excess of any previous corresponding period, amounting to $4,801,189,022, an increase of 24.7 per cent. over the same week last year and of 65.5 per cent. as contrasted with the similar week in 1915. There is an especially sharp falling off at New York City from recent preceding weeks, that centre reporting exchanges of $3,162,925,979, as against $4,079,438,470 the week previous.

Bradstreet's says:

On the whole, trade is better than last year, when distribution was heavy, and the half year's trade total makes a new record at large markets. Withal, the situation is marked by a considerable strain of conservatism, which, to some, is paradoxical, in view of record wages for labor and high prices obtained for practically all crops. But prudent buyers prefer to go slow in contracting for future account, especially at a time when Governmental control of prices looms larger than ever before in the history of the country, and in some lines, iron, steel, wheat and coal, for example, the question of how far price fixing will go is causing concern as well as uncertainty.

$5,613,000 Bond for U. S. Rubber.

The National Surety Company, for the United States Rubber Company, has executed one of this year's largest schedule bonds. It will take effect tomorrow. The bond is for $5,613,000 and guarantees the honesty of approximately 2,700 of the United States Rubber Company's employes. The bond is divided into two parts, $4,800,000 covering the United States Rubber Company's employes in the United States, and $813,000 covering employes in South America, British India, Europe, and other foreign localities.

WE CAN DELIVER IMMEDIATELY AT VERY LOW PRICES **WOOL U. S. FLAGS** 3x5, 4x6, 5x8, 6x10. **WHOLESALE OR RETAIL** S. M. TOPLITZ CO., 122 5th Ave. 5208 Chelsea.

The Premier Carpet House of America. **ROBBINS BROTHERS** Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums. 12 West 23d Street, New York.

WORMSER & CO. COMMERCIAL BANKERS 95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 8380. Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

AUCTION SALES.

For account of former purchasers, Richard Pickard, Jr., Maisom & Doubleday & Born, CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 10 A. M., at 5 West 48th St., N. Y. C., stock formerly belonging to A. J. Crawford Co., Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis, the Chattel Mortgagee, consisting of: CHAFING DISHES, CANDLE STICKS, WINDOW CURTAINS, BEDS, COLONIAL TABLE, FILING CABINETS, CARPETS, ROLL TOP, BOOKKEEPERS' DESKS, L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER No. 5, PATTERNS, MIRROR, SHELVES, LUMBER, HARDWARE, ETC.

All goods must be removed today without fail.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHINCHILLA.—Wanted, Salt's white chinchilla for cash; state quantity and lowest price. Address F. S. Hutner, McAlpin Hotel.

DRESSES.—Jobber of misses' dresses will look at Fall serge dresses Saturday. 31 West 31st, 6th loft.

KERSEYS.—Open at all times for black, gray, blue, and brown; submit samples. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

MELTONS.—Open to buy for cash, ten pieces Meltons, single width, all colors. H 52 Times.

POPLINS and men's wear serges; open to buy any quantity for cash. H 34 Times.

SERGE.—Botany 764; also Pacific, narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity; all colors; write only; no attention paid to callers. N. Friedman, care J. Goldwasser, 153 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Lightweight French serges, navy only, for spot cash. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

SPORT SKIRTINGS.—Cottons, close out wanted. Call 66 Leonard St., Room 1005.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy navy taffeta for cash. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs wash dresses; any quantity. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Saches, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½ per cent. for the best names.
Thursday....5½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Silk Designs for Fall.

While a good part of the silk loomage for Fall has been contracted for, no dominant note to designs has yet appeared. This, according to the silk men, is rather unusual in the trade. So far the garment manufacturers and the retail trade have contented themselves with taking a variety of patterns, including stripes, checks, floral effects, and geometric figures. Among the silk manufacturers it is believed that while the early Fall season may show all of these styles, the middle and end of the period will give a run to plain colors. The demand on plain dark shades is showing increasing strength as the season goes on.

Gardening and Its Results.

One result of a number of women taking up gardening was touched upon a short time ago when the fact was mentioned that corset styles just at present are more or less suited to the purpose, and manufacturers are finding it hard to introduce any changes that might interfere with the comfort of their customers. According to reports from other trades, the same situation has to be dealt with. The business on smocks and other loose-fitting garments has been larger than ever, and now the undergarment manufacturers are feeling the effects of this desire for comfort while adding to the food store of the nation. In the styles that the latter have brought out for next Fall a feature is the loose cut of the models.

The Limit in Returning Goods.

The suggestion was made by a retail store manager that it would not be a bad idea for department heads to search the pockets of garments returned to them. Not infrequently, he said, women order a gown or cloak to be delivered immediately, wear it to some function that evening, and return it the next day. He cited several cases where such merchandise was returned and a search of the pockets revealed evidence which even a hardened "returner" could scarcely gainsay. In one instance he mentioned theatre ticket coupons were found and in another a handkerchief was brought to light.

A "Morgue" for Retail Stores.

In newspaper parlance a "morgue" is the repository of history of men and things classified so that what is wanted may be reached in a hurry. During an interview with a retail store executive it turned out that the "morgue" is not peculiar to a newspaper alone. The stores keep up to date histories of all their customers and of those who are prospective customers. Two men are kept busy going over the papers to clip items that appear concerning the store's customers. These clippings are carefully filed away for reference with other information concerning the customer.

Sables Much in Demand.

So active has been the call this month for sables, both Hudson Bay and Russian, for Summer wear by the wealthier women of the city that the sales figures of one of the leading high class retail shops show five-sevenths of the total June business to have been done on this kind of fur alone. Stoles have been particularly desired, it appears, many of them running up to three yards in length and containing 15 to 18 skins. For the most part these stoles have not been lined with silk, the fur itself being relied on to give the desired richness of effect. Combination collar and stole effects are now taking well here; they range from 26 to 28 inches in width and 75 to 90 inches in length. Most of them are made with hand slashes. They are shown in such furs as ermine, Hudson seal, moleskin, mink, and kolinsky. Dyed fox, especially in a sable hue, has been well bought to date, with blue and silver fox selling to some extent. Raw sable skins are said to have advanced 40 per cent. in the last three months.

Gray Goods Prices Strong.

Buyers could have been more active in the local gray goods market yesterday without hurting themselves much, but prices were rock ribbed on all kinds of goods. Additional sales of a more or less scattered nature were put through on coarse yarn goods at full prices, while further sales of nearby 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 10⅝ cents. They are said, however, to be getting scarce at that figure, and in certain quarters they have been held at 11 cents for nearby shipment for several days. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s again brought 12 cents for next month's shipment, but there was not much else of importance. Prices closed firmly at these levels:

39-inch,	80-80s..	*14¾c	38½-inch,	64-60s.	10⅝c
39-inch,	72-76s..	*13½c	38½-inch,	64-56s.	10½c
39-inch,	68-72s..	12c	38½-inch,	60-52s.	9½c
39-inch,	56-44s...	8½c	38½-inch,	60-48s.	9¼c
38½-inch,	64-64s.	10⅞c	27-inch,	64-60s...	7¼c

*Asked.

Gem Sales Keep Up Well.

While the call for fine sapphires is said to be heavier in the local market for gems than for the other varieties of colored precious stones, fine emeralds are also being taken and some revival is reported in the demand for fine rubies. Chinese jade of the better grades is also wanted by buyers. One of the present features of the market is the scarcity of calibre rubies and sapphires, partly because of the extent to which they were used in making up small patriotic emblems. In the semi-precious stones no cessation of the demand for aquamarines is apparent, in certain quarters the call for these stones making up a very large percentage of the whole. Green tourmalines appear to be the runners-up. Diamond men report no fault to find with the call for their wares, the only hard part being the high war risk insurance rate.

Benefit of Continued Operation.

Speaking of the tendency of some manufacturers to hold back because of unsettled conditions and the advancing cost of materials, a mill man said: "The producer in any line who thinks he is doing the proper thing by delaying his purchases or operating on only a part time schedule is making a big mistake. Under present conditions, to stand still or curtail manufacturing is to lose out. Take the instance of our own concern. Although our prices are getting to a point where we are almost forced to believe that consumption will be restricted because of high prices, we are signing contracts for supplies up to 1919. But we felt the limit was reached a year ago, and as it turned out not to be so, we are going right ahead regardless of abnormal conditions."

Jewelry Business Not Hurt.

Neither the war nor the call of the powers that be for economy appears to be having much of an effect on the demand for jewelry in the local trade. Not only is this true of the cheaper and medium-priced varieties of gold and other jewelry, but in the finer end of the trade a nice business is passing in high-priced platinum goods. The price of the latter metal continues to show no variation, yesterday's quotation being $111 an ounce for that containing 10 per cent. iridium, and $106 an ounce for the meduim metal. Reports from the silversmiths tell of a nice June business, much of which was supplied by the usual complement of weddings, in spite of the hastened marriages which grew out of the war, and which reduced the June sales totals.

When Are They Through?

Salesmen who go about quoting fictitious prices on their wares, in the hope that they can obtain business by letting themselves gradually be beaten down to the actual figure, make a great mistake, according to a well-known local buyer. "When such a man offers me a piece of goods at a certain figure and at my first refusal of it cuts the price 5 cents a yard," he said, "I am through. It has been my experience to find with such men that you can never be sure of the true selling price, and that you are therefore taking chances in buying from them. There have been cases in which duplicate invoices, one of them a fake and one real, have been flashed on a buyer in order to help the cause along. The fake would be shown in an attempt to prove what a competitor was being charged and the real one would come out afterward to show what the salesman was charging you because you were a 'friend' of his."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DURANTE BROTHERS, INC., importers of laces at 23 West Thirty-eighth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $95,157 and assets of $31,040, stock pledged to Holzman, Cohen & Co. for $38,441. Most of the creditors are in Paris and Calais, France. Among the creditors are Rusch & Co., $21,160, secured by accounts; Margaret McAvey, $4,800, and Davieniere & Co., Calais, $3,392. The company was incorporated in October, 1912, with a capital stock of $20,000, and Arman Durante is President and Treasurer. He also filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $64,241 and no assets. There are only three creditors, whose claims are in the firm's schedules.

WILLIAM HENRY DINSPEL, salesman and mechanic, formerly a manufacturer of pneumatic tubes, 303 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,788 and assets of $73, consisting of 284 shares of stock of the Universal Tube Company $71 and fire insurance $2.

ISAAC B. GRUDBERG, tailor, 39 West 139th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,809 and no assets.

RODIN & KALISH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ray Rodin and Theodore Kalish, composing the firm of Rodin & Kalish, grocers, 3,902 Broadway, by these creditors: Byron C. Hawley, $117; Samuel Waeks, $254, and R. C. Williams & Co., $42.

EDMUND J. CABARET, formerly dealer in auto supplies, New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,322 and assets consisting of a lot at New Rochelle, the deed to which was never recorded and has been lost; three shares of Sonora Copper Company of Mexico, stock certificate lost, and a uniform of the Home Defense League of New Rochelle valued at $7.50.

SAMUEL KLEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Klein, furniture dealer, 26 East 125th Street, by these creditors: Max Weller, $200; Grand Parlor Suite Company, $150, and Eugene Simson, $200.

SAMUEL EPSTEIN, 10 East 107th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $823 and no assets.

UNION SUITCASE COMPANY.—David Jacobson, a partner in the Union Suitcase Company, 309 Canal Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,303 and assets of $5,200, consisting of stock $3,500, equity in accounts $1,050, and equity in machinery $650.

JOSEPH PILTZ.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Joseph Piltz, grocer, 929 Intervale Avenue, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

DANIEL O'CONNOR, 818 Macon Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $7,620.10; assets, $100.

WILLIAM H. DUNCUFF, 101 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,909.23; assets, $300.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 290 business failures during the week, against 232 for the previous week and 278, 292, 249, and 194, for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 102, New England 29, Southern 64, Western 45, Northwestern 21, and Far Western 29. Canada had 26, against 17 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Graham & Sons, bankers; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of William Smale and others. Attorneys for bank, which closed its doors at noon today, claim assets of $6,000,000, with which to meet deposits of about $4,000,000, and ascribe the closing of the bank to heavy withdrawals for the purchase of Liberty bonds and for subscriptions to the Red Cross.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

A E R Realty Corporation—E. Brunel....$1,100.00
Annello, Angelo—W. F. Coester, costs..107.60
Augsburg, W. Reid—A. B. Kight......111.91
Altmann, Richard—Auto Holding Co., Inc.....128.91
Brown, William A. A.—Johnson Brothers.....2,570.68
Abraham, Harry—D. Baratz et al.....245.86
Atherton, Leland E.—J. Margolies.....238.90
American Candle Works, Inc.—Star Crayon Mfg. Co., Inc.....125.00
Boggi, Raffaele—Heilbrunn & Kahn, Inc.....749.94
Brown, Benjamin and Jacob—Herman & Herman, Inc.....2,196.73
Cook, Charles E.—I. Berg.....173.91
Cohn, Israel L.—Young Bros., Inc.....198.91
Cantor, Nathan S.—George Kirby, Jr., Paint Co.....509.06
Curnen, Lillian E.—St. Albans & Dartmouth, Inc.....1,000.73
Crestholme Realty Co.—A. Drucker.....262.16
Dillon, M. J. Regina—E. L. Martz....1,486.31
Daly, Lillie—F. Horovitz.....152.15
Dorfman, David W.—First National Bank of East Newark, N. J.....101.58
Dallin, Abraham—J. Mandel et al.....147.60
Fulcher, Gordon—O. Spooner.....556.91
Freed, Fanny—Rylands & Sons, Ltd.....195.93
Fitzgerald, Mary—J. F. Clancey.....781.03
Greenman, Carl—J. Satlow.....456.72
Goldstein, Samuel, and Benjamin Zietkovitz—Burden Realty Corp.....145.62
Geller, Solomon—S. Levine.....145.62
Gilbert, Francis, assignee—Banco Di Roma.....4,310.58
Gibbs, Herbert H.—M. B. Judson.....3,599.16
Glasgow, Jacob—Rector, &c., of St. Clement's Church.....140.41
Geissberger, James E.—W. M. Rydsyk..989.91
Colarie, Arnold J.—A. U. Worster.....249.26
Goehry, Wm. F.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.485.55
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.—Vulcanized Products Co., costs.....171.76
Gershowitz, Louis—West Side Bank.....928.23
Graubard, Isidor—A. Stein & Co.....143.55
Goldsmith, Chas. P.—I. Loeb.....107.70
Hays or Hayes, Mary—D. J. Sullivan..797.59
Hoyt Bros. Co., Inc.—Strong Mfg. Co...131.08
Harrison Av. Building Co., Inc.—C. Gallo et al.....1,250.17
Harlem Toy & Novelty Mfg. Co., Inc.—Hoyt Metal Co.....678.18
Hoffman, Max, and Philip Rosenthal—Kutz & Abrams, Inc.....118.76
Henry Douglass and Chas. A. Toole—D. H. Blair.....1,556.97
Heberlein & Steinmetz Co., Inc.—Maurice O'Meara Co.....612.53
Inter Continental Construction Corp.—Helderberg Cement Co.....15,896.31
Kiley, Wm. M.—L. Katzenberg.....124.69
Klaristenfeld, Wolf—S. Teittelbaum et al.....281.05
Kluge, Emil H.—E. Wilde.....1,851.32
Krieger, Harry—H. B. Endicott et al..224.72
Kamp, Walter V.—H. Magrill.....125.86
Leonidas Realty Corp.—N. Y. Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.....11,218.96
Logie, Julius, and David C. Isles—E. Routh.....1,676.40
Lakritz, Samuel—Meyer Denker Sinram Co.....226.56
Lauria, Domenico—F. Alberti et al.....315.43
Mandel, Max—E. Lichtenstein.....309.22
McManaman, Kathryn—H. K. Kevorkian.....247.11
Muller, Hugo—E. Cordts.....164.85
Mandeville, Jane, and Elizabeth Mandeville, exrx.—W. F. Blaisdell.....1,911.04
Moses, Jennie—A. B. Knight.....133.21
Moisant, Alfred J.—C. Coepel et al....5,821.78
Myrtle Bowman, Inc.—A. Rusch et al..690.71
Marquard, Richard—L. B. Cohen.....111.41
McKnight, Arthur M., J. Calvin McKnight, Ira T. McKnight, and McKnight Realty Co.—First National Bank of Towanda.....5,222.83
Marksamer, Jacob—V. Wallowitz.....1,287.63
Margaret, Esther, and Greem Howard—A. S. Anabel.....317.66
McCaskey, Donald—A. Johnson.....713.42
Neil, George E.—W. P. Jeffrey.....282.41
Neil, John J., Jr.—W. A. Morgan.....187.91
Navarre Realty Corp. and Sol. C. Sugarman—R. Lyons.....128.72
O'Rourke, Ralph—Charles K. Barnum & Son, Inc.....274.77
Rosenberg, Charles, and Jacob Klein—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.107.71
Quettier, Louise—Standard Utility Co.....168.21
Reynolds, Henry D.—Seattle National Bank of Seattle, Wash.....815.65
Ring, Frances—Lord & Taylor.....176.76
Ryan, Walter—Richardson & Boynton..114.22
Silverman, Abraham—M. Malawista.....106.76
Schwenk, Wm. H. and Esther A.—M. C. Neu.....252.95
Sevecke, Wm. O.—H. W. Butt.....1,669.02
Stahl, Clarence B.—M. Rosenbluth.....218.41
Schlesinger, Bertram—Altman Estates, Inc.....320.39
Spellman—Bertha—H. S. Sisson.....1,820.25
Schwartz, David L.—K. Kaufman, costs.116.35
Smith, Albert S.—M. D. Chapman.....544.91
Sycle, Harold L.—M. P. Campagna.....276.56
Stillings, Charles A.—F. B. Rhodes et al.....725.84
Sinsky, William—S. Stein & Co.....106.41
Seaman Lowerre & Co., Inc.—Anderson Galleries, Inc.....767.63
Stephens, Martin, and Joseph Stephens—Cabot Real Estate Co.....267.71
Sevecke, William O.—H. W. Butt....1,455.29
Slovak Press—J. Pelkian.....500.00
Sussman, Hyman—Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc.....1,179.90
Storm, Walter H.—Interocean Oil Co.1,205.72
S. A. Jacobson & Sons Co., Inc.—Peerless Brown Brush Mills, Inc.....226.79
Sire, Albert I.—E. Wilson et al.....849.20
Stave, G. Theodore—C. Garrison.....852.80
Sananes, Joseph—A. K. Jones.....3,645.91
Tompers, Julius N.—B. H. Tompers..1,510.96
Vichiarelli, Maria, and John Cammerano, adm.—City of N. Y., costs..106.85
Westchester St. R. R. Co.—P. Sottini.4,638.38
Weissberger, Jacob — 1,482 Broadway Corporation.....342.01
Wolf, Hannah B.—R. Geiler.....110.50
Weathered Co., and Charles B. Weathered—Parshelsky Bros., Inc.....362.08
Winant, Mary A., Henry D. Winant, and James L. Steuart—Union Trust Co. of N. Y.....240.41
Western Gas Construction Co.—J. H. Scherman.....890.94
Warshoe, Abraham—M. Malawista.....421.91
Young, Charlotte—O. K. Human Hair Co., Inc.....129.06

In Bronx County.

Aldebaran Co., Inc.—Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc.....$195.72
Bunt & Sons, Inc.—H. W. Bell Co.....363.44
Bradhurst Holding Co.—Columbia Metal Box Co.....28.22
Bunt, Thomas J., and Harrison Av. Building Co., Inc.—C. Gallo et al.....324.85
Baines-Mosler Cabinet Co.—Aveta Mfg. Co., Inc.....27.72
Same—Same.....12.72
Celia, Minnie—City of New York.....62.72
Celia, Alfred—Same.....37.72
Freed, Fanny—Rylands & Sons, Ltd.....195.93
Falk, Harry and Joseph, and 302 Fifth Av. Corp'n—J. C. Hogan et al.....860.22
Greenwood, Henry E.—E. Althouse.....426.42
Geller, Solomon—S. Levine.....145.62
Gunther, William—J. A. Burns.....294.52
Hartman, Nora—City of New York.....57.72
Greenwood, Henry E., and Maud Greenwood—E. Althouse.....281.12
Hopewell Building Co., Inc.—J. F. Morgan.....4,108.51
Josephson, Benjamin F.—E. Greenfield..19.72
Lobel, Max—M. Sena.....46.08
Mendelson, Harris—S. Lesser.....126.86
Moran, Martin—H. Kischbaum.....203.05
Spiro, Samuel — Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.....33.88
Scofield, Jean—E. J. Murray.....134.72
Skolnik, Max—City of New York.....57.72
Value Realty Co., Regina Rosen—M. Plotkin.....541.72
Weintraub, Wolf—H. Gugig.....173.72
Wallenstein, Saul—C. Gallo et al.....823.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Moskowitz, Abraham—I. J. Silverstein et al, Jan. 2, 1914.....$181.00
Rosalsky, Michael—A. Selevan et al, June 26, 1917.....329.43
Johnson, Ernest E., Jesse J. Adams, and Joseph W. Greacen—F. E. Thorne, April 26, 1917, (vacated).....10,107.28
Moss, Louis N.—City of N. Y., Sept. 4, 1908, (vacated).....114.70
Abbott, Henry D.—R. C. Norgan et al, May 5, 1917.....152.72
Fishel, Mark—Hotel Claridge, Inc., June 22, 1917.....117.70
Carpilovsky, Morris—M. Zimmerman & Co., Dec. 20, 1911, (canceled).....104.37
Elias, Joseph—J. Cohen, Mar. 5, 1915, (canceled).....12,342.44
Importers, Warehouse Co.—M. Falvey, June 16, 1917.....2,250.00
Johnston, Robert E.—Carnegie Hall, Jan. 24, 1917.....509.55
Pullman Co.—S. Halperin, June 19, 1917.....250.00
Poindexter, Paul—Brooks Bros., Jan. 7, 1913.....221.21

In Bronx County.

Coucci, Raffaelo—J. E. McKown, May 29, 1917.....$140.72

BUSINESS NOTES.

Tet Get-Together Club, which is made up of buyers and department heads in the local Gimbel Brothers' store, yesterday gave a luncheon for Louis E. Weber, the Paris representative of the firm. Mr. Weber will return to France soon from the first trip he has made to this country in some time.

One of the features of the preliminary work in relation to the coming New York Show of 5-cent to $1 Merchandise, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace on July 30 to Aug. 4, is the number of requests for admission tickets received from department stores.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—C. De Witt, glassware; Latham.
BALTIMORE—Wearwell Pants Co.; J. M. Raffel, woolens; Ansonia.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—M. Alexander, mfrs. clothing; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
BOSTON—Waldorf Hat Co.; J. S. Tuck, men's hats, furn. goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. Jackson, shoes; 31 Union Square; Grand.
CHICAGO—Portis Hat Co.; I. W. Portis, men's hats, caps; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—J. Lang Co.; J. B. Lang, mfrs. duck clothing; Churchill.
CHICAGO—D. M. Pfaelzer & Co.; L. Mayer, trimmings; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Siegel Bros.; M. D. Siegel, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
CHICAGO—F. J. Kaplowitz, mfrs. cloaks, suits, skirts, raincoats; Latham.
CHICAGO—S. Rosenthal, hats, caps; Hermitage.
CHICAGO—Arkin & Rose; H. Rose, clothing; Gerard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lindner Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, dresses; 1,140 B'way.
DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; 395 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; Miss Landraum, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway.
HARTFORD, Conn.—J. J. & F. A. Ahern; J. J. Ahern, carpets, upholstery goods; Wallick.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.; Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; R. E. Carey, women's ready to wear; 377 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—W. C. Abrams, men's furn. goods; Remington.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; H. E. Carey, ready-to-wear; 377 Broadway.
MIAMI, Fla.—Roberts Bros.; W. C. Roberts, dry goods; Woodward.
MIAMI, Fla.—F. F. Fudge Co.; R. W. Maxwell, hardware; Woodward.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; W. J. Moreland, housefurnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. Horstman Co.; J. F. Kruse, upholstery goods; 224 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Eagle Store; J. Weil, men's furn. goods; York.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; J. W. Horne, toys, trunks, bags; 1,261 B'way.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zions Mercantile Institute; M. A. Romney, upholstering goods; 60 Worth St.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Michigan Furniture Co.; F. J. Williams, furniture; Bristol.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—United Hat Co.; H. J. Kossoy, women's hats; McAlpin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—I. Lachman & Co.; I. Lachman, jewelry; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Golluber Millinery Co.; B. Weisman, millinery; Aberdeen.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss A. Metz, hdkfs.; 334 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—H. Weinstock, clothing; 1,123 B'way.

BUY THROUGH THE TIMES.

When an out-of-town storekeeper finds that it is inconvenient for him to come to New York to buy goods, let him send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars of his needs. These details will be embodied in a small advertisement which will appear the following morning on the Business Page of The Times. The cost for this service is 50c for each line of 6 words.—Advt.

Sold by all *Good Clothiers*

PALM BEACH SUITS

FOR VACATION DAYS

IT'S only the old-fashioned who can afford to be without PALM BEACH—and—who can afford to be old-fashioned? Your PALM BEACH Suit makes a cool, well dressed man of you. It adds no weight to the week-end grip—and takes but little room.

¶ There's the plain tan—the plain gray—there are blues and blacks—also a host of mixed effects in beautiful shades that resemble merchant-tailored worsteds. But be sure to ask for PALM BEACH by name. ¶ Go still further:

LOOK FOR THE TRADE-MARKED LABEL SHOWN ON THIS PAGE. IT'S SEWN IN EVERY SUIT MADE OF THE GENUINE.

THE PALM BEACH MILLS-GOODALL WORSTED CO.
SELLING AGT: A. ROHAUT DEPT. 229 4TH AVE. N.Y.

Look for Palm Beach *this Label*
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Business News of the Nation in the PUBLIC LEDGER

The Public Ledger prints more than "complete stock, bond and financial reports."

North, East, South and West—staff correspondents report business and industry. From Chicago comes a daily letter from C. B. Evans; in Atlanta Q. M. is reporting Southern business; from Boston comes the New England Business letter by B. P.; New York comments from Spillane and R. L. B.; F. M. Garcia writes from Rio de Janeiro, and Wilfrid Lamb from Buenos Aires.

Every day the Ledger's Business Section contains four to eight pages of news and comment concerning business—*your* business and every other man's business—news not found in any other daily newspaper.

It is a business man's journal and a great national newspaper—the only combination of its kind in the United States.

Every phase of the whole world's financial, industrial and business activity is covered.

The Public Ledger is more than the "leading reporter of local business news"; it is the *national* business man's newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

BOMB PLOTTERS SAY POLICE AIDED THEM

Call Plan to Set Explosive at Morgan Offices a Ruse to Affect Market.

NAME A DETECTIVE MILLER

Charge He Said the Affair Would Also Give 'Bomb Squad Publicity as to Efficiency."

Direct charges that a member of Captain Tunney's Bomb Squad had suggested to Wolf Hirsch and George Mieringer that they make a bomb to be exploded in front of the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., on Wall Street, with the idea "of giving the squad publicity as to their efficiency," were made yesterday to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions by Isadore Scherer, attorney for the two men who were charged with having explosives in their possession. Apparently impressed with the attorney's story, Judge Wadhams agreed to accept minor pleas from the defendants and reduced their bail from $10,000 to $2,500 each. They were remanded until Aug. 6 for sentence pending further investigation. The court also requested District Attorney Swann to conduct an investigation into the charges.

Hirsch and Mieringer were arrested on April 10 on information given to the police by Harry Rein, a broker, of 20 Broad Street, that they were planning to explode a bomb in front of J. P. Morgan & Co., with the idae of depressing stocks. The men, who were employed in Roosevelt Hospital, were arrested at an elevated station. Hirch was carrying a crudely contsructed bomb made from a tin canister.

In his argument before Judge Wadhams, Mr. Scherer declared that Detective Miller of Captain Tunney's squad had told the defendants that by placing a bomb in front of the Morgan office they would be in a position to make a fortune, since the publication of the discovery of the bomb would force stocks down considerably. Miller also said, according to Scherer, that it would help the bomb squad. After much persuasion the attorney said that Hirsch agreed to construct a bomb, first insisting that it must be harmless so not to injure anyone.

"Hirsch constructed a bomb of picric acid, wetting the acid to obviate any chance of an explosion and then placed a useless fuse in it in such a way that it could not possibly touch the acid," Scherer continued. "He was arrested while on his way to take this harmless bomb to Miller, who had said he would place it.

"Your Honor, I regarded Miller as the arch-conspirator. I wanted him, and in attempting to find out why he had not been arrested and indicted, imagine my amazement when I discovered that he was a member of the bomb squad. He deceived these men, caused them to plot a crime and undoubtedly gave the information which led to their arrest at the most opportune time to reflect glory on the squad. Technically the defendants are guilty, but the District Attorney has agreed to accept their pleas to a misdemeanor charge. I earnestly request your Honor to order an investigation to determine if it is necessary to countenance such tactics on the part of the police."

Captain Tunney heatedly replied yesterday that Mr. Scherer's charges were "a tissue of lies and without foundation." He said that whenever the police prevented a plot from being consummated the cry of "frameup" was raised. He said that the name of Miller was fictitious, as there was no one by that name attached to his squad. He declined to reveal the name of the detective to whom Scherer referred because he said the man was working on an important case.

Harry Rein, who informed Captain Tunney of the plot, said later that a month prior to their arrest Hirsch and Mieringer opened a small brokerage account with him. One day in a conversation with them Rein said they told him of a plan whereby they hoped to make a fortune. Their idea, he said, was to sell short on a certain afternoon and early the next morning to tap the ticker wires and send out a report that J. P. Morgan had died or that President Wilson had been assassinated. This news they expected would cause stocks to tumble. On the break they hoped to buy heavily and make "a killing."

Rein said that at first he thought the two were joking, but later when they told him the details of the Morgan bomb plot he decided to communicate with the authorities. The broker recalled that Hirsch and Mieringer had admitted to him on several occasions that they had been employed as spies both in Germany and Russia.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE TAX ON ADVERTISING

N. Y. Association Says Burden on Newspapers Will Be Greater Than on Any Other Business.

The Publishers' Association of New York City, representing twenty daily newspapers published here, adopted a resolution yesterday, supporting the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in protesting against the proposed Federal tax on advertising. The members based their action on the following grounds:

The great increase in the cost of all materials which enter into the manufacture of newspapers has seriously affected the taxpaying ability of the newspaper industry. A tax on gross income from advertising would be an unjust discrimination, as it does not apply to other industrial enterprises. Newspapers now pay the same tax as other industrial corporations and will have to pay any increase applying to them. In time of crisis, advertising, the strongest promotive force in business, should not be crippled.

The newspaper press is one of the most powerful and important weapons of the Government in the present war, and its strength should not be reduced, or its influence weakened, by oppressive and discriminatory taxes. Instead of being penalized, the cooperation of newspapers should be sought by the Government, which should make the utmost use of newspaper publicity.

Newspaper publishers will carry their full share of the financial burdens of the war, but they protest against discriminating and confiscatory taxation.

"Newspapers at present pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their corporation income," the resolutions say. "They will pay their proportionate share of whatever additional tax may be levied on business or the profits of business. They contend for a tax on profits, not on their efforts. It is now proposed, however, to place a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross income from advertising, which is the principal source of revenue. This would be more than double tax, in some cases representing 15 to 20 per cent. on net earnings, and in a great many cases the tax would much exceed the net earnings of the newspaper business. It is probable that a taxation burden so great is not contemplated by Congress in the case of any other line of business.

"The newspaper press has thrown its full strength into co-operation with the Government. It is one of the most important and powerful weapons of the Government in the present war; but its strength will be reduced and its influence weakened if oppressive taxes are imposed. The economic, political and military importance of the press cannot be overestimated. The utmost possible use of newspaper publicity should be made by the Government consistent with the successful conduct of the war. Newspaper co-operation should be utilized not only in connection with the maintenance of morale at home, but in no small way as a part of the strategy of military operations abroad."

STATE LOSES $6,000,000 TAX

Surrogate Affirmed in Declaring Hetty Green a Nonresident.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday without a written opinion the decision of Surrogate Fowler that the late Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green was a resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., at the time of her death, and that the bulk of her estate of more than $100,000,000 was not taxable here. If the Court of Appeals upholds the lower courts the State will lose about $6,000,000 by the ruling.

State Controller Travis in his appeal from the Surrogate's ruling contended that although Mrs. Green may have described herself as a resident of Vermont in various legal documents, and although she had no fixed place of abode in New York State, she had the intention after she reached the age of 80 to make her home in New York City. Counsel for the Controller said in his brief:

"We have not sought to portray Mrs. Green as a miser. She was at home here, and nowhere else, in the society of her children and of her friends, and in the control of her affairs. But that she was an inveterate tax dodger it certainly appears. She dodged around in New York, lodged around in Hoboken until New Jersey passed a bad tax law, and in later years minimized even the unsubstantial character of her Summer vacation by visiting Bellows Falls without son or daughter or any servant."

It has been reported from Vermont that the only tax collectible there on the Green estate will be about $1,500.

SUES INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

Philadelphia Ledger Charges Syndicate with Pirating News.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Suit to enjoin the International News Service from pirating war news and other related matter was begun in the United States District Court here today by the Public Ledger Company. The suit is similar to that successfully instituted in New York against the defendant organization by The Associated Press.

The bill of complaint alleges that the Ledger Company held a contract with The London Times to furnish certain articles with the privilege of re-selling the matter to newspapers in other cities. It is alleged that the defendant pirated these articles principally by copying them from early editions of The Ledger and other Eastern newspapers and telegraphing them to subscribers of the International News Service in the West, availing itself of the difference in time and enabling its Western subscribers to publish the articles simultaneously with the newspapers to whom The Ledger had sold the service, and, in some instances, in advance of such publication.

FOREIGN TRADE IN DANGER.

Export Managers Warned That Advancing Prices Will Hurt It.

Warnings were given at a smoker held by the Export Managers' Club of New York at the Hotel Astor last night that much foreign trade may be lost to American manufacturers by advancing prices unduly to buyers abroad. Harold B. Gregory of the Patton Paint Company presided, as Chairman, and the 200 members of the club present represented leading export concerns of New York and other cities.

D. E. Bronstein of the Kleinert Rubber Company said the American manufacturer had had the export business thrust upon him and had taken advantage of it to charge foreign customers high prices. He instanced an American manufacturer who received an order to have certain goods for export packed in bundles instead of boxes. Although the boxes cost more, he charged his customer from 5 to 7½ cents a dozen more. He concluded by citing several cases where the prices of merchandise had been increased to the foreign buyers 100 per cent. in four days. Mr. Bronstein expressed the fear that after the war French, German, and Swiss manufacturers, after mastering American advertising methods, would be able to undersell the American manufacturer in foreign markets. Other speakers were E. A. Kahill of the United States Steel Products Company, Fred S. Phillips of the American Ever-Ready Works, and Walter F. Wyman of Carter's Ink Company, Boston.

Board to Study City Traffic.

The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday creating a traffic commission to be appointed by the Mayor and to include among its twenty-one members one member of the staff of each of the Borough Presidents and one member appointed by the President of the Board of Aldermen. The chief engineer of the Board of Estimate will also be a member. The commission will study traffic conditions in the city with a view to making recommendations for improvement.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair in interior, probably showers on coast Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; gentle variable winds.

Ga.—Fair in n. and probably showers in s. Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair in n. and cent. and probably showers in s. Sat. and Sun; gentle variable winds.

Fla. Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair and continued warm, except probably thunder showers in extreme n.; gentle s. winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat., followed by thunder showers Sat. night or Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich. — Cloudy and warmer Sat., probably followed by showers by Sat. night. Sun. probably fair; moderate to fresh s. winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably showers in s. e.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably thunder showers in the extreme n.; warmer Sat.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. and s. Sat.

Wis.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably showers; warmer in s. Sat.; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming variable.

Minne.—Probably showers Sat. Sun. fair, with cooler in s. and w.; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably thunder showers in e. and cent. Sat.; cooler Sun.; moderate to fresh s. winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sat.; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Neb.—Unsettled, with probably fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun. and in w. Sat.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued warm.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Drop in These of Many Foodstuffs a Feature of the Week.

Foodstuffs revisions, the bulk of them downward, were far and away the feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. Increases in receipts of these articles, both actual and prospective, coupled with the fear of possible price regulation by the Government, brought about declines that outnumbered the week's advances in foods by a little more than two to one.

The changes in the general list totaled 77, of which 38 were advances. Last week there were 64 advances in 92 fluctuations.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 42 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.50	$16.73	$9.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09⅝	.10	.09
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10	.10¼	.10¼
St. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.15	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10⅝	.10⅝	.05½
Butter, crmy., ext., lb.	.38	.38¼	.29
Cheese, f.c., fr.,sp., lb.	.23½	.23	.15½
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.38	.38½	.23½
Apples, evap., ch.,lb.	.11½	.11½	.08
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.16½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08½	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl.	12.50	13.25	5.50
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl.	11.25	11.25	4.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*...	*...	1.08
Corn, No. 2 yel., bu.	1.84¾	1.82	.89
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.75	.73¼	.45¼
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Ch. pk., No.1, lb.	.38	.33	.27
Hides, Chi. cows, nat., lb.	.32½	.32½	.25
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.57	.57	.33
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Ph., ton	50.75	49.75	19.75
Stl. billets, Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	42.00
Copper, Lake, N.Y., lb.	.30½	.31	.28½
Copper, Elec., N.Y., lb.	.32¼	.33	.26½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.11⅝	.11¼	.068
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.62¼	.63¾	.39½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.50	8.50	7.55
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.65	15.50	9.50
Sheep, live, Ch., 100 lbs	8.60	9.15	6.90
Lard, pr.st., Ch., 100 lbs.	21.20	21.47	13.60
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	21.87	21.25	13.25
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	40.00	39.50	23.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08⅝	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb	.69	.70½	.65
Sug., fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.23	.26	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.22	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	6.00	9.50	3.00
Wool, av. 100, Ph., lb.	.579	.579	.369

*Not quoted.

Especially notable were the declines in flour and potatoes. Under the sympathetic influence of an easier feeling in wheat, Spring patent flour fell off 75 cents a barrel, or a drop of $2 a barrel in the last two weeks. The Winter patent variety declined 45 cents a barrel this week, and the price of Winter clear was reduced 50 cents. Spring clear did not change. At Chicago live beef showed no change, but both live hogs and live sheep were off. Prime lard also declined, but short ribs and mess pork went up. Bacon was cheaper here.

All of the changes in vegetables, headed by a drop of $3.50 a barrel in potatoes, were downward, they including turnips, several varieties of beans, rice, &c. Fresh and dried fruits showed no marked change either way. A peculiar condition obtained in the dairy products, where the best butter was cheaper and the lower and medium grades were higher than last week. In cheese the reverse was true, while in the eggs the only change was a drop in the best Western stock.

The basic Brazilian coffees declined further, and this week there also was weakness in the prices asked for low Japan and fair Formosa tea. Fine Formosa, on the other hand, cost more. The raw sugars again went up, but fine granulated continued steady at the old price. In the spices an advance in Zanzibar cloves offset a drop in black Singapore pepper. Salt mackerel and cod advanced.

The hand of the Government was seen in the check in metals price advances that the week showed. Number 2 Foundry pig iron was up again at Philadelphia, and tank plates at Pittsburgh, tinplate, and furnace and foundry coke supplied the other rises. The declines were contributed by lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

Hemp, tallow, and raw silk advanced, as did domestic Portland cement. Crude rubber was among the miscellaneous declines, and chip and news boards also fell off. In the grains corn and oats were higher.

The textile markets were generally firm to higher, better prices being recorded on burlaps, brown and gray cottons, and woolen goods for the new season. Leather continued to show no quotable change, but in the hides a firmer tone was shown by No. 1 Texas, Colorado, No. 1 country steer, and No. 1 kip stock.

In the naval stores resin and turpentine were cheaper, with the only advance shown by kiln-burned tar. Five of the ten changes in the combined drug, chemical, oil, and dyestuffs lists were upward, a drop in glycerine and a further rise in 190-proof U. S. P. alcohol being the features.

Credit Men Give Two Ambulances.

The National Association of Credit Men has voted to send two field ambulances to France as memorials to two of its deceased Presidents, who served in the earliest days of the organization. They are James Graham Cannon of this city, who was the second President of the association, and John Field of Philadelphia, who was the third. Funds have been appropriated to man the ambulances for six months, and the association hopes to be able to name the men who will take charge of them.

NEW YORK.

Spend July 4th at Hotel Gramatan Special Dinner and Dance. Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y. Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

The Overlook Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y. In a private park of 575 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodation 300; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Ave. and 92d St. Tel. 4397 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. 12th season. Capacity 300; 130 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Special rates over the 4th. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe, New York, on Round Island Lake. Under new management. NOW OPEN. Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John McGoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

BRIGHTSIDE-ON-RAQUETTE Raquette Lake, Adirondacks NOW OPEN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. Tennis. Boating. Bathing. Fine Fishing. J. O. A. BRYERE, OWNER.

Delightful run into Westchester Hills, 75 minutes from Columbus Circle. Dainty cooking and service. Strictly fresh vegetables, milk, eggs. No music. Quiet and exclusive. Accommodations for few guests. Telephone 66 Pleasantville before leaving town, dinner ready on arrival.

HOTEL BEVAN Larchmont-on-the-Sound Extended view of Sound. Rooms with or without bath. Tennis. Fine bathing. I. C. SECOR. Tel. Larchmont 602.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y. Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; garage; references required. F. F. Dawes. Telephone Larchmont 626.

OLD FORT COMFORT INN PIERMONT-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Superior Service. Beautiful Surroundings.

Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling. Paul Smiths Hotel, N. Y.

Adirondack Mts., Aquapine Hotel. — Good meals; outside sports. A. C. Commer, Old Forge, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

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STAR LAKE INN STAR LAKE, N. Y. ADIRONDACKS New Open. All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Wine cuisine. Inglehart & Sayles.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City Garden City Hotel GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND. One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant. 20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

$40 PER WEEK FOR 2 ROOM & MEALS AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION. Brighton "L" Direct to Door. **HOTEL SHELBURNE** OPEN ALL YEAR. American and European Plans. 200 rooms, 75 private baths; running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing. **$8 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE** Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast. ROOM AND MEALS. Write for Booklet.

THE SUNSET SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR. Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water. Special June rates. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate. Telephone 1271 Coney Island. M. LUEZ.

Hotel BRIGHTON LONG BEACH, L. I. Reservations Now Being Made For August-September. Auto parties accommodated. Table d'Hote Dinners.

SEA VIEW HOUSE Sag Harbor, L. I. Now open for the season. For reservations write or phone J. K. Morris, Sag Harbor. Phone 18.

Raynham Hall Tea Room Oyster Bay, L. I. Luncheon and dinner; superior cuisine; accommodations for week-end parties or permanent guests. Telephone Oyster Bay 409W.

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The Takanassee WEST END, N. J. NOW OPEN. Entire block on ocean front. 'Phone 1083—Long Branch. ERNEST FRIBOURG and J. THROCKMORTON

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THE WARREN ON THE OCEAN SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop., N. Y. Office Norece Hall. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

THE METROPOLITAN Asbury Park. A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction NOW OPEN. Centrally located. Luxurious suites. Private baths. Running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 200. O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

THE LAFAYETTE ASBURY PARK, N. J. Opens June 23. Exclusive patronage; corner suites; private and public tub, shower and needle baths; bachelor apartments; running water in every room; white service. M. H. FROST.

Only Hotel on the Boardwalk. **The North End** Asbury Park-Ocean Grove. 200 strictly modern rooms. All private baths with sea and fresh water. Equipment, table, service, the very best. FRANCIS YARNALL.

M. E. JENKINS Formerly of Gramercy Hotel, is now at **THE NEW MAGNOLIA,** ASBURY PARK, N. J., Corner Fourth Ave. and Heck St. Room, en suite, with private bath.

GOLF. Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J., in real country; within commuting distance of New York. Moderate rates. Lakes, Mountains. Excellent golf. Tennis, Canoeing, Swimming Pool. Booklet. Now open.

OCEAN HOTEL Asbury Park, N. J. Entirely rebuilt of concrete and stucco. On the site of the old hotel established for forty years. CAPACITY 350. H. GARDNER, PROP.

Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna, Manager. An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

REST AND DIET CURE Private House, quiet, appointments perfect. 309 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. Telephone 1234.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. THE SHELBURNE A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; OCEAN PATHWAY, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.

HOTEL COLONIAL North Asbury Park, facing ocean and Deal Lake; refined clientele; suites with bath. F. D. DUDLEY.

Norman House Bath Ave., 600 ft. from ocean, Audit. & Wesley Lake. Mrs. C. R. Priest, Ocean Grove, N. J.

CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O. Box 218.

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HOTEL CAPE MAY CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY. Smartest Resort on the Coast. New Modern Fireproof Hotel, Facing the Ocean. Every comfort, finest bathing beach in the world; deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating, bowling; good automobile roads; golf, tennis; direct train service. W. P. Chase, Hotel McAlpin, Tel. 5700 Greeley.

Hotel Beechwood Summit, N. J. Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. Easy Commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 feet. References. Telephone—1054 Summit.

American and European Plan **The West End** ASBURY PARK, N. J. Rooms with hot and cold running water, $1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 300 ft. veranda overlooking ocean; elevator; Colonial ballroom; orchestra; booklet. G. TEN BROECK DUANE.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD **Marlborough-Blenheim** ATLANTIC CITY OFFERS HER VISITORS SECURITY in their HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust-splendid water-perfect sanitation. WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago. HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A shoal bathing beach-water less than 30 ft. deep 5 miles out. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near Beach. Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

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The New Edgewood Greenwich, Conn. Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage. N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440.

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THE BURLINGTON WASHINGTON, D. C. White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

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Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:40	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain. Special Trips Every Saturday to Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30, West 42nd St. 12:50, West 129th St. 1:10 P. M. Special 4th of July Trips to Kingston Point and return on Strs. HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING. For information telephone Canal 9300.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leaves daily, except Sunday, (no trip up July 4,) foot of Christopher St. at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Extra Steamer Saturday, June 30, leaves Christopher St. 7:30, W. 129th St. 8 P. M. for Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Take the Biggest Boats SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00. MUSIC DANCING RESTAURANT. Thru service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 6 P. M. weekdays for Troy, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9.30 A. M. for Albany. SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50. Send for special folder No. 20. Telephone Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY **HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES** & SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

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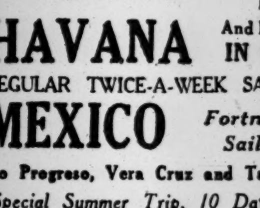
Ideal outing as you sail up the Hudson to Newburgh and return aboard the spacious Str. "Homer Ramsdell" Ample time to enjoy a delightful trolley ride at Newburgh. Music Restaurant Lunch Room Leave Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Connection at Newburgh for down steamers to New York, leave 6 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. **CENTRAL HUDSON LINE**



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COMMERCIAL **SOUTH AMERICAN LINE** Swedish Steamer "Saga" (only neutral steamer for South America) sailing from New York July 10th. MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC., Managing Agents, 29 Broadway. Frank Tourist Co., Gen'l Pass. Agts., 398 B'way. Phone Franklin 4530 N. Y.

HONEYMOON TRIPS By water. Surprisingly low rates. All expenses included. Booklets. Dellevie's Tours, 1,476 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7170.

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Iron Steamboat Co. DEEP SEA FISHING. Str. 'TAURUS' Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bar, Restaurant, Bait, Tackle, etc., on board. **CONEY ISLAND** Lvs. W. 129th St. 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5, 6, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30. Coney Isl. 12:25, 1:25, †2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40. Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R. **ROCKAWAY BEACH** SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JULY 1ST. Telephone Rector 872.

Daylight Trips On Long Island Sound Str. Chester W. Chapin Mondays Only, July 2 to Sept. 10. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Scenic Panoramas. Folder on request. City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway

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Delightful Sunday **Excursions To Bridgeport** Steamer City of Lowell Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M. Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M. Return, leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M. Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M. Ideal Outings on Long Island Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter. Fall River Line Service Tickets $1.00. Children, 50 cents. Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursion. The New England Steamship Co.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES METROPOLITAN LINE **BOSTON** Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M., Due 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer. MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE **PORTLAND** Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service. Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourists, New York Transfer Co. and American Express Co. offices.

EXCURSIONS To New Haven Steamer Richard Peck On Sundays Also Wed., July 4 Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catherine St., 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M. Due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M. Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M. A delightful sail — Good Music. Dining Room and Lunch Counter. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents. On sale on day of Excursion only. The New England Steamship Co.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00 Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music. PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music. NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., June 29, July 3-6-9-11-13, at 6 P. M. Effective July 16th, daily except Sunday. NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED **BOSTON $3.05 PROVIDENCE** Boat Direct **$2.00 COLONIAL LINE** ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

STEAMER **'Mandalay'** DAY AND NIGHT TRIPS. To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 25c. Each way. Lv. N.Y. Battery Pier. *9:45 A.M., 1:45, 8 P.M. Rt. Lv. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A.M., 5:30, 9:45 P.M. Music, Dancing. (*Trip omitted Mondays.) Tel. 179-3263 Broad.

UP THE HUDSON SATURDAY Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston. Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "Poughkeepsie" to Newburgh, Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M. Both steamers connect with return boat to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room. CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Albany, Troy and the North. PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Red Bank Line For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 am, 2:30 pm; Battery 8:55 am, 2:55 pm; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 am.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 1879. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M. Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 10c.

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Pays Interest on Deposits

NOTICE OF SALE.

The undersigned will offer to the highest bidder, at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales Room, Number 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value of St. Andrews Bay Development Company 6% First Mortgage Public Utilities and Real Estate Ten Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1918; one hundred and fifty (150) shares of the capital stock of the Lynn Haven Bank and Trust Company of Lynn Haven, Florida; one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight (1,898) shares of the Capital Stock of The Astoria Investors Company, and eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-one (11,871) shares of the capital stock of St. Andrews Bay Development Company. That the undersigned holds the said property to secure a judgment of One Hundred Twenty-three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars ($123,864.00) entered against St. Andrews Bay Development Company on the 25th day of January, 1917, in the Supreme Court, New York County. That said judgment is based on a promissory note dated October 1st, 1916, wherein and whereby St. Andrews Bay Development Company promised to pay to the order of W. H. Lynn on demand the sum of One Hundred Twenty-one Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($121,500.00) with interest; that the above described property was pledged to secure the payment of the above note and all future demands of the holder of said note; that said note was duly endorsed by W. H. Lynn and delivered to the undersigned; that said property is the property of W. H. Lynn, Esq., of 120 Broadway, New York City, and E. Bright Wilson, Esq. Receiver of St. Andrews Bay Development Company of 149 Broadway, New York City, as their interest may appear. LIONEL HAGENAERS,
44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of Southern California Power Company, dated July 31, 1897, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the First National Bank of Redlands, California, or at Chase National Bank in the City of New York, on August 1, 1917, viz.:
Bonds numbered 201 to 205, both inclusive,
296 to 300, both inclusive,
395 to 399, both inclusive.
Interest on said bonds will cease with August 1, 1917.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Are Very Irregular, but Stronger at the Close.

Improvement in sentiment in the financial district was more marked yesterday than was indicated by the rise in prices in the late afternoon. With a holiday splitting next week traders were not inclined to increase their commitments and transactions yesterday were to a considerable extent made for the purpose of letting operators get away from the Street for a few days. Announcement that the rate decision was to be handed down did not come until after the close of the market and apparently had not been anticipated. The rails were irregular with small changes either way. The public has been so thoroughly instructed in the matter of advancing cost of operation that it has become convinced that there are few speculative possibilities in the rails, even under a more lenient policy by the commission. Call money loaned at 4½ per cent. most of the day, closing at 4 per cent.

The general public is, perhaps wisely, still showing little disposition to enter the market and operations are being left to the hands of large traders. There is a growing belief in financial circles that the regulation of prices by the Administration will be less severe than has been proposed. It is evident to every one that production must be kept up and it will probably be found when the question of prices to be paid for steel products is fixed that the Administration has adopted as a base quotations that will permit the plants with higher costs to continue to operate at capacity, even though to do so it will be necessary to let the more economically operated units earn what would have been considered before the war excessive profits. This view was given weight yesterday by the attitude of the Senate Finance Committee in its discussion of the War Revenue bill. The suggestion there that graduated instead of flat taxes be placed upon excess profits was well received, and the present indication is that the bill will carry rates of from 12 to 35 per cent., in place of the House plan, which would impose a flat tax of 16 per cent. The Senate proposal would be admirably designed to meet the perplexing situation existing in the steel and copper industries, where some mills and mines are now running only because the high prices being paid by private consumers make it possible to earn a return upon plants less fortunately situated or less modernly equipped.

As a matter of fact, few of the industries are actually receiving the high prices at present quoted. Those quotations are the result of competitive bidding for steel, or copper, or coal which represent the small part of the output not contracted for some months ago. The profits that have been reported in recent weeks have been made upon the basis of much lower price levels than those nominally prevailing today, and business would not be checked by Government price fixing regulated by actual prices as established before the recent phenomenal advances.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Shipping Shares Most Active Under the Lead of Cunarders.

LONDON, June 29.—Money was in better demand today. Discounts were steady.

The stock market closed firm after a quiet session, in which shipping shares were the most active, under the lead of the Cunarders. Funds were well maintained, with a further appreciation in Japanese on redemption purchases. Rubber shares recovered. Iron and steel stocks were most prominent among the industrials.

Movements of American stocks were narrow. The close was dull. The market will be closed tomorrow and Monday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 30 centimes.

Miami Copper Dividend Declared.

Directors of the Miami Copper Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share and an extra dividend of $1, payable on Aug. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Last	4
Low	3	Renewals	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	4½@4¾	Thirty days	5@5¼
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5@5¼
Ninety days	4½@4¾	Ninety days	5@5¼
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	5@5¼
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	5@5¼
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	5@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4@5

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 5¼
4 to 6 months ... 5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs— Demand	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	−.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	−.00⅛
Rubles— Demand	22.85	22.65	22.35	−.35
Cables	22.95	22.75	22.75	−.35

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.75⅝	5.74⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	60.40	60.50
	Peking	97.75	97.875
	Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295	Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.25	7.24
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.25	41.31¼
51.85	Russia	22.65	22.25
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.95	29.10
	Stockholm	30.30	30.50
	Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295	Spain	23.40	23.60
	South America—		
32.44	Rio	27.25	27.37½
42.44	Rio	27.25	27.37½
5.1826	Switzerland	4.85	4.83

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $686,539,308; balance, $69,674,213; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,913,928; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,759,897.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¼d, off ⅜d; in New York, 77⅞c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$16,277,520	$228,541,568
Ord. internal rev.	59,311,409	451,994,859
Income tax	178,203,301	342,654,248
Miscellaneous	11,517,455	80,262,548
Total receipts	$265,309,687	$1,098,452,725
Excess or ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	141,969,607	67,781,569
Excess of total receipts ov. tot'l disb.	71,720,108	61,674,871
Expenditures	123,340,079	1,080,671,156

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	637,388	440,948	336,601
Year to date	100,878,931	85,005,382	62,749,835

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5⅝	5¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
29½	30	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	29	29	+ ½
92¾	93	900	Am. Beet Sugar	93	93	92	92¾	− ⅝
48½	49	3,300	Am. Can	48⅞	48⅞	47½	48¾	..
78	78½	6,500	Am. Car & Fdry	77¾	78½	77¼	78	+1
36	39½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	37½	37½	− ¼
14	14¼	800	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	13¾	14	..
60	62	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	62	62	61½	61½	−2½
24¾	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	− ⅞
23½	23¾	1,700	Am. Linseed	23	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	− ⅜
60	61	600	Am. Linseed pf.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	− ¾
70½	71	900	Am. Locomotive	69½	71	69½	70½	+ ½
10	11	700	Am. Malting	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ½
62	62¾	2,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	64¾	60	64¾	+4¾
107	107¼	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106	107	105⅝	107	+ ⅞
71½	72½	1,600	Am. Steel F'dries	70½	71¾	70⅛	71¾	+ ⅞
119¾	120	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	119	119⅞	119	119⅝	−1⅛
117	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	118	−1½
39⅛	39½	6,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	38	39¼	37¾	39¼	+1½
120	121	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d.	121	121	120⅞	120⅞	− ⅛
68	72½	100	Do. sub.rcts. 2d pd.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅜
101½	102	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ¾
53	54	500	Am. Woolen	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	− ⅜
98	99	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98	+1½
40¼	41	400	Am. Writing P. pf.	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	− ⅝
31½	31¾	200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	30½	31½	30½	31½	+1½
81	81¼	13,100	Anaconda Copper	81½	81½	80½	81	− ⅝
100⅝	100¾	600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	100¾	100⅝	100¾	..
109	109¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	−3½
105	107	700	At. Gulf & W. I. x d.	105	106¾	104	106¾	+1¾
60¼	61	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	60	− ⅛
71¾	72	12,700	Baldwin Loco.	70	72	69¼	71⅞	+ ⅞
72½	72¾	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	73¾	73⅞	72½	72¾	−1½
70	73	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅜
70	73	3	Do., odd lot	70	70	70	70	..
111	113	300	Barrett Co.	111	111	111	111	−1
106½	110	100	Barrett Co. pf. x d.	106½	106½	106½	106½	−4⅛
140½	140¾	22,500	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	138½	141	137½	140½	+1¾
59	60½	60	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	59	59	59	59	..
71	73	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71½	71½	..
99	100	300	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	−1⅜
41	41½	100	Butte & Superior	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
12	15	100	Butterick Co.	13	13	13	13	..
38⅛	38½	500	California Peacking	38¼	38¼	38¼	28¼	− ¼
51	52	100	California Pet. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
159	159½	300	Canadian Pacific	159	159	159	159	..
94	94½	6,700	Central Leather Co.	93⅜	94½	93	94¼	+ ⅝
35½	36	300	Cerro de Pasco	35¾	36	35½	36	..
80	82	2,000	Chandler Motor	82	82	76	80	−5
60½	61¼	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅛	60¾	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅜
75½	76¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75¾	76	75½	76	− ⅛
110	111	100	Chi. & Northwest	111	111	111	111	+ ½
67⅞	68¼	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	68¼	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	− ⅛
36⅞	37	1,500	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅛
78	78½	600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	78¼	78⅜	78¼	78¼	− ¼
69	69½	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	69	69¾	69	69⅜	+ ¼
21¼	21½	1,900	Chile Copper	21⅜	21½	21	21¼	..
55½	56	3,300	Chino Copper	55¾	55¾	55¼	55½	− ½
64	66	200	Cluett, Peabody	65⅞	65⅞	65	65	−1
52	52½	2,150	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52½	51½	52⅛	..
40⅞	41½	2,700	Columbia Gas & El.	41	41	39⅛	41	+1
102	103½	1,400	Continental Can x r.	100¼	102½	100¼	102	+2
32	32⅛	6,800	Corn Products Ref.	31½	32¼	31⅛	32	+ ¼
104¾	105½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	− ¼
87⅞	88	51,300	Crucible Steel	86½	88⅜	86	87¾	+1½
42½	42¾	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	42¾	42¾	41¾	42½	− ¼
90	90½	525	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
113	114	600	Delaware & Hud.	112½	113	112	113	−1¼
22⅝	23	2,000	Distillers' Secur.	19⅝	22⅞	19⅜	22⅞	+2½
10½	11¼	200	Dome Mines	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
9	9⅞	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	9	9	9	9	..
36	36½	200	Elk Horn Coal	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	..
26⅝	27	1,700	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
39⅛	39½	300	Erie 1st pf.	38¾	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
14	18	100	Federal Min. & S.	17	17	17	17	−1
37	38	200	Fisher Body	37	37	37	37	..
161⅞	162½	100	General Electric	162	162	162	162	− ½
115⅛	115½	24,400	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	113¼	115½	110⅝	115½	+1½
89	89¾	200	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	89	89	89	89	..
48½	49	5,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	49¾	49¾	46	48¼	−1½
106¼	106⅞	2,000	Great Northern pf.	107¼	107½	106¾	106⅞	− ⅝
31⅝	32	900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32	32¼	31⅝	31¾	..
40	40½	100	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	..
125	128	200	Gulf States Steel	128½	128½	128	128	+1
39	40	600	Haskell & Barker	39½	39½	39	39	− ¾
103	104	100	Illinois Central	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	− ⅞
62⅝	62¾	5,000	Inspiration Copper	62⅛	62⅞	61⅞	62⅝	+ ⅜
9½	10	100	Interboro Consol.	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
19½	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	−1
55⅝	56	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf.	54	56	54	55¾	+1¾
27½	28	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	27¾	26⅝	27¾	+ ¾
82¼	82½	5,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	82⅛	82½	80⅞	82½	+ ½
38¾	39	3,400	Int. Nickel	38¾	39⅛	38⅝	39½	+ ¼
34½	35	700	Int. Paper	33½	34½	33½	34½	..
45	48¾	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	46	46	44	45	−1
45	45½	3,500	Kennecott Copper	44¾	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+ ½
105¾	106	100	Kress (S. H.) pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ¼
96	97	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	94	96⅞	93⅞	96⅞	+2⅜
94½	96	100	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	−2
17¾	18	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	18⅛	19	18	18	+ ¼
64	65	100	Lehigh Valley x d.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	− ⅝
127	127¾	100	Louis. & Nash.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	− ¼
47	47¼	2,700	Maxwell Motors	47	47½	46	47	− ⅛
94½	95½	4,100	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	95¼	92¾	94½	+1
40⅝	40⅞	1,500	Miami Copper	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅜
62⅛	62½	2,400	Midvale Steel	61¼	62⅞	61⅛	62¼	+ ¾
6½	7	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	..
23	26	100	M.P.cfs of d. 1st pd.	26	26	26	26	+8
31	31⅝	1,600	Mo. Pacific w i.	30¾	31⅝	30½	31½	+ ¼
94	97	100	Montana Power	95	95	95	95	−1
34¾	35¼	100	National Acme	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
108½	110¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	108½	108½	108½	108½	−1⅜
115	118	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	−3⅜
33¾	34¼	700	Nat. Conduit & C.	33⅞	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	2,600	Nat. Enam. & St.	38¾	39	38¼	38⅞	− ⅛
23¼	23½	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	..
25	25¼	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	25	25	25	25	..
90⅞	91	6,200	N. Y. Central	92⅛	92⅛	90⅞	91	−1
39	40	100	N. Y. Dock pf.	39	39	39	39	+1
38	39	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+ ¾
23	23¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
123¼	124	400	Norfolk & Western	124	124	123¼	123¼	− ¾
101¾	102¼	3,600	Northern Pacific	102⅝	102⅝	101⅞	102	− ⅞
98	102	100	N.S. S. & C. x d. x r.	99	99	99	99	+1½
123	124	12,900	Ohio Cities Gas	119	124	117½	124	+5
5⅝	5⅝	100	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅜
29¼	29½	900	Pacific Mail	29	29½	29	29	+ ¼
26	28	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26	26	26	26	− ¼
52¾	53	2,300	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53¼	52¾	52⅞	− ⅜
77¾	78	1,000	People's Gas, Chi.	78	78	77½	78	+ ⅞
19	19½	300	Père Marquette	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	−1⅜
34	35	700	Philadelphia Co.	33	34½	33	34½	+1½
40½	41½	300	Pierce Arrow	41	41	41	41	− ¾
97½	98	200	Pierce Arrow pf.	97	97	97	97	− ¼
54⅝	55	7,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	54½	55¼	53½	54⅞	− ⅞
99¾	100⅛	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	100	100	100	100	..
34	34⅛	4,000	Pitts. & West Va.	34¼	34¼	33¼	34	− ½
64¼	65	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	− ¼
75	75½	200	Pressed Steel Car	75	75	75	75	..
140½	142	1,200	Pullman Co.	141¼	141¼	140	140½	−1
53½	54	400	Railway Steel Sp.	53	53¼	53	53¼	..
28⅜	28⅝	4,300	Ray Con. Copper	28⅛	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
96½	96¾	5,800	Reading	95¾	96¾	95¼	96¾	+ ¾
91⅝	91⅞	9,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	90⅝	91⅞	90⅛	91½	+ ¾
102¾	103¼	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	103¼	103¼	102¾	103	− ½
63¾	64	1,400	Royal Dutch t r.	64	64	64	64	..
100	100⅛	500	Savage Arms	100	100	99⅛	100	− ⅛
16	17	600	Saxon Motor	16	17	16	17	+1
28	32	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	−1¼
168½	170	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	168½	168½	168	168	− ½
41⅞	42	7,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	42½	42⅞	41	42	+ ½
57½	60	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	57½	57½	57½	57½	− ⅛
94¼	94½	6,500	Southern Pacific	94½	94½	93½	94¼	− ½
27⅞	28	2,400	Southern Railway	27¾	28	27⅛	28	+ ¼
55	56½	200	Southern Ry. pf.	56	56	56	56	−1⅜
67	67¼	47,700	Studebaker Co.	68	68	64¼	67	− ⅝
94	98	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	..
37	38	1,700	Stutz Motor	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	−1⅜
50¾	51	500	Superior Steel	49⅝	50⅞	49⅝	50⅞	+1
101	..	200	Superior Steel 1st pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ½
17⅝	18	600	Tenn. C. & C.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	− ¼
211	212½	800	Texas Co.	208½	212	208½	212	+3½
..	..	1,100	Texas Co. rights	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅝
16	17	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	− ¼
57	57¼	2,900	Tobacco Products	56⅝	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
45½	46¼	600	Transue & Wms.	46½	46½	46	46	− ½
84	86⅝	100	Twin City R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	−1¼
85	86	100	Union B. & P. new	86	86	86	86	− ¼
135	135½	12,400	Union Pacific	136	136	134¾	135	−1⅛
79	80	300	Union Pacific pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
44½	45	200	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	− ¼
104½	104⅞	1,000	United Cigar Stores	104¼	104⅞	104¼	104¾	..
83	86½	100	United Drug 2d pf.	85½	85½	85⅛	85⅛	+ ¼
8	9	1,000	United Rys. Invest.	6½	8⅞	6½	8⅞	+2¼
17	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	18	18	18	18	+3
156⅜	157	35,700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	149⅜	157¼	148¼	157	+5½
58½	59	2,600	U. S. Rubber	59⅝	59⅞	57	59	− ¼
59	60	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	59½	59½	59½	59½	− ⅞
49⅞	50½	350	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	51	51	50	50	−1
130¼	130⅜	160,400	U. S. Steel	129	130½	128	130⅝	+1
117⅛	117⅞	3,100	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅜	117⅞	117⅛	117¼	− ¼
110	110¼	1,200	Utah Copper	109⅝	110⅜	109	110⅛	+ ⅛
40	43	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	−1⅜
106	112	100	Va.-C. Chem. pf x d.	106½	106½	106½	106½	−1½
12½	12⅞	300	Wabash	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	..
50¼	50¾	1,200	Wabash pf. A	50½	50¾	50	50½	+ ¼
27⅛	27½	1,900	Wabash pf. B	27⅛	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
21¼	21⅜	600	Western Maryland	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	..
50¼	50⅜	5,900	West. E. & M. x d.	50½	50¾	49⅞	50¼	− ¼
16¼	16½	2,500	Wheeling & L. E.	15¾	16½	15⅞	16½	+1¼
70	71	400	Wilson & Co.	68⅝	71	68⅝	71	+1
31¾	32	9,400	Willys-Overland	31⅜	32	30⅞	32	+ ¼
92	92¼	100	Willys-Overland pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅜
34½	34¾	300	Worthington Pump	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94⅞	95	8.00
Argen.Gov.Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	99¼	100	6.00
Argen. Govt.		May 15,'20	97½	98	6.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.60
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	97¼	98⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	93⅞	93¾	5.55
FrenchGov.Con.		April, 1919	98¼	98½	6.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99¼	99⅝	6.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China.	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96¼	7.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	82	84	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	70	72	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	217	220	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅞	5.10

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100¼	5.87½
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.70
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97	97⅞	5.45
Ark. Val. R., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	5.87½
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98⅛	98⅝	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	94	96	8.15
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98¾	6.45
C. B. & Q.		July, 1921	95¼	95¾	5.10
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99	100	5.00
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99	100¼	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	97	99	6.90
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101¼	101⅝	5.65
Curtiss A.&M.	6	Serial	99½	100¼	..
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅞	100⅞	5.40
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	97¼	97⅝	6.30
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber.	5	Aug., 1918	98	98⅝	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98	99	6.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	100¼	4.70
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅝	100¼	4.50
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97⅝	98⅝	5.40
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	97¼	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	5.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	97	98½	6.70
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R.R.	4½	May, 1918	99	99⅝	5.30
N.Y.,N.H.&H.		Apr. 15,'18	95⅝	96¼	8.95
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¼	99¼	4.60
P. S. C., N.J.		Mar., 1919	98⅛	99	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C., Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	80	86	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	97	97⅝	6.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.85
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91	92	7.90
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅝	3.70
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97	98	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97¼	98¼	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	99¼	100	6.00

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	72.03	71.56	71.84	−.37
25 industrials	93.18	91.68	92.92	+.26
50 stocks	82.60	81.62	82.38	−.05

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 29	82.60	81.62	82.38	−.05
June 28	83.26	82.21	82.43	−.60
June 27	84.17	82.91	83.03	−.50
June 26	84.36	83.21	83.53	−.14
June 25	84.12	83.11	83.67	+.42
June 23	83.34	82.71	83.25	+.49
June 22	83.16	82.35	82.76	+.46

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.43
1916	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	86.03
1915	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 25	68.18
1913	69.23 June 2	63.09 June 10	66.44
1912	82.79 June 6	80.03 June 1	81.84
1911	84.48 June 14	81.48 June 1	82.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	82.38
†1916	91.83 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	86.03
Full Years.			
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.
DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 29	83.12	−.09	June 22	83.34	−.10
June 28	83.21	−.04	June 21	83.44	−.09
June 27	83.25	−.02	June 20	83.53	−.02
June 26	83.27	−.01	June 19	83.55	−.02
June 25	83.28	−.06	June 18	83.57	+.19
June 23	83.34	..	June 16	83.38	−.02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	89.48 Jan. 20	83.12 June 29	83.12
†1916	87.43 June 17	86.19 Apr. 22	87.05
Full Years.			
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Dearth of Signs.

Keen, well-trained eyes searched the ticker many times yesterday to discover some trend of sentiment in advance of the freight rate ruling, but found none. Brokerage offices with wire connections to Washington knew as little about the probable tenor of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision as the casual trader. The railroad stocks showed nothing in their lethargic course and the industrial stock quotations little more than hope of a fillup to the market generally, which was thought to be entailed in a substantial upturn of rates. With the feeling expressed in most quarters of the Street that the Commerce Commission would act shortly, the market displayed a vast difference from its action on a somewhat similar occasion seven years ago. That was the day the commission declined to let the carriers put proposed rate increases into effect. Stocks were sold heavily prior to the announcement, and disgruntled holders of long contracts had no reservation in saying that a lot of the selling came from Washington.

Heavy Rediscounting.

Reports of condition now being made by the national banks in compliance with the call of the Controller of the Currency disclose heavy rediscounting operations by the large institutions. One bank shows a total of $25,000,000, another $20,000,000, and a third $16,000,000. These figures indicate that the banks are ready to avail themselves of the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank—their own bank—when they find need for accommodation.

$318,200,000 Certificates Due Today.

Of the $918,205,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness sold from March 31 to June 8, inclusive, about one-third, or $318,200,000, are due today. The certificates payable today bear interest at 3 per cent., excepting the first lot of $50,000,000 of 2 per cent., which were sold exclusively to the Federal Reserve Banks. It is expected that the major portion of the remaining $268,200,000 have been turned in at the various Federal Reserve Banks in payment of Liberty Loan subscriptions, the amount thus received by the New York Reserve Bank being $134,760,000. The Federal Reserve Bank sent last night to Washington its share of the $50,000,000 2 per cents. for payment. It was learned that in order to facilitate the redemption of the 3 per cents. which have not been used for Liberty Loan purposes the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had been authorized to redeem whatever certificates are presented to it over the counter today.

Certificates Payable in July.

Three per cent. certificates to the amount of $200,005,000 are due on July 17, and $400,000,000 of 3¼ per cent. certificates are due on July 30. A 20 per cent. installment on the Liberty Loan bonds is payable on July 30.

Rubles at New Low Record.

More cheerful news from Petrograd in regard to the political situation yesterday failed to supply a complementary result in the market for ruble exchange. The check rate descended to a new low record at 22.65 cents per ruble, a discount of more than 56 per cent. from the normal quotation. Business was reported as light. Brokers profess to see little hope for material improvement until it is definitely known that a stable Government has been established in Russia. It is reported that little if any of the $100,000,000 set aside a few weeks ago by the United States Treasury for Russia has been withdrawn, as authority has not been received from Petrograd. When the credit was arranged it was thought in exchange circles that it would help relieve pressure on ruble rates.

Seeking the Soft Spots.

It has almost become a game among the professional traders to hunt through the stock list for "soft" spots. Chandler Motor was found to be one yesterday, and the five-point net decline showed that the sellers met with considerable success. The ease with which Industrial Alcohol was forced off the day before encouraged further efforts, but here the traders uncovered a powerful "kick," for instead of doing as had been expected the stock surged upward more than five points and was going strong at the close. Industrial Alcohol again taught its frequently repeated lesson that it is not an issue to be handled with light margins.

A Market for Skillful Traders.

The market for the last fortnight has been one easily overbought, in the opinion of floor traders, and one also easily oversold. In other words, a submerged demand has laid so close to the surface that the shorts have been hurried in quickly on numerous occasions by a slight ripple of buying orders, and at the same time the buying has not been insistent enough to carry recoveries very far. The product of these conditions has been what may be described as a good "trading" market for speculators efficient in wriggling in and out of commitments. The bulls predict that prices will go definitely their way after the current demand for money for other than stock market purposes subsides. The bears, of course, are convinced that Government price fixing and other unsettling factors will continue to affect quotations adversely after the money market returns to a normal state.

Copper Production in May.

The porphyry copper companies—Utah, Chino, Ray, and Nevada—established production figures in May which are likely to be recalled in making comparisons later if the wave of strikes affects the properties seriously. Their total output was 41,342,572 pounds, an increase of 3,113,270 pounds over April. All the concerns scored an increase over their April totals and all except Nevada Consolidated made an improvement over the May records last year. Utah turned out 3,302,641 pounds more than in May, 1916; Chino went ahead 565,158 pounds, and Ray Consolidated reported an increase of 1,736,670 pounds.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,798,650	$3,082,000	$2,871,000
Year to date	507,552,350	541,713,450	400,682,200

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$29000....100 1-50
250....100 1-50
200....100 1-50
128000....100 1-50
12 lots
100....100 1-50
400....100 1-50
500....100
1000....100
26000....100 1-50
80000....100 2-50
66000....100 1-50
500....100 1-50
100....100 1-50
650....100 6-50
10000....100 2-50
14 lots
50....100 1-50
117000....100 2-50
200 lots
50....100 1-50
100....100
500....100
103000....100 2-50
500....100
500....100 1-50
3000....100 2-50
86 lots
50....100 1-50
500....100
7000....100 2-50
100....100
193000....100 2-50
10000....100 3-50
500....100 1-50
85000....100 1-50
36000....100 2-50
50000....100 1-50
10000....100 2-50
100....100 3-50
58000....100 1-50
300....100 1-50
22000....100 2-50
250....100
10000....100
17000....100 1-50
14000....100
53000....100 1-50

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:
Am For Sec 5s
1..... 94⅞
Anglo-Fr 5s
5..... 93¼
221..... 93⅝
3..... 93½
½..... 93⅝
4..... 93½
28..... 93⅝
⅛..... 93½
2..... 93⅝
7..... 93½
City of Lyons temp 6s
7..... 95
CityofParis6s
7..... 93½
20..... 93⅝
¼..... 95⅛
4..... 93½
DomofCan5s 1926
1..... 96⅛
1931
10..... 95⅝
2..... 95⅝
French Govt temp 5½s
105..... 98¼
40..... 98⅜
JapGovt4½s, stl ln, 2d Ser.

German stp
28..... 79½
½..... 79½
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
2..... 97⅝
5½s, 1918
12..... 99¼
5½s, 1919
28..... 96⅝
3..... 96¾
5..... 96½
new
6..... 99¼
8..... 99⅝
44..... 99¼
5..... 99⅝
5..... 99¼
1..... 99⅝
12..... 99¼
6..... 99⅝
5½s, 1921
7..... 95
NYCity4s,1959
4..... 94½
4½s,Nov,1957
5.....102½
1963
4.....102¼
AlaskaGMcv deb6s,SerB

3..... 65
AmAgCdeb5s
10.....100
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
5.....102
1..... 91⅞
15..... 91⅝
1..... 91⅞
Am T & T col tr 5s
11..... 98½
4..... 98⅝
3..... 98½
½..... 98⅝
3..... 98⅝
1..... 98½
conv 4s
5..... 95½
Am Tob 6s
5.....119
AmWrPap5s
2..... 87
Arm'r&Co4½s
3..... 89⅝
2..... 90
A,T&SFgen4s
9..... 89¼
1..... 89
Atl&CharAL 1st5s,SerB
3..... 97⅝
B&Oprln3½s
4..... 90¼
7..... 90¼
1..... 90
gold 4s
5..... 86
conv 4½s
1..... 89
ref 5s
3..... 97¼
PLE&WV4s
2..... 79
BRT5s,1918
17..... 98⅝
BklUnEl1st5s
1..... 92½
CalGas&El5s
8..... 96¼
CanSocon5s, Ser A
5..... 99½
CenLeather5s
5..... 99¼
1..... 99⅜
CentPacgtd4s
3..... 83⅝
CerrodePasco Cop conv 6s
1.....109
Ches&Ogen4½s
1..... 83⅝
conv 4½s
1..... 78⅞
9..... 78½
conv 5s
20..... 88¼
C,B&Qjoint4s
14..... 95⅝
14..... 95⅝
5..... 95⅝
Ill div 3½s
4..... 80¼
Neb ext 4s
1..... 94⅞
Chi&EastIll ref & imp 4s
10..... 32¼
Chi Gt W 4s
17..... 67
Chi,Mil&St P cv 4½s
3..... 91
ref. ½s,new

4..... 84½
cv5s,SerB
1..... 98⅜
C&PWn5s
5.....102
Chi&NWdeb 5s, 1921
1.....100⅜
Chi,RI&P Ry ref 4s
16..... 71
deb5s,ctfsof dep, stpd
10..... 74
10..... 74⅛
10..... 74¼
10..... 74⅜
C,StP,M&O6s
1.....112½
Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A
9..... 92⅞
Chile Cop 6s, rcts,fullpd
5.....100⅜
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
1..... 70
ConGascv6s
1.....108⅛
Cub-Am Sug col tr 6s
2s30f.100⅛
D&Hcv5s
2..... 97¼
3..... 97¼
D&RGcon4s
2..... 7[illegible]
DistSecCorp5s
27..... 65
Erie1stgen4s
2..... 61¼
cv4s,SerA
2..... 54½
tempcv4s,D
6..... 68
GenElecdeb5s
1.....102¼
3.....102¼
GB&WdebcfsB
10..... 11
H&TexCgen4s
1..... 92½
H&Madjinc5s
1..... 13
Ill Steel 4½s
1..... 87½
Ind Steel 5s
1.....101½
IRT1st&ref5s
9..... 93¼
2..... 93¼
2..... 93⅛
3..... 93¼
6..... 93⅛
Int-Met 4½s
2..... 63¼
IntMerMarsf6s
2..... 90½
10..... 90¼
Kana&M1st4s
3..... 79¼
KanCitySo5s
1..... 85¼
LackS5s,1923
1..... 99⅜
1950
12.....105
1.....104⅞
9.....105
Ligg&Myers7s
3.....119
LItempdeb5s
5..... 80¼

LorillardCo7s
2.....116⅞
LorillardCo5s
1..... 99
MidStlcoltr5s
10..... 93¼
Mo,K&Tsf4½s
5..... 84½
MoPac4s,Tr Co ctfs
2..... 57
cv5s,TrCoctfs
1..... 57
gen 4s, w i
8..... 59¼
1st&ref5s, w i, 1923
5..... 95½
1st con 6s
1.....100½
MontPow5s,A
4..... 95⅜
5..... 95⅝
NO,T&Minc5s
3..... 48½
NYCentdeb6s
2.....105½
42.....105¼
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
1..... 91½
NY,Chi&StL 1st 4s
1..... 89⅜
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
1..... 97
NYStateRys con 4½s
1..... 78¼
N Y Tel 4½s
10..... 93⅝
Norf&Wcon4s
5..... 89
Nor Pac 4s
1..... 87½
3..... 87
Nor Pac 3s
1..... 62⅝
Nor States P 1st & ref 5s
1..... 93½
OreR&Ncon4s
1..... 87
PacTel&Tel5s
3..... 96½
PaRR1stre4s
1..... 99½
gen 4½s
1..... 95⅞
temp 4½s
3..... 94⅞
1..... 95
1..... 94⅝
PereMar1st5s
3..... 89
1st 4s
1..... 71½
PubServCsf5s
6..... 87⅝
Read gen 4s
6..... 90
StL,IM&So un & ref 4s
2..... 76
StL&SFprln4s
2..... 62½
1..... 62⅝
6..... 62¼
prlien5s,B
2..... 78½
adj 6s
20..... 66
31..... 65¾

1..... 65¼
1..... 65½
18..... 66¼
StLSW1st4s
1..... 69⅝
con 4s
10..... 62¼
5..... 62
SeaAirLref4s
1..... 63¼
adj 5s
1..... 61
SBellT&T1st5s
1..... 96¼
conv 5s
½..... 99½
1..... 98⅞
1..... 98⅞
1..... 99
1st ref 4s
28..... 85¾
1..... 85½
SouthRy1st5s
2..... 97⅞
1..... 97½
5..... 97⅝
gen 4s
3..... 66½
TexCodeb6s
2.....103
ThirdAvref4s
1..... 66
adj 5s
2..... 40
Tri-City 5s
1..... 97¼
Un Pac 1st 4s
5..... 92½
2..... 92
1..... 92½
1st&ref4s
3..... 85¼
USR&Imp5s
8..... 50
USRubber5s, Tr Co ctfs
6..... 86
5..... 85¾
13..... 85½
3..... 85⅜
1..... 85⅝
11..... 85½
11..... 85¼
½..... 85½
1..... 85⅝
2..... 85⅜
USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes
1.....103¼
USSteelCorp s f 5s
1s6f..104
5.....104⅛
2.....104⅛
2.....104⅛
5.....104
Wabash1st5s
50.....100
WnMaryland4s
4..... 70
WestnPac5s
1..... 85¼
2..... 85½
2..... 85⅝
WestShore4s
5..... 83⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
5.....100⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	98¾	..
3s, r, 1918	98¾	..
3s, c, 1918	98¾	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	105⅜	..
4s, c, 1925	105⅜	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	90	92
Adams Ex.	110	120
Ad Rumely	15½	16⅞
Do pf.	29¼	31
Ajax Rub.	68	70
Alaska J.	4½	5⅛
Allis-Ch M pf, ex d.	82⅝	83
Am Ag Ch.	91½	92
Do pf.	98½	99¾
Am B N.	38	42
Do pf.	47	50
Am B Sug pf.	93	97
Am B S & Fdy	..	102
Do pf.	160	199
Am C pf.	104	105
Am C & F pf.	114	116½
Am Coal	42	..
Am Cot O pf.	90	95
Am Exp.	90	105
Am Lo pf.	103	105
Am Sm pf, A	98⅝	99½
Do, B	90	94
Am S & R pf.	113½	114½
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf.	98½	105
Am T & C.	59	62
Am Tob.	191	197½
Asso D G.	15	21
Do 1st pf.	50	60
Do 2d pf.	33	39
Assets R.	2	3
Assoc Oil, ex div.	61¾	65
A, T & S F pf, ex div	95⅝	99⅜
A, B & A.	14	16
Bald L pf.	99	101
Batop M.	⅞	1
Beth Steel	142½	148
Do pf.	120	123
B Un G.	100	115
Br Sh pf.	95	100
Bruns Ter.	11½	13
B, R & P.	80	89⅞
Do pf.	105	115
Burns Bros pf.	110	120
Bush Ter.	..	100
Cal & Ar.	77½	80
Calif Petr.	19	19½
Cal Pkg pf.	106¼	109¼
Can So.	..	54
Case (J I) pf.	80	84
Cent L pf.	110	112½
C, C & O.	22¼	26
Do pf.	50	..
C R R of N J.	235	300
C & S A T, ex div.	112½	115
Chi & Alt.	12½	16
Do pf.	21	26¾
Chi Gt W.	11½	12
Do pf.	33	34
C, M & St Paul pf.	111	112
C & N W pf.	140	160
C, R I & P, 2d paid	47	..
Chi, St P, M & Om.	90	110
Do pf.	110	130
C, C, C & St L.	38	40
Do pf.	63¾	76
Cleve & P.	..	83¾
Do spec.	..	49¾
Clu-P pf.	110	111
Col & So.	26	27
Do 1st pf	54	56
Do 2d pf.	40	47
Comp T R.	39	44
Cons Gas.	108	109½
C G, E L & P, B.	100	111
C I C M.	17	19
Cont C pf.	108¼	112
Cont Ins, ex div	52	55
Crex Carp.	30	45
Cruc Steel.	102	103
C-Am Sug.	188	194
Do pf.	100	103¼
D & Co pf.	99¼	100
D, L & W.	200	210
D & R G.	7	9
Do pf.	15	16
Det Ed, ex div	121	124
Det U Ry.	..	112
Dia Match	115	125
D, S S & A	4	6⅝
Elk C pf.	44	46
Elec S B.	58½	64
Erie 2d pf.	29¾	30
Erie & P.	..	70
Fisher Bdy pf.	88	90
F M & S pf.	40	45½
G, W & W, ex div.	31½	32¾
Gen Chem.	221	240
Do pf.	112	115
Gen Cigar.	35	40
Do pf.	80	100
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	104	106½
Granby C.	84	86
Gulf S S 1st pf.	109	115
Do 2d pf.	120	160
Hartman	62	65
Hav E Ry, L & P.	99	..
Do pf.	104½	..
Homestake	100¼	108
Int-Con pf.	55½	57½
I H, N J.	110⅞	113¾
Do pf.	116	118
Int H Cor.	67¼	70
Do pf.	101	102½
Int N pf.	100¼	..
Int Pa pf.	95	103
Do pf c.	95	100
Do pf, sta	72	75
Iowa Cent.	3	6
Jewel Tea.	47	50
Do pf.	100	104
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So.	22½	22¾
Do pf, ex div	54½	55½
Kelly S T pf.	87¼	92
K & D M.	3	6
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	107	110
Kress (S H) Co.	55	75
L E & W.	16	18½
Do pf.	30	40
Ligg & M.	226	240
Do pf.	114	120
Long Isl'd.	40	43
Do ctfs.	39½	42
L-W Bisc.	15	20
Do 1st pf.	80	92
Do 2d pf.	51	62
Lorill'd Co.	195	210
Do pf.	110	116½
M'kay Cos.	80	85
Do pf.	64⅛	64½
Mah C R.	350	..
Man B'ch.	1	3
Man Elev.	114	117
Man Shirt.	..	77
Man El S 1st pf.	..	95⅞
Max M 1st pf.	66	68
Do 2d pf.	30½	31
Math Alk.	..	53
M Dep Sts	55¾	57¼
Do pf.	105½	111
Mex P pf.	92	94
Mich C, ex div	108	110½
M & St L.	16½	18
M, St P & S S M.	100	104½
Do pf.	112	120
Do l l.	70	75
M, K & T pf.	13¼	15
Mo Pac, f paid	60	62
Do pf, w i	55	57
Mon P pf.	111	112¼
Mor & Es.	80⅝	85
N, C & St L.	126	135
N C & S.	72	79
Nat En pf.	96	99
Nat Lead.	56	57
Do pf.	109	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	4½	5½
N Y A B.	143	146
N Y, C & St L.	25	29
Do 1st pf	67	80
Do 2d pf.	45	50
N Y Dock.	15	17
N Y, L & West	..	115
Norf South	24	26
N & W pf.	82½	84⅞
North Am.	61	63½
N W Tel.	..	60
Ohio F S, ex div.	44⅝	48
Owens B M	91	92
Do pf.	110	120
Pac Coast.	40	55
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	64	80
Pac M pf.	101	..
P T & T pf, ex d.	92¼	98¼
Pan-Am P & T pf.	88	91
Peo & E.	5	10
Pere M pf.	62	65
Do pf.	..	58
Pett-Mull.	21	45
Do 1st pf	85	94
P, C, C & St L.	72	74
Pitts Coal.	55	60
Do pf.	115	142
Do pf c.	116	119
P, Ft W & C	146¼	154
Pr Stl Car pf.	100	102
P S, N J.	117	118
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Do pf.	1½	2
Ry Stl Spr pf.	98	99
Rdg 1st pf	40½	42
Do 2d pf.	41	44
St L & S Fran	17½	18½
Do pf.	28	31
St L S W.	31	32½
Do pf.	45	50
Seab A L.	13½	14½
Sears-R pf.	122¼	..
Shat Ariz, ex div.	25	26
S-S S & I pf.	93½	98
So P R S.	160	190
Do pf.	100	..
St'd Mill.	88	93
Do pf.	84	90
T P L Tr.	135	..
Third Av.	20½	22
Tob P pf.	96	99½
T, St L & West	2	10
Do, ctfs.	4	7
Do pf.	6	16
Do pf c.	8½	9
Tidew'r O.	195	200
Und Type.	96	98½
Do pf.	114	..
U B & P.	11	12¾
Un Dyew'd	67	68½
Do pf.	94	97
Un Drug.	72	75
Do 1st pf	52	53½
Un Cig Sts pf.	115	120
Un Fruit.	134	135½
Un P'b'd.	27½	29
U S C I P	21½	23
Do pf.	54	59
U S Exp.	18	20
U S Ind A pf. ex d.	96	106
U S R & Imp	13	15
U S R 1st pf.	106⅝	107⅝
Utah Sec.	19¼	20
Va I. C & Coke	70	72
Va R & P.	..	48
W F Exp.	90	94
W Md 2d pf.	36	39
West Pac.	15	17
Do pf.	45	46
West U T.	93½	94½
W E & M 1st pf. ex div	68	72
W & L E pf.	83½	34½
White Mtr.	46¼	48
Wilson pf.	100	105
Wis Cent.	48	51
W'w'th (F W)	123	124¼
Do pf.	..	123
Wor Pump pf. A	92	98
Do pf. B	55	61½

CHILE COPPER EARNINGS.

Company Reports Increase of $2,152,400 in Last Quarter.

The Chile Copper Company reports net earnings of $3,183,411 in the quarter ended March 31, an increase of $2,152,400 over the preceding quarter's returns. Of this $3,165,794 came from the company's direct mining operations. A reservation of $193,245 was made for depreciation of plant and equipment, and the balance of undivided profits amounted to $2,569,844, a gain of $2,136,632 over the result in the final quarter of 1916.

Daniel Guggenheim, President, said in the quarterly statement yesterday that earnings were computed on a basis of 26.87 cents per pound of copper, compared with 25.63 cents in the preceding three months. Production totaled 22,525,796 pounds, against 14,778,376 pounds in the December quarter, and the cost was 9.01 cents per pound. In the last quarter of 1916 the cost was 12.29 cents. The full cost of making, selling, and delivering the metal was 12.74 cents, with taxes also included. The report said that the difference of 3.75 cents a pound between the "plant" and "delivered" cost was due largely to abnormal ocean freights and insurance rates.

Hopeful of Studebaker Future.

A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Corporation, issued a statement yesterday in reply to many inquiries that had been received because of the decline of the common stock of the company. Mr. Erskine says that the sales of cars during the second quarter have been adversely affected by the outbreak of the war and unseasonable weather; and that present sales point to a substantial comeback in the business. "The management and organization, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, have undergone no change, and are optimistic as to the future of the business," he declared.

Authorize Federal Reserve Dividend.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have authorized a second payment on account of accumulated dividends, payable today, for the period from April 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915, inclusive. The dividend rate, specified in the law, is 6 per cent. per annum. It was said yesterday that the dividend disbursements would amount to approximately $474,000. The previous dividend payment was made on Dec. 31 last and it amounted to $127,118, the period being from Nov. 2, 1914, to April 1, 1915. The present capital of the bank is $12,063,400.

REVENUE RECEIPTS WAY UP.

Total for May $118,723,560 Over Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Complete figures for internal revenue receipts for May show an increase of $118,723,560 over the corresponding month in 1916, a large part of the difference being due to new income taxes.

Corporation and individual income taxes for the month gained more than $101,000,000, of which corporation taxes totaled $60,000,000. Receipts from spirits jumped from $11,993,737 to $15,864,184. Tobacco netted the Treasury $9,812,584, an increase of nearly $2,000,000. Revenues from theatres, museums, and concert halls decreased nearly one-third. Munition manufacturers contributed $1,639,601.

For the eleven months ended May 31, the receipts, which totaled $571,324,093, were $190,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. Revenues from spirits increased nearly $30,000,000; tobacco more than $14,000,000, and income taxes nearly $145,000,000.

$6,698,000 GOES TO JAPAN.

Amount Released Largest for Single Day Since Movement Started.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $6,698,000 by telegraph to the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco on account of an equal amount of gold released there for shipment to Japan. This was the largest transfer representing gold exports to Japan for any one day since the movement started. Shipments to Japan since Jan. 1 now amount to nearly $60,000,000.

A total of $450,000 in gold coin was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Spain and another consignment of equal amount was taken, the destination not being announced. It was supposed in banking circles that this also was destined to Spain.

Appeal to Cotton Markets.

LONDON, June 29.—The Manchester Guardian understands it is planned to communicate with the British Mission in Washington and also with the Egyptian Government with a view to inducing the cotton markets to act in some sort of conformity with the Liverpool market.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
149 Broadway
(Singer Bldg.)
Cor. Liberty St.
Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 144th St.
We Invite Your Account

Wanted
500 R. J. Reynolds Warrants
500 Texas & Pacific Coal Rts.
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

The Barrett Company (N. J.)
Special Notice Regarding Exchange of Certificates

On and after July 2nd, 1917, Full Paid Subscription Receipts of both Common and Preferred Stock of this Company will be exchangeable for permanent engraved certificates of stock. Full Paid Subscription Receipts to be deposited with the REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER COMPANY, 120 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

The terms of said subscriptions provide that the holders of partial paid receipts have the privilege of paying in full on any partial payment date. If such payment is made on or before July 2nd, 1917, on the Common stock, and July 16th, 1917, on the Preferred stock, Full Paid Subscription Receipts will be issued, being exchangeable for permanent engraved certificates.

Payment to be made at the office of The Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

No endorsement is required where stock is issued in the same name as that appearing on the Subscription Receipt. If, however, stock is to be issued in any name other than that evidenced by subscription receipt the latter must have the usual endorsement; be dated and witnessed and have attached thereto properly cancelled transfer tax stamps as required by law.

Fractional parts of shares will be issued in the form of Scrip. As no dividends or interest are payable upon Scrip Certificates, it will be necessary, in order to participate in future dividend distributions, to purchase additional scrip aggregating the par value of $100—or multiples thereof, and have same exchanged for full share certificates.

THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.)
E. J. STEER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REDEMPTION
OF
General Mortgage 6% Bonds
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, dated February 1st, 1910, Sixty-one (61) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Eleventh of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered:

22	163	384	613	771	875
24	165	396	626	778	902
34	167	397	641	780	946
38	176	414	655	781	980
45	192	446	658	790	991
57	198	459	659	792	993
61	204	489	709	803	1008
120	259	509	754	816	1010
128	297	546	761	817	1136
151	365	606	763	867	1149
					1190

The said bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to August 1st, 1917, on presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after August 1st, 1917. Interest will cease on the above bonds on August 1st, 1917.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
June 18th, 1917.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE & SHOE FOUNDRY COMPANY

The bonds of this Company become payable March 1st, 1952. The Company has the right to redeem them on any interest day during the ten years ending March 1st, 1922, at 105 and interest, and thereafter at par and interest. If, however, any holder of bonds desires to sell them and reinvest in securities yielding a larger return, the Company is willing to buy them till further notice at par and interest upon presentation to the office of the undersigned at No. 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

(Signed) HENRY C. KNOX,
Treasurer.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
Notice of Retirement of Preferred Stock.
DETROIT, June 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to action of the directors and stockholders of GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, the preferred stock of said corporation has been retired at par, being $100 per share, and accrued dividends thereon to August 1, 1917, being $1.75 per share.

Holders of preferred stock, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates therefor, properly endorsed, to the Company's Transfer Agent, the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, will receive $101.75 for each share represented by the certificates so surrendered.

H. H. RICE, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Coupons due July 1st, 1917, from State of South Carolina 4½% Redemption of Deficiency Bonds and new 4% Refunding Bonds will be paid at
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

THE COTTON MARKET

Opening Advance Is Followed by Sharp Decline and Rally—Little Net Change.

An opening advance was followed by a sharp decline in the cotton market yesterday, but rallies followed, with the closing steady, net 3 points higher to 4 points lower. October contracts sold off from 26.65 cents to 26.16 cents, rallied to 26.55 cents and closed at 26.39 cents. Business was moderately active during the early trading, but became very quiet after the break, with later fluctuations showing the effect of small orders in a narrow market.

The early feature was the trading by houses with Liverpool connections. With the futures market re-opened there yesterday morning for restricted business, there were Liverpool buying orders around the ring here at the opening, presumably to undo straddles. This demand was supplied on an opening advance of 11 to 20 points, and the market soon weakened, with Liverpool a seller on the decline. There was also a good deal of scattering liquidation, which may have grown from a belief that low condition figures on Monday had been pretty well discounted. After a break to a net loss of some 20 to 30 points, the market steadied on covering, but rallies were not fully maintained.

According to private cables the regulations in Liverpool will prevent both straddle and speculative business for fresh account. Liquidation of outstanding accounts will be permitted, also the various hedging operations of British spinners and importers. A committee will fix prices on the basis of Southern quotations when deemed advisable, but has the power to fix lower prices if necessary. It is also reported that permission must be secured from the British Government before purchase of cotton can be made in Liverpool. This suggested that measures have already been formulated for controlling the distribution of raw material. Stocks of American cotton at both Liverpool and Manchester showed a further decrease during the week, with the Liverpool stock now amounting to less than 300,000 bales.

Some further light showers were reported in the Southwest, but they were not general, and that section is still believed to be in need of rain. Two private crop reports were issued, one making the condition 71.7, against 74.0 last month, and the other 69.4, against 72.4 last month. These reports were closely in line with previous figures and seemed to be without special influence.

Exports for the week were 39,054 bales, against 116,903 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
July	26.95	26.95	26.55	26.76 Bid	26.75
August	26.70	26.82	26.70	26.81@26.83	26.78
Sept.	...	...	...	26.51 Bid	26.54
Oct.	26.60	26.65	26.16	26.39@26.40	26.42
Nov.	...	...	...	26.42 Bid	26.45
Dec.	26.75	26.75	26.30	26.54@26.56	26.59
Jan.	26.84	26.84	26.36	26.64@26.66	26.64
Mar.	26.91	26.91	26.66	26.81 Bid	26.80
May	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.92 Bid	26.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 27.15c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Houston, 26c; New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.38c; Galveston, 26c; Memphis, 26c.

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Visible supply, all kinds, 3,333,271, against 3,831,301 last year; visible American 2,019,271, against 2,615,301 last year. Decrease in general visible 114,732, against a decrease of 157,406 last year; decrease in American 136,732, against 83,406 decrease last year. Spinners' takings for the week 183,912, against 181,594 last year, and for the season 12,507,239, against 12,861,542 last year. Brought into sight for the week 63,015, against 98,188 last year; for the season 12,292,259, against 12,330,445 last year.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	17,780	16,650	15,437
Exports	8,220	13,598	17,803
Port stocks	772,619	792,568	794,785
New York arrivals	8,224	8,765	2,998
New York stock	71,268	75,788	144,903

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton unchanged at 19.45 for midupland. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Imports, 4,000, American 1,000. The following are fixed prices, unchanged from June 20: June, 18.75; July, 18.30; October-November, 17.25; January-February, 16.60; March-April, 16.42; May-June, 16.26.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA—			
May gross	$152,762	$118,570	$114,781
Net aft. tax	32,505	18,455	10,331
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,565	87,393	18,465
5 mos. gross	672,886	686,038	565,113
Net aft. tax	92,247	155,634	44,405
Sur. aft. chgs.	277,545	246,179	66,046
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
May gross	14,355,150	12,472,167	7,261,495
Net aft. tax	4,551,720	4,872,283	2,443,002
11 mos. gross	134,517,763	117,589,278	91,843,055
Net aft. tax	47,956,309	45,536,287	30,896,595
CUBA RAILROAD—			
April gross	520,584	777,660	545,701
Net aft. tax	201,547	460,271	318,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	107,625	372,717	245,912
10 mos. gross	5,082,618	5,530,581	4,208,266
Net aft. tax	1,403,845	2,850,983	2,186,834
Sur. aft. chgs.	495,785	2,053,822	1,427,595
MAINE CENTRAL—			
May gross	1,244,013	1,048,125	888,879
Net aft. tax	307,958	272,586	169,992
11 mos. gross	12,415,439	10,895,488	10,828,800
Net aft. tax	2,911,997	2,829,708	2,808,478
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
May gross	1,272,286	1,107,351	885,626
Net aft. tax	332,889	278,430	144,755
5 mos. gross	5,975,410	5,899,876	4,434,309
Net aft. tax	1,296,676	1,172,801	554,235
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
May gross	756,263	722,212	713,199
Net after tax	188,146	203,865	175,587
Sur. after chg.	87,923	66,707	50,428
5 mos. gross	3,304,919	3,423,791	3,272,433
Net after tax	625,544	740,228	664,220
Sur. after chg.	124,454	95,117	16,862
VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—			
May gross	1,044,944	679,576	497,066
Net after tax	503,923	317,363	192,053
5 mos. gross	4,408,501	3,536,157	2,491,783
Net after tax	1,928,378	1,724,077	1,017,693

Public Utilities.

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
ALABAMA POWER CO.—			
May gross	$162,202	$126,083	$36,119
Net after tax	105,139	75,136	30,003
12 mos. gross	1,728,645	1,224,487	504,158
Net after tax	1,123,604	759,008	364,596
COLORADO POWER CO.—			
May gross	96,374	82,223	14,150
Net after tax	54,899	49,192	5,706
Other income	894	1,227	333
Total income	55,794	50,420	5,373
12 mos. gross	1,124,628	876,813	247,814
Net after tax	626,930	518,079	108,850
Other income	42,035	30,247	11,787
Total income	668,965	548,327	120,637
Net after int. and dep.	332,028	253,866	78,762
Preferred divs.	42,350	29,725	12,625
Common divs.	221,264	110,632	110,632
Surplus	69,014	113,508	*44,494
NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM—			
May gross	220,586	173,355	47,230
Net after tax	135,578	118,991	16,587
Bal. after int.	86,065	66,846	19,218
Bal. after pf. dividends	54,195	39,693	14,502
5 mos. gross	1,035,189	832,015	203,174
Net after tax	558,328	556,872	1,455
Bal. after int.	310,995	309,921	1,074
Bal. after pf. dividends	152,292	174,364	*22,071

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

Sales of SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. for June were $9,587,418, an increase of $562,587; for the six months, $84,893,437, an increase of $19,157,644.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.30
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.10
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.78	4.55
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.90	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.60	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.75	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'25	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.70
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.10	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.15	4.80
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'23	4½@6	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.55
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.75
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.40	4.90
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

85% OF LIBERTY BONDS PAID FOR IN FULL HERE

New York District Received Allotment of Only $621,213,600 of $1,186,788,000 Subscribed.

More than 85 per cent. of the Liberty Loan bonds subscribed for in the New York Federal Reserve District have been paid for in full. This fact was disclosed yesterday from figures that became available at the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank. They showed that the New York District, to which a minimum of $600,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 War Loan had been apportioned and which had actually filed subscriptions totaling $1,186,788,400, received an allotment of only $621,218,600, or approximately 52 per cent. of the bonds asked for.

The Federal Reserve Bank has received for the bonds $146,902,280 in cash and $403,128,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or a total of $550,030,280. These payments include the cash and certificates received on June 15 and the payments made on Thursday, when the second installment of 18 per cent. had to be paid. In other words, the total of $550,030,280 represents the payments for fully paid bonds and two installments aggregating 20 per cent. on the bonds partially paid for. An analysis of the figures made public by the Reserve Bank shows that of the $621,218,600 of bonds allotted in this district, full payments have been made for $532,283,200, or over 85 per cent., and that the balance of $17,797,080 represents 20 per cent. payments on $88,985,400 of the bonds subscribed for.

It was made known that out of the $403,128,000 of Treasury certificates received in payment of the bonds, $134,760,000 mature today.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼	4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106½
2s coupon, 1930	98	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	106½
3s, registered 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg.	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, 1961, reg.	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	*100	*100¼	101
4½s June, 1965	102½	103	102
4½s Mar., 1963	102½	103	102
4½s Nov., 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s May, 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	97¼	98½	97¼
4¼s April, 1966	97½	98½	97¼
4¼s Mar., 1964	97½	98½	97
4¼s Mar., 1962	97¼	98¼	97¼
4¼s Sept., 1960	97¼	98¼	97¼
4s May, 1959	94½	95¾	95
4s Nov., 1958	94½	96	95
4s Nov., 1955	94	95½	94
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1954	83	86	82¾
3½s May, 1954	83	..	82½
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.55	4.25	..
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
390	Cities Service	282	279	280	281
200	Cities Service pf.	86	85½	85½	86

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Miss. River Power	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	74	75	Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34
American Gas	115	120	New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
Am. Gas & Electric	116	118	New England Co.	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
Am. Light & Traction	315	320	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111	Northern Ohio Electric	..	85
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	76
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	80	85	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern States Power	91	94
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Northern States P. pf.	95	97
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	80	North. Texas Elec. pf.	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	36	37¼	Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Cities Service, new	28¾	28¾	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Colorado Power	30	31	Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	71	73
Columbus Electric pf.	79	83	Republic Ry. & Light	34	35
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	68
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	77	Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
Conn. Power pf.	92	94	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Consumers' P. pf.	93	97	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Dayton Power & L. pf.	84	87	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Duluth Edison	..	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric B. & S. pf.	99¼	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5½	6¼
Electric Properties	63	66	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	27	29
El Paso Electric	104	108	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	United Light & Rys.	38	41
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	..	75	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	Western Power	14½	16
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf.	55	56
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	35	West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Interstate El. pf.	91	95	Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
East. Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
East. Tex. Elec. 5s	89½	92½	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	94
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Utah Sec. 6s	90½	91½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	93	95
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69	70	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
			Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Alabama Co.	60	60	60	213	Davis. Chem.	36	36	36
10	Con. Coal	109	109	109	20	M.V.Mills pf.	68	68	68
20	Con. Power	110¼	110¼	110¼	25	Merc. Trust	23	23	23
724	Cosden ctfs.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	5	Nor. Central	81	81	81
200	Cos.O.&G.pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	20	W.,B.& Ann.	16	16	16

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Bal.Cy.4s,'58	97¼	97¼	97¼	$2,000	Elkhorn 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Cos. & Co.6s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	92	92	92
7,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	100	100	100	2,000	Un. Rys. 4s	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	99	99	99	5	May.-Old C.	2½	2½	2½
20	Alaska Gold	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	40	Miami	41½	41½	41½
20	Allouez	62	62	62	105	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
235	Am. Zinc	31	30¾	30¾	90	Mohawk	94½	93¾	94
115	Anaconda	81⅝	80½	81	65	North Butte	17⅜	17	17¼
100	Ariz. Com'l	14¼	14	14¼	165	Old Dom'n	58¼	58	58
50	Cal. & Ariz.	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	147	Osceola	85⅝	85	85⅝
11	Cal. & H.	539	537	540	970	Pond Creek	25¼	25	25¼
10	Chino	56	56	56	200	Santa Fe	1⅛	1	1
65	Cop. Range	61	61	61	10	Shannon	48½	48¼	48½
116	Davis-Daly	5⅜	5½	5⅜	2	St. M. Land	81	81	81
20	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	20	Butte & Sup.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
415	Island C'k	70¼	69½	69⅝	2,840	Trinity	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛
87	Do pf	90	90	90	220	U. S. Smelt.	60	60	60
52	Isle Royale	31½	31	31	77	Do pf	51	50½	50½
185	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	450	Utah Apex	2⅝	2½	2½
90	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½	255	Winona	4	3½	4
80	Lake	12	12	12	30	Wolverine	44½	44	44
210	Mason Val'y	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Boston & A.	155¾	155¼	155¾	20	New Haven	37⅜	37	37⅜
5	Boston Elev.	60	60	60	21	West End	63	63	63
200	Mass. Elec.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Am. Ag. Ch.	93½	93¼	93½	10	Reece Button	14½	14½	14½
10	Do pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	50	Reece Fold.	3½	3½	3½
22	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118	870	Swift	151	150½	150½
450	Am. T. & T.	121¼	120	120¼	100	Torrington	65½	65½	65½
77	Am. Wool. pf	98	97⅞	98	160	United Fruit	136	134	136
515	A., G. & W.I.	105¼	103¼	105¼	555	Un. Shoe M.	48½	48¼	48½
25	Gen. Elec.	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	855	U. S. Steel	129⅝	128⅛	129⅝
428	Mass. Gas	97⅝	97	97⅝	115	Ventura Oil	7½	6½	7½
30	N. E. Tel.	114½	114	114½					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	79	79	79	$9,000	Pond C'k 6s	105	105	105
1,000	Mo. Pac. 5s	70	70	70	4,000	Swift 5s	100	99⅞	100
					7,000	Vt. R. R. 4s	73	73	73

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	130	People's Gas	78	77¼	77¼
305	Booth F. pf.	88½	88	88½	10	Quak. O. pf.	105	105	105
100	Canal & Dk.	57	56½	57	519	Do rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	Chi. T. & T.	200	200	200	794	Sears-Roeb.	169	167¾	169
15	Cudahy	120	120	120	1,274	Stew. Warn.	64¼	61	63½
94	Com. Edison	122½	122	122	583	Swift	152	151	152
30	Dia. Match	118	117	117	2,724	Un. Carbide	205	198	204½
20	Linde Air	262	259	262	3,480	Do rights	17½	16¾	17¼
610	Lindsay Lt.	31½	30¼	30¼	150	Un. Paperbd	28	28	28
112	Mont. W. pf.	115½	115	115	3	Do pf	73½	73½	73½
1,635	Prest-O-Lite	142	139	142	435	Wilson	72	68½	72
50	Pub. Service	93	93	93	5	Do pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Booth 6s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	$5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3,000	Chi. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	7,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Chi.Pn.T.5s	98	98	98	7,000	Swift 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
49	Am. Stores	35¼	35¼	35¼	1,021	Pennsylvania	53⅛	52⅞	53
19	Am. Gas, N.J.	113¾	113¾	113¾	101	Phila. Elec.	30	29⅞	29⅞
20	B'dwin Loco.	71½	71½	71½	10	Phila. Co. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
53	Buff. & Susq.	54¾	54¾	54¾	100	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76
27	Do pf	50	50	50	20	Phila. & W.P.	34½	34½	34½
200	Crucible Steel	87⅝	87	87⅝	820	Phila. R.T.t.c.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
3	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	630	Reading	96¼	95½	96¼
10	Keystone Tel.	13	13	13	30	Tono. Belm't	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
34	Ins.Co.of N.A.	25	25	25	25	Union Trac.	42	42	42
4	KennecottCop.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	150	*Unit.GasImp.	77⅝	77¼	77¼
460	LakeSup.Corp.	19¼	19¼	19¼	3,380	†U. S. Steel	129½	127¼	128⅞
39	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½	6	W'morel'dCoal	76	76	76
15	*Lehigh Val.	64¼	64¼	64¼	30	Wm. Cramp.	82	82	82
100	Leh. V. Tran.	22½	22½	22½					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am.G.& E.5s	92	92	92	$3,000	Reading 4s	90	90	90
1,000	L. V.gen.4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2,000	Do Jer.C.4s	91	91	91
1,000	L. V.Coal 5s	102½	102½	102½	3,000	Phil.El.1st5s	100⅞	100¼	100⅞
1,000	Ph. Co.con.5s	90	90	90					

*Ex dividend. †Ex. 1 per cent.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Aetna pf	20	23	20	Colt's Arms	106	110	106
American Brass	328	332	325	Du Pont	256	261	256
Atlas Powder	154	159	154	Do old com	104	109	104
Do pf	99	101	99	Do deb. pf	99	101½	99
Babcock & Wilcox	127	129	127	Hercules Powder	246	252	244
Bliss	500	550	500	Do pf	116	120	116
Do pf	73	78	73	Niles-Bem't-Pond	158	162	158
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	Scovill Mfg	630	645	630
Do pf	104	110	104	Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a decided change for the better in the late afternoon dealings. Substantial price recoveries were recorded by many of the prominent stocks. United States Steel common, of which about 40,000 shares changed hands, was one of the leaders of the rally. A number of factors exerted a favorable influence in the afternoon. Early in the day some attention was accorded in the market to the continued softness of Russian ruble exchange, which was quoted at new low record levels.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	29¼	29¼	29¼	950	Mex. Petrol.	94⅞	92⅞	94⅞
150	Am. B. Sug.	92½	91⅝	92½	50	Mo.Pac.w.i.	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜
200	Am. Can	48⅜	47⅜	48⅜	100	Midvale Steel	63	61⅛	63
850	Am. C. & F.	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	50	Nat. E. & S.	39	38⅞	39
10	Am.H.&L.pf.	61	61	61	50	Nev. Cons.	23¼	23¼	23¼
120	Am. Loco.	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	100	N. Y. Cent.	91½	90⅞	91½
250	Am. S. & R.	106⅞	105⅞	106⅞	50	Ohio C. Gas	122½	118⅞	122½
100	Am. Sugar	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	10	Pac. Mail	29¼	29¼	29¼
1,290	Anac. Cop.	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛	10	Pit.Coal tr.r.	55	53½	54
10	A., G.& W.I.	104½	104½	104½	20	Pres.St'l Car	75	75	75
760	Bald. Loco.	71⅝	69⅞	71⅝	200	Ray Copper	28⅛	28	28⅛
50	Balt. & Ohio	73½	73½	73½	450	Reading	96⅞	95⅛	96⅞
1,720	Beth.Steel B.	140⅛	137¼	140⅛	150	Rep. I. & S.	91⅛	89⅞	91⅛
10	Can. Pacific	159	159	159	250	Sinclair Oil	43	41⅞	42⅞
290	Cent. Leather	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	100	So. Pacific	94⅞	94	94⅞
40	Ches. & Ohio	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	270	So. Railway	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛
100	C., M.& St.P.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	7,840	Studebaker	68⅛	64⅞	66⅞
100	Chile Copper	21	20⅞	21	20	Tob. Prod.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
10	Chino Copper	56	56	56	890	Union Pac.	136⅛	134⅞	135
450	Col. F. & I.	52	51⅛	51⅛	3,960	U. S. Ind. A.	157¼	148	157¼
50	Con. Gas	108	108	108	50	U. S. Rub.	58	58	58
850	Corn Prod.	32⅛	31	32⅛	39,450	U. S. Steel	130⅛	128⅛	130⅛
4,960	Crucible St'l	88⅛	85⅞	87⅞	260	Utah Cop.	109	108⅞	109
610	CubaCaneSu.	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	10	Westing. El.	50¼	50¼	50¼
150	Dist. Secur.	20⅝	19	20⅝	360	Willys-Over.	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
850	Erie	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞		MINING STOCKS.			
1,210	Gen. Motors	114⅛	110½	114⅛	2,600	McNamara	.34	.25	.27
450	Goodrich Co.	49⅛	46	47⅞	2,100	Man. Cons.	.36½	.33	.36½
60	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	500	Midway	.11½	.11½	.11½
350	Inspir. Cop.	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞	500	Morn.Glory	.25	.25	.25
580	Int. M. M.pf.	82⅛	80⅞	82⅛	500	North Star	.11	.11	.11
250	Int. Nickel	39⅛	38⅛	39	500	Res. Eula	.23	.23	.23
10	Int. Paper	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	400	Ton. Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Interb. Con.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	100	Ton. Min.	6.37½	6.37½	6.87½
200	Kenne. Cop.	44⅝	44¼	44¼	400	West End	.69	.69	.69
20	Lack. Steel	94¼	94	94	400	Wh. Caps.	1.42½	1.40	1.42½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Exp.	*4½	4⅛	4⅜	200	Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Air Red'n	85	83	85	1,000	‡Maxim M's	2⅜	2¼	2¼
3,000	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)	56	52	56	500	N. A. P. & P	5	5	5
8,000	‡Am. T. & T	⅝	½	⅝	2,000	‡Ohio C. G., w. i.	58	56¼	58
100	‡But. Judson	54	54	54	5,000	‡Do rights	65¼	62½	65¼
50	‡Carbon S'l	104	104	104	400	‡S. A. Corp.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,100	‡Car L. & P.	3⅛	3	3	2,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	32	31¼	32
2,195	Carwen Steel	12	11⅞	12	1,000	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
300	‡Cent. Fdy.	36½	36⅛	36½	300	‡Un. E. Aero	3½	3¼	3¼
800	Chev. Motor	99	96	98	1,700	U. S. S'p Co.	4⅞	4½	4⅞
4,500	‡C. S., w. i.	29⅛	28⅞	29	3,500	‡Un. Motors	27⅛	26	27⅛
2,500	Curtiss Aero.	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	500	Un. Profit S.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,800	Do rights	1	⅞	⅞	400	‡U. S. A. Cp.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
700	‡East. A. C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	100	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾
625	Emerson P.	6⅛	6	6	7,000	‡W.-M. A.Cp.	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
100	Ev. H., Inc.	22¼	22¼	22¼	2,800	‡Zinc C. Co.	2⅞	2½	2½
800	Int. Rubber	11⅝	11	11⅝					
800	‡Int. T. Cp.	⅝	⅝	⅝					
400	‡Do pf	1	1	1					
1,800	Man. Transit	[illegible]	⅝	⅝					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Ang.-Am.Oil	19¼	19	19½	70	Prairie P. L.	272	272	272

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	†‡Allen Oil	65	62	65	350	‡Knick.-Wyo. Oil pf.	9⅛	9⅛	9½
2,100	†‡Am.Ven.Oil	19	18	19	18,000	†‡Lost City	1½	1⅛	1⅜
900	‡Barn.O.& G.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	200	‡Merritt Oil	25½	25⅛	25⅛
7,000	†‡Bost.-Wyo. O. (a pros.)	18	18	18	5,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	†Con.Mex.Oil (a pros.)	53	53	53	2,000	†‡Midw. Oil	77	73	76
2,500	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	12	11⅞	12	1,500	†‡ Do pf	98	95	96
2,500	‡Cos.&Co.(Oil Ref.) ctfs.	12	11⅞	12	500	‡N.Y.-Okl.O.	¾	[illegible]	¾
2,200	†‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	58	54	58	2,000	†‡Okla. Oil	7½	7	7
7,500	‡Cum.P.& R.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	†‡ Do pf	64	64	64
100	‡Elk Bas. P.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	1,000	Okla.P.& R.	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,000	‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,200	†OmarO.& G.	84	82	83
10,000	‡Esmer.O.C.	2⅛	1⅞	2	1,500	Osage-H. O.	8½	7⅞	8
700	‡Federal Oil	5⅛	5	5⅛	100	Pa. Gasoline	½	½	½
200	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅛	13	13	2,000	‡Sap.O.& R.	10	9¾	10
600	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,300	Seq.O.& R.	1⅛	*1⅛	1¼
4,780	Key. Cons.	9⅛	*9	9⅛	300	‡Sinc.Gulf C.	25½	25	25
					7,000	‡Un.West.O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					1,000	†Utah Petrol. (a pros.)	40	40	40
					200	Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					930	‡Victoria Oil new stock	8⅛	*7⅛	8⅛
					1,800	West.St.Pet.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,400	Acme C. H.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	2,500	†‡Marsh Min.	16	15½	16
18,500	A.-B. Col. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	Mason Val	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
2,780	A. M. Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	360	Marysv. Gold	1	⅞	1
2,100	†‡A. S. Cop.	35	34	35	300	†‡McKin.-Dar.	50	50	50
500	A. B. C. Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	2,200	†‡MilfordCop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†‡Atlanta	10	10	10	2,200	†‡Mohican	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	B. L. C. Co.	2	2	2¼	3,000	†‡Moth. Lode	27	26½	26½
700	Bing. Min'g	13	12⅞	12⅞	500	†‡Nancy H'ks Montana	1	⅞	1
3,300	†Boston & M	59	58	58	8,000	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	72	70	70
550	‡Brad. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	†‡Nev. Rand, (a pros.)	11	10	11
1,400	Buffalo M.	1½	1¼	1½	1,500	†N. Y. Zinc, (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10⅝	9⅞	10	200	Nicklas Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,700	Butte D't	½	½	½	7,000	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,800	†‡Caledonia	58	57	57	19,000	†Portl'd Con.	40	39	39
1,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	200	†Rex Con	25	25	25
1,200	Can. Copper	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	500	‡Red Warrior	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞
8,300	†Cashboy	8	7½	8	5,000	†‡Richmond	56	48	55
1,100	‡Coco R. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	500	‡SantaR.Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	Con. A. Sm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	Senorito Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	‡Con.-Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	Sil.Kg.ofAriz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Cresson C. G	5	5	5	700	Std.Sil.-Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,800	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	2,800	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,800	‡Emma Con.	1	1	1	2,500	†‡Success M.	38	36	37
2,500	†‡Ferber Cop.	62	61	62	200	Superior Cop., (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	First Nat. C.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	850	†Tono.Belm't	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,100	†Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	Tono. Ext.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3,700	†Goldf'd Con.	51	50	51	1,000	†‡Troy-Ariz.	28	27	28
2,000	†‡Gold. M'r.	6	5	6	900	United Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Green. Min.	1	1	1	600	Unit. Eastern	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,400	Hecla M'g	9	8⅞	9	1,200	U. M.of Ariz.	⅞	½	½
2,800	H. B. Z. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	†‡U. S.Tung.	21	21	21
730	†Iron Blos'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	9,350	†‡UticaMines	26	24	25
700	Josvig-K., (a pros)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	840	†‡Utah Nat.	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2,500	†J. M. of N. M., (a pr).	1	1	1	2,500	†‡WilbertMin.	20	19	20
2,500	†‡Jim Butler	85	83	83	2,500	†W.End Con.	72	70	70
2,100	†Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32	3,500	†Yerington	30	29	30
2,000	La. Con	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
100	Magma Cop.	45	45	45					
375	†‡Magmatic	24	22	23					
3,000	†Magnate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	‡B. & O. 5s notes, 1 yr.	99	99	99	$1,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	103	103	103
1,000	‡B. & O. 5s notes, 2yrs.	98¼	98¼	98¼	20,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	88	82	84
2,000	‡Beth. Steel 5s 2-yr. nts.	98¼	98¼	98¼					

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Th'rsday Bid.	Th'rsday Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	17¼	18	17¼	18
Do Ord. B.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Can. Nat. Gas	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cent. Fdy. pf.	53	55	54	55
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Do pf	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	78	86	78	86
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free.Tex.new	43	45	43	44
GrantMo.Car	4½	5½	4½	5½
H. & B. Car	34⅝	40	39⅝	40
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar	42	45	42	45
Do pf	100	101	99	101
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Kath. Bze. pf.	1⅛	2½	1½	2½
Keyst'eT.&R.	17	17½	17	17½
Key.T.& R.pf.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Lake Tor.Boat	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	83	88	83	88
Lima Locom.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	..	42	..
Do 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Marlin Arms	100	105	100	105
Mitchell Mot.	48	55	48	55

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Th'rsday Bid.	Th'rsday Ask.
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Ship.	44	46⅝	44	47½
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	72	74	72	74
Rep. Tr. pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf	94	95¼	94¼	95¼
Stand. Motors	11½	12½	11½	12½
St. J. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
St.L.,Rky.Mt. & Pacific	30	34	33	36
Todd Shipyds.	85	86	85	86
United Sugar	36	36½	36	36½
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
United Zinc	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Knic.-Wy.Pet.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Midwest Ref.	134	136	135	137
Nat. Oil Ref.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
N. Y. & T. O.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Penn.-Wyo	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
People's Oil	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Tex. Nat. Oil	48	50	48	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlas Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Austin Amas.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Bisbee Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Booth	7	9	7	9
Big Jim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Con. Cop. M.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	500
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	Solar Refining	325	340	325
Chesebrough Mfg	390	410	390	Southern Pipe L.	193	197	193
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South Penn. Oil	283	288	283
Continental Oil	490	510	490	Southwest. Penn.	108	113	108
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	153	Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210	Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	148	Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139	Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520	505
Illinois Pipe Line	208	213	208	Stand. Oil of N. J.	587	593	585
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	280
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13	Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
National Transit	14	16	14	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185	Union Tank	92	94	92
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96	Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Ohio Oil	338	343	338	Washington Oil	30	34	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Thursday Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108	MacAndrews & F.	210	220	210
Do pf	95	99	95	Do pf	100	103	100
Conley Foil	250	325	250	P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
J. S. Young	160	170	160	R. J. Reynolds	520	550	500
Do pf	105	110	105	Do pf	108	111	108
Johnson T. P. & M.	100	125	100				

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in July are payable at this office on and after July 1st, 1917, as follows:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company
American Water Supply Company of Kankakee
Army & Navy Club of Manila
Athens Railway & Electric Company
Butler Water Company
Cairo Water Works Company
Cedar Rapids, City of, Refunding Bonds
Central Brewing Company
Chicago & North Western Railway Company, Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "A"
Chicago & North Western Railway Company, Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "C"
Chattanooga City Water Company
Commercial Cable Company
Constitution Publishing Company
Consumers Park Brewing Company
Cowlitz Lumber Company
Dayton Union Railway Company
Direct-Line Telephone Company
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge.
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge.
East St. Louis City Water Company
East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co.
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Co.
Ellsworth Collieries Company (Bonds)
Hampshire Southern Railroad Company
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Company
Heggeon Brothers
Ithaca Street Railway Company
Iowa City Water Company
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.
Lawrence Park Realty Co
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Mosler Safe Company
National Starch Company
New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. 1st 5s
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Company
Peoples Water Company, Oskaloosa, 5%
Piedmont & Northern Railway Company (Notes)
Popular Science Publishing Company
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company
Richmond Beach & Railway Company
Santa Lucia Company
Southern Public Utilities Company
South Yuba Water Company Consolidated Mortgage
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company
Third Avenue Railroad Company, 5%
Union Utilities Company
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio
Vanderburgh County, Indiana
Warren Water Company (Issue of 1897)
Warren Water Company (Issue of July 1908)
Washington Water Power Company
Woodward Iron Company
Wayne Cotton Mills

JULY 2ND, 1917.
County of Vanderburgh, Indiana
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Co.

JULY 15TH, 1917.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Co. and Minneapolis St. Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company

JULY 20TH, 1917.
Pekin Water Works Company

JULY 31ST, 1917.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Company

Dividends

JULY 2ND, 1917.
F. W. Woolworth Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Common
Weyman-Bruton Company, Preferred
Weyman-Bruton Company, Common
Duluth-Superior Traction Co. Preferred

JULY 5TH, 1917.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad Company

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, On and After July 2nd, 1917.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (July 10) 6s
Alexandria, La., Public Improvement 5s
Amherst County, Va., Ref'd 4½s
Amherst County, Va., Road Imp. 5s
Apex, N. C., Electric Light 6s
Asheville, N. C., Crematory 5s
Asheville, N. C., Ref'd 5s
Asheville, N. C., School 5s
Asheville, N. C., Water 5s
Baton Rouge, La., Permanent Imp. 4½s & Pub. Imp. 4½s
Bergen County, N. J., B. & R. Imp. 4½s
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge (July 15) 4½s
Binghampton, Tenn., St. Imp. 5½s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Dept. 4s
Broward County, Fla., Spl. Road & Bridge Dist. No. 1 6s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 1st Refunding 5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 2nd 5s
Cairo, Ga., Water Works & Electric Light & Town Hall 5s
Camden Co. N. J. Var. 4s & 4½s
Cedartown, Ga., High Sch. 5s & Sch. Imp. 6s
Consolidation Coal Co. 4½s
Dade Co., Fla., Spl. R'd & Dist. No. 1 and Dist No. 2 5s & 6s
Dade County, Fla., Special Road & Bridge Dist. No. 2 5s
Dade Co., Fla., Br., H'way & Jail 5s
Daytona, Fla. 5s
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. 5s
Dunn, N. C. 6s
Durham, N. C., Funding & School 4½s & 5s Sewer 4½s. Water 5s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry. Co. 5s
Elberton, Ga., various 4½s & 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Land 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Plankroad 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 5s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public Utility 6s
Fresno City Water Company 5s
Glassport, Pa., School Dist. 4½s
Glassport, Pa., Boro 5s
Greensboro, N. C., St., Sew. & W. W. 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Ref. 4¼s. School 4½s
Greenwood, S. C.
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Water & Light 5s
Hawaii Territory Imp. 3½s
Henderson, N. C. 5s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., School Dist. 5s & 6s
Homestead, Fla., Municipal Imp. 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s
Jennings, La., School 5s
Key West, Fla., Ref'd 5s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Imp. 4.60s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Imp. 4½s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation Co. Deb. 5s
Miami, Fla., Imp. 5s & Municipal Imp. 5s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. 5s
Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. 1st 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Northern Ind. Ry. Co. Consolidated 1st 5s
Norwalk, Conn., Ref'd Sewer & Water 4s, Paving 4½s
Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Oswego, N. Y., Water (July 15) 4½s
Pacific Tel. & Telegraph Co. 5s
Pelham, Ga., School 5s
Pelham, Ga., Water, Light & Public Imp. 5s
Pelham Manor, N. Y., Fire Apparatus 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Imp. 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Spl. Imp. Issue 1912-13 6s
Pensacola, Fla., Spl. Imp. Issue 1909-10 6s
Pinellas County, Fla. 5s
Portland Gas & Coke Co. Refunding 5s
Port Vue, Pa., Funding 4½s
Richland, Ga., Water Works & Elec. Lt. 5s
Richmond, Va., Various 4s and 4½s
St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co. 4s
Sch. City Ft. Wayne, Ind., Imp (July 15) 4s
South Orange, N. J., Various 4s, 4½s & 5s
Squaw Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1 6s
Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid 5s
Stonington, Conn., School Dist. No. 18 4s
Syracuse, N. Y., various 3½s-4½s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Telfair Co., Ga., Court House 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Ref'd 4s and various others
Toledo, Ohio, Education 4s
Toronto, Canada, Local Imp. 4s
U. S. Mtge. & T. Co. Series "K" & "L" 4s
Utilities Oil & Refining Corp. 7s
Wat., Lt. & Pow. Co. of H. Springs, S.D. 5s
Water Works Co. (San Antonio) 6s
Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works 5s
Wellesville, N. Y., Elec. Light & Water 4½s
Westchester County, N. Y., 1st Fire Dist. 6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 6s
West Orange, N. J., Education 4s
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Equip. 4s
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Improvement 4s
Wilmington, N. C., Refunding 4s
Wilson, N. C., St. 5s
Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No. 2 4½s
Yosemite Valley R. R. Co. 5s

Coupons Maturing July, 1917, Payable at the Offices of

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent — Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Boston Correspondent — Harris, Forbes & Co.

First

Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement 4½s
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding 4s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 4½s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding 5s
Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement 5s
Arlington Heights, Ill., School Building 5s
Belvidere, Ill., School District No. 57, 5s
Benton, Ill., Refunding 4¾s
Berryville, Va., Water Works 5s
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., City Hall 4½s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2 4½s
Boulder, Colo., Water Wks. 4½s
Bozeman, Mont., Funding, School Series 4s
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding 4s
Carbondale, Ill., School District No. 95, 5s
Cascade County, Mont., Court House 4s
Cascade County, Mont., 3½s
Cascade County, Mont., Refunding 5s
Cascade County, Mont., Fdg. 4s
Cass County, Iowa, 4½s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Chariton, Iowa, Funding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage Gold 5s
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge 5s
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding 5s (El Paso County)
Consumers Power Co. First Lien & Refunding Gold 5s
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 99 (Morton Park) 4½s
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 170 (Chicago Heights) 4s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent School District 4½s
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light 6s
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works 6s
Danville Street Railway & Light Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage 5s
Denison & Sherman (Texas Ry. Co.) First Mortgage Gold 5s
Derry, New Hampshire, Water 3½s
Des Moines City Railway Co. General and Refunding 5s
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building 4½s
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., First Mortgage 5s
Eminence, Ky., Street Improvement 5s
Eugene, Ore., School District No. 4 (Lane County) 5s
Florence, S. C., Sewer 5s
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 58 5s
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Water Works 4½s
Freeport Water Co., Ill., 5s
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building 4s
Gallatin County, Mont., Rfdg. 4s
Genesee, Ida., Water Works 5s
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School District 4½s
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement 4½s
Glenwood, Iowa, Funding 5s
Gorham, N.H., Water Works 4s
Granite, Utah, School District 4½s
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer 5s
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works 5s
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding 5s
Hamblen County, Tenn., Highway 5s
Helena, Mont., Judgment Fdg. 4s
Hill County, Mont., Court House and Jail 5s
Hill County, Mont., Funding 5s
Hudson, Iowa, Consolidated School District 5s
Humphrey County, Tenn., Road & Bridge 5s
Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage 5s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, 5s

First (Continued)

Interurban Railway Co. Debenture (Des Moines, Ia.) 6s
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Knoxville, Iowa, Judgment Funds 4½s
Knoxville, Tenn., St. Impvt. 5s
Kossuth County, Iowa, Bridge 4½s
La Salle, Ill., School District No. 2, 3½s
Lincoln County, Mont., Funding 5½s
Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Louisville Gas & Elec. Co. 6s
Manson, Iowa, Refunding 6s
Marshalltown, Iowa, Refdg. 4s
Monmouth, Ill., Water Wks. 5s
Montreal Tramways Co. First & Refunding 5s
Morristown, Tenn., Water Wks. Improvement 5s
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Supply, Electric Light & Power Plant 5s
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muscatine, Ia., Independent School District 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Gen. Street Improvement 4s
Muskegon, Mich., Refundg. 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 5s
Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
New Orleans, La., 4½s
Norman County, Minn., Ditch No. 51, 4½s
Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s
Olympia, Wash., Water Wks. 5s
Owosso, Mich., Water Works 5s
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works (1913) 5s
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works (1914) 5s
Pierson, Iowa, School Dist. 5s
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee Dis. 6s
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Bldg.
Portland Gen. Electric Co., Portland, Ore., 1st Mort. Gold 5s
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refdg. 5s
Riverside, Ill., School Dist. No. 5, 4½s
Riverside, Ill., Water Wks. 4½s
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge 4½s
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge 4½s
Scranton Elec. Co., Scranton, Pa., 1st & Refdg. Mtge. Gold 5s
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building 4s
Sheridan County, Mont., Funding 5½s
Spartansburg County, S. C., County Refunding 4½s
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage 5s
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co. (Wash.) First Mort. Gold 5s
Taylorville, Ill., Township High School Dist. 4½s
Texas Electric Co. 1st & Refunding 5s
Thornburg, La., Cons. Independent School Dist. 4½s
Tipton County, Tenn., School 5s
Tullahoma, Tenn., El. Lgt. 4½s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Wat. & Lgt. 5s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Wa. Wks. 4½s
Union League Club 6s
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Watchemocket, R. I., Fire District Sewer 4½s
Welden, N.C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Fdg. 5s
West Hoboken, N.J., School 4¾s
White Plains, N.Y., School District No. 1, 5½s
Winnetka, Ill., Park District 5s
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding 5s
Y.M.C.A. College 1st Mortgage 6s

Second

Armour, South Dak., Independent School District, School Building 5s
Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding 5s
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road 4s
Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4, 5s

Fifteenth

Jackson, Mich., Paving, Water & Sewer 4½s
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding 4½s
Redfield, South Dak., School Building 5s
Sedalia, Mo., School Dist. Fdg. 4s

July Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield

4% to 6%

Write for Circular Offerings TS for Investors

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION:

The undersigned, the Voting Trustees of preferred and common stock of CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION, acting pursuant to a certain voting trust agreement dated January 14, 1916, announce that they have received notice from the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation that the common capital stock without nominal or par value of said corporation has been increased so that the holders of record of both common and preferred stock, or of either, at the close of business on July 3, 1917, are entitled, up to and including July 18, 1917, but not thereafter, to subscribe at the price of $35 a share for said increased common stock at the rate of thirty (30) shares of new common stock, without nominal or par value, for each one hundred (100) shares of common and preferred stock, or of either, of which such stockholders shall be the owners of record at the close of business on July 3, 1917.

The Voting Trustees hereby give notice to the holders of record at the close of business on July 3, 1917, of preferred and common stock trust certificates under said agreement of January 14, 1916, that the Voting Trustees will issue to such holders of record a warrant for said subscription rights in said common stock, and that upon the execution of the subscription agreement endorsed upon such warrant and the payment for the number of shares to be subscribed for and specified in such warrant, in New York funds, to the Franklin Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City, on or before July 18, 1917, the undersigned will subscribe, on behalf of the holder of said warrant, for the number of shares specified in said warrant at said price, under the conditions stated in said warrant, and when said subscriptions are honored by said corporation and stock certificates therefor issued to the Voting Trustees, as soon as practicable thereafter the Voting Trustees will issue to the subscriber stock trust certificates under the said voting trust agreement for the number of shares specified in said warrant.

Dated, June 29, 1917.

GLENN H. CURTISS,
JOHN N. WILLYS,
C. M. KEYS,
Voting Trustees.

Penn Mary Steel Company

To the Holders of Temporary First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Penn Mary Steel Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the definitive engraved First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the undersigned, dated January 1, 1917, are ready for delivery in exchange for, and upon the surrender of, the above mentioned temporary bonds, at the office of GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that on and after July 2, 1917, the coupons appertaining to said definitive bonds will be paid at said office of said Girard Trust Company, which the undersigned has appointed its agency for said purpose.

South Bethlehem, Pa., June 28, 1917.
PENN MARY STEEL COMPANY.
By B. H. JONES, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of THOMPSON, SHONNARD & COMPANY has been dissolved June 29th, 1917, by mutual consent.

J. E. THOMPSON,
H. S. SHONNARD,
J. H. GOADBY MILLS,
F. CLARK THOMPSON.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, NEW York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 12, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing wooden motor mine yawls. Information upon application.

OKLAHOMA PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY

To the Stockholders of **Oklahoma Producing & Refining Co.:**

The Directors have decided to extend to the stockholders of the company the privilege of subscribing for $2,500,000 par value of the capital stock of this company, now unissued, consisting of 500,000 shares of the par value of $5.00 each.

The right to so subscribe will be accorded to stockholders who are registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 9th day of July, 1917.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe to said stock at the price of $8.00 per share, to the extent of one-half of the amount of stock registered in their names at the time aforesaid, payment to be made on or before July 30th, 1917.

All rights to subscribe for stock will become wholly void and of no value if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment thereon made on or before July 30th, 1917.

The proceeds realized by the sale of said stock issue will be used for the purchase of the control of the Union des Petroles d'Oklahoma, a corporation organized under the laws of France. This Corporation controls through entire stock ownership the operating and producing companies known as the Homer M. Preston properties. The companies are the owners of 10,500 acres of developed acreage and 27,000 acres of undeveloped acreage. They also own 1,247 wells, and settled net production of more than 4,000 barrels daily from the old established pools in Mid-Continent Fields. The purchase of the stock as above planned will in the judgment of your Directors increase the income of your company and will be of much benefit to it.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. M. CRAWFORD, President.
Dated June 30, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JUNE 25, 1917.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock, P. M., July 9, 1917, for furnishing and delivering one 30 K. W. Motor Generator, at the New Central High School Building, at 13th and Clifton Streets, N. W. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

Prairie Oil Dividend Cut

is the subject of an article appearing in this week's issue. Send 15c for this number, "A," and special subscription offer to THE

FINANCIAL WORLD

Publication Office, 29 B'way, New York.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION:

The undersigned, the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, acting pursuant to a certain agreement dated January 14, 1916, announce to the holders of preferred stock trust certificates issued pursuant to said agreement, that they have received notice from the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation that upon the 27th day of June, 1917, a dividend was declared, of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%) (or $3.50 per share,) by the board of directors of Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, payable July 16, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record of said corporation at the close of business on July 2, 1917.

The Voting Trustees hereby give notice that upon the receipt of said dividends by them as the owners of record of said preferred stock, they will pay the same over forthwith to the holders of record of said preferred stock trust certificates at the close of business on July 2, 1917.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be closed.

Dated June 29, 1917.

GLENN H. CURTISS,
JOHN N. WILLYS,
C. M. KEYS,
Voting Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GENERAL UTILITIES CORPORATION
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of GENERAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall be legally brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, at the office of David G. McIntosh, Jr., in the Town of Towson, Baltimore County, State of Maryland, on Tuesday, July 10th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated June 25th, 1917.
JOSEPH MORJE, Secretary.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Factors which ordinarily could be depended upon to bring about price changes in the wheat market are no longer of value and the whole trade is awaiting developments in Washington. Reports recently have appeared of a more definite character regarding the probable terms of the Food bill as they pertain to the wheat market and the trade at large feels quite satisfied that operations in futures will be entirely discontinued and many believe that a fixed price will be named for the entire crop. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.81 free on board to arrive.

Rye—Market dull; No. 2 Western $2.41 cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.02¼	2.00	2.01	2.01	1.01⅞
September	1.82	1.80	1.81½	1.81½	1.04⅝

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, and prices were irregular, ranging from ¾c higher to 1⅝c net lower. The July position was comparatively firm, and reflected the strength in the cash situation. The later months were under more or less pressure, due to favorable weather and crop advices, and owing to fears that Government control of wheat and an effort to hold down the prices of foodstuffs would have a bearish influence on the market. Receipts at primary points were of fair volume, and there was moderate selling credited to the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.85¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57⅞	1.56¼	1.57	1.56⅞	.75
September	1.47⅝	1.45⅝	1.46⅞	1.47½	.73⅛
December	1.09¼	1.07¼	1.07⅞	1.09¼	.61⅜

OATS.

Oats prices were slightly lower, but the market showed resistance to bearish influences reflecting a better cash demand. Exporters were in the market and sales were estimated at about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 75¼@75¾c; No. 2 white, 76¼c; No. 3 white, 75@75¼c; No. 4 white, 74½@75c; fancy clipped white, 76⅜@77¾c; ordinary clipped white, 75¼@76¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.65	.64¼	.64⅝	.64⅝	.38⅛
September	.55	.54¼	.54½	.54⅞	.38⅛
December	.57	.56⅛	.56⅝	.57	.40⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was lower under liquidating sales, owing to a slow cash demand and an apparent feeling of uneasiness over the question of Government control. Packers were thought to be on the selling side and the hog markets were lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000, estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 2,500 and Omaha 12,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.17	21.05	21.05	21.25	13.17
Sept.	21.45	21.27	21.27	21.50	13.35
Ribs—					
July	21.42	21.35	21.35	21.62	13.70
Sept.	21.65	21.50	21.50	21.72	13.82
Pork—					
July	39.20	39.05	39.10	39.35	25.60
Sept.	39.37	39.27	39.30	39.55	24.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was more active, but at the expense of values. The weakness in lard, together with a feeling of uncertainty over Government control, apparently undermined confidence, and when selling orders appeared in volume prices declined rapidly, closing 16 to 30 points net lower. Part of the selling was believed to be for Western account, and stop-loss orders were uncovered on the break. Total sales for the day were 42,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.85@	16.12
July	16.00	15.88	15.85@15.88	16.15
August	16.00	15.80	15.85@15.86	16.12
September	16.10	15.75	15.81@15.82	16.10
October	15.95	15.75	15.79@15.80	16.04
November	15.75	15.51	15.59@15.57	15.79
December	15.71	15.55	15.57@15.60	15.74
January	15.70	15.55	15.59@15.60	15.75
February	..	..	15.60@15.65	15.77

COFFEE.

Further scattering liquidation of near months caused some irregularity in the coffee market here yesterday, but an early decline in July and December delivery was followed by rallies, with the market closing net unchanged to 3 points higher. Sales were reported of 28,500 bags, including exchanges of July for September at 19 points and of July for December at 30 points. The local spot market remained dull, with quotations on the basis of 9⅝c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.46	7.41	7.45@7.47	7.45
August	..	..	7.55@7.56	7.55
September	7.65	7.60	7.64@7.65	7.64
October	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.68
November	..	..	7.72@7.73	7.71
December	7.77	7.74	7.76@7.77	7.75
January	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.80
February	..	..	7.86@7.87	7.85
March	7.90	7.90	7.91@7.92	7.89
April	..	..	7.96@7.97	7.94
May	..	..	8.01@8.02	7.98

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active and irregular, and after a firm opening, 2 to 5 points higher, values developed further firmness and around the noon hour there were net gains of 6 to 10 points, with Cuban interests supporting September, thought to be against sales of actual sugar. In the early afternoon profit taking caused prices to slump sharply, and on the decline stop orders were uncovered, sending values at the close 1 to 6 points net lower, with sales of 39,300 tons. The decline appeared to be local, however, as the situation in the spot market was said to be strong. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	..	5.37
July	5.43	5.38	5.36@5.38	5.37
August	5.55	5.44	5.46@5.48	5.47
September	5.63	5.50	5.53@5.54	5.54
October	5.60	5.52	5.53@5.55	5.55
November	5.60	5.60	5.53@5.55	5.55
December	5.53	5.39	5.39@5.41	5.43
January	5.19	5.13	5.08@5.10	5.13
February	..	..	4.89@4.91	4.94
March	..	..	4.89@4.91	4.94
April	..	..	4.91@4.93	4.97
May	..	..	4.93@4.95	4.99

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, being listed at from 7.50c to 8c for fine granulated. Some of the refiners were out of the market entirely, while the American was said to be taking only moderate orders at 7.50c. The demand was moderate for domestic account, and it was said that further sales of about 8,000 tons were made to Europe. The market for raw sugar was strong and prices were ⅛c higher. Business for domestic account was not so very active, but it was said that the British Commission had made liberal purchases in Cuba, estimates ranging as high as 50,000 tons at 5c, free on board the island. Locally there were sales of 25,000 bags of Cubas for first half August shipment to a local refiner at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.52c for centrifugal, and 10,000 bags were sold from store at the same basis. It was also said that some full duty sugar was sold to local refiners at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, which is about the same price as paid for the Cubas. The market closed firm at 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.52c for centrifugal and 5.64c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,986 packages. Speculative support seems to have largely withdrawn, and with very moderate trading for consumptive needs, prices are again lower and unsettled. All grades of creamery have declined, and the weakness extends to dairy and renovated, with ladles and packing stock a shade easier in tone. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 37¾@38½c; extras, (92 score,) 37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34@35½c; thirds, 33@33½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35½@36½c; common to fair, 33@35c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,135 cases. Arrivals continue moderate and advices indicate decreasing collections in sections whence the higher qualities of eggs are expected at this season. The proportion of fine to fancy goods is small; there is pretty good demand for them, and prices show further advance, the market closing firm as quoted. One or two sales of known mark extra firsts were made on 'Change as high as 35¾@36c, but trading from store in this class of stock is generally at 35@35½c, unless the quality is high enough to be fairly covered by the range quoted for extras. Good medium qualities are meeting a fair demand, and the lower grades while still freely offered and of irregular value, are working down in the stock to some extent. Nearby white eggs irregular; some receivers report slow trade and an accumulation of stock on hand, but strictly fancy new laid goods of good size and chalk-white color are generally rated about steady, although a large part of the supply is unsalable above a range of 38@39c, and some more seriously defective go lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; storage packed firsts, 35@35½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@32½c; thirds and poorer, 25@31c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 20@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 33@37c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	33	35	Iron C pf	16¼	..
B S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos	1⅛	1¼
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V	1½	1⅝
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1½	1¾	Majestic	41	44
Bost Ely	43	47	Mex Met	26	29
Bost & M	60	61	Mojave T	44	48
Butte & L	13	15	New Balt	1¼	1¾
Butte & D	45	55	Nev Doug	1⅜	1⅝
Bost & Ar	1⅜	2⅛	N U Bing	..	50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	43	46
Chief Cons	2⅝	2¾	N Cornelia	18	18⅝
Crown Res	28	32	N Z & L	70	71
Con Ariz	2⅛	2⅜	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop	1⅛	1¼
Champ C	5	7	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb	1½	2½	Pion Con	1½	1⅞
E & B B	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	18	20	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Fortuna	8	9	*S W M	2	2⅝
Gold Lake	5	6	†S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	90	98	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil	1⅛	1⅜	U V Ext	37½	38
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon G'd	1⅞	2⅛
Iron Cap	16½	17¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

A CHICAGO BANK CLOSED.

Heavy Withdrawals for Liberty Bonds and Red Cross Cause Action.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The doors of the old private banking firm of Graham & Sons were closed this afternoon. A police guard was requested. Andrew Graham, who founded the firm many years ago, died a year ago. He was widely known in Illinois politics. His sons—Ralph and Frank—have since conducted the business.

Deposits of the bank, which as a private institution did not make public reports, were generally estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Later Frank Graham issued this statement:

"Graham & Sons is one of the oldest banks in Chicago, and naturally in the course of business has acquired a large amount of real estate and mortgages on real estate.

"The increased cost of living and general disposition on the part of depositors to purchase Liberty bonds and make Red Cross contributions have resulted in the withdrawal of large sums of money. All of the assets of the bank are in a safe position. There has been no high financing or fraudulent mortgages taken or given. The doors of the bank were closed so that all may be treated alike."

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed later, after fifteen detectives, directed by an Assistant States Attorney, broke down the rear doors of the bank with crowbars and seized all of the bank's records. The petition was filed by William Smale, John Kehoe, and John Heiland, owners of claims under $5,000 each. The petition stated that the Grahams had admitted in writing that they were unable to meet their financial obligations and were willing to have their affairs settled by a bankruptcy court.

Federal Judge Carpenter appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver and William C. Niblack, Vice President of the company, took charge of the bank tonight. August W. Miller, Clerk of the Circuit Court, also filed a petition for a receiver in the State courts. It alleges that he had $143,000 of funds belonging to the court on deposit when the bank closed. The hearing on the appointment of the receiver was set for tomorrow morning.

The preliminary examination by counsel for the creditors in the Federal Court indicated the bank would be able to pay its obligations in full.

New Mexico Coal Fields Sold.

Hayden, Stone & Co. announced yesterday that the Victor-American Fuel Company's coal fields in the neighborhood of Gallup, N. M., had been bought for approximately $3,000,000 for account of the Ray Consolidated, the Chino Copper, and the American Smelting and Refining Companies. A new corporation, called the Gallup-American Coal Company, has been organized to operate the mines, the stock owned by the copper concerns. Preparations are being made to increase production of fuel from the newly acquired lands. The copper companies have been getting their coal from the property for use at the nearby mines and smelters for several years.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold's of Record.
Cerro Gordo M.	2½	Q	July 15	June 30
Do	5	Ex.	July 15	June 30
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do	5	Ex.	Sept. 1	July 31
Do pf	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Pitts. Coal pf	1¼	Q	July 25	July 9
Pub. Serv. N. Ill.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Do pf	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Sharon Steel H'p.	2	Q	July 10	....
Stand. Sil.-L. M.	5c	Q	July 15	June 30
Stetson, (J.B.) Co.	10	SA	July 16	July 2
Do pf	4	SA	July 16	July 2
Transue & Wms. Steel Forging	$1.25	Q	July 16	July 6
Uni. Drug 1st pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
United Glass	$1	..	July 25	July 14
U.S. Mtg. & T.	6	Q	June 30	June 29

NEW CUSTOMS SCHEDULE.

Governs the Classification of Commodities for Export.

D. E. Casey, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, called attention in a statement issued yesterday to the fact that a new schedule governing the classification of commodities which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States exported to foreign countries and for shipments between the United States and its noncontiguous territory had ust been issued by the Department of Commerce.

This new schedule goes into effect on Monday and supersedes all prior schedules, according to which exporters are required to file shippers' export declarations on domestic exports. The regulations governing the filling out and filing of the shippers' export declarations remain about the same under the new schedule, but a number of changes are found in the new and additional classifications of commodities.

A limited number of copies of the new schedule may be obtained at Room 409, Custom House.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.12	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.29	Union Con	.19
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.62
Jacket	.07		
TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.20	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.80	Jumbo Exten	.31
McNamara	.32	Jumbo Junior	.05
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.13
Mizpah	.09	Silver Pick	.11
Monarch Pitts	.07	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.23	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.21	Consolidated	.34
Tonopah Exten	2.40	Morning Glory	.21
Tonopah Nevada	6.25	Union Amalg	.16
West End	.69	White Caps	1.35
West Tonopah	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.24
Booth	.07	Packard	.35
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.50
Florence	.17	Round Mountain	.34
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.25
Goldfield Con	.52	United Mines	.53

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	5¼	Gold Sov	3⅞	5½
Dr. J'pot	5	6	Isabella	9⅞	10⅜
Elkton	7	7⅝	McKinney	17	22
El Paso	30	35	Portland	145	150
Fanny R	3	5¼	Vindicator	76¼	79
Golden C	218	221	U. Gold M.	20	22
Granite	55	59			

DIVIDENDS.

New York, June 28, 1917.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1917, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1917.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 29th, 1917, a dividend was declared by them of 3¼% regular and 1½% extra, payable June 30th, 1917.
Transfer books will be closed on June 29th and opened on July 2nd.
JOSEPH ADAMS, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
The coupons due July 1, 1917, on the bonds of this company will be paid at The Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.
TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.
Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917.
J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.
TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.
Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917.
J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 125—3%
A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 33—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 79—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803
June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, June 19, 1917.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 57.
Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,075,162.50.
Notice is hereby given that a diidvend of Ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co. Payable July 10, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.
By order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Incorporated)
Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after July 1, 1917, upon presentation of coupon No. 11 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 43.
The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.
F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

222D DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21, 1917.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1917.
The Transfer Books will not close.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, June 20, 1917.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.
The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42nd Street.
The Fifty-eighth Consecutive Dividend.
New York, June 20, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. (8%), free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1917, to the shareholders of record of this day.
W. G. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7, 1917.
A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 2, 1917, to the registered holders of June 12, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on June 12, and will be reopened June 18, 1917.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad St., New York, June 28, 1917.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 28th day of June, 1917, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 16th day of July, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of July, 1917.
F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, June 22d, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after July 2d, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.
White Plains, N. Y., June 22, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 6, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, June 13, 1917.
A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1917.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
June 26, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.
CHARLES A. CORNELL, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., held in New York City on the 26th inst., the regular quarterly dividend of 1% was declared on all stock of record at the close of business July 14th, payable July 25th. Stock transfer books will close on the evening of July 14th and reopen on morning of July 26th.
L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.
J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable July 25th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9th, 1917.
F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
New York, June 26, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date.
E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $4,156,429.80,) market value. $4,187,700.69
Private securities, (book value, $4,750,977.95,) market value. 4,627,150.81
Real estate owned 553,120.00
Mortgages owned 883,725.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral 99,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 7,670,071.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 1,731,151.08
Overdrafts 3,706.62
Due from approved reserved depositaries, less amount of offsets $1,496,822.34
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 1,199,262.48 — 2,696,084.82
Specie 1,686,041.77
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks 616,509.00
Federal Reserve notes 20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $1,122,173.65
Other cash items 3,417.55 — 1,125,591.20
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) 876,501.84
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date $191,444.89
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 9,667.16 — 201,112.05
Total $26,927,966.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $1,000,000.00
Undivided profits 282,122.14 — 1,282,122.14
Surplus on book values $1,424,678.89
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $2,200,048.08
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions 2,850.09
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 123,879.14
Deposits by the State of New York 475,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 694,474.29
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any, ac't. Liberty Loan bonds 808,203.50
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 14,646,197.79
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 1,511,125.60
Demand certificates of deposit 432,895.72
Other certificates of deposit 256,677.84
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 478,612.34
Certified checks 118,827.68
Unpaid dividends 6.00
Dividends payable June 30, 1917 30,000.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 1,557,810.43
Total deposits 23,335,108.45
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit 1,191,500.00
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserve for taxes, expenses, &c. $16,539.84
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 63,668.93
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 28,027.38
Estimated unearned discounts 11,000.00 — 119,235.65
Total $26,927,966.24

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business June 20th, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans $42,971,352.39
Overdrafts 313,438.97
United States bonds on hand 4,500.00
Customers' liability account of acceptances 756,098.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation 4,101,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits 6,376,000.00
Payments on account of subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds 44,015,318.29
Bonds, securities, etc 75,468,149.09
Banking house 1,750,000.00
Specie $10,120,726.96
Legal tenders and bank notes 1,026,963.00
Due from Treasurer of U. S. 141,600.00
Exchanges 39,055,005.83
Due from banks 2,503,199.79
Demand loans 59,966,277.35
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 13,114,067.94 — 125,927,840.80
$301,883,698.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital $10,000,000.00
Surplus 20,000,000.00
Profits 6,399,927.63
Circulation 4,031,000.00
Deposits, banks $66,882,906.11
Deposits, individuals 126,807,955.11
Deposits, U. S. 6,376,000.00 — 200,066,861.22
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank 60,000,000.00
Bonds, borrowed 275,000.00
Reserved for taxes 354,810.78
Acceptances 756,098.78
$301,883,698.41

I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of June, 1917.
JOHN H. TAYLOR, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. HINE,
JOHN R. MORRON,
GEORGE F. BAKER, Jr., Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, payable Monday, July 16th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, June 30, 1917.
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.
June 29th, 1917.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of $1.50 per share and an extra dividend of $1.00 per share for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1917, on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1917. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS.
RED CROSS DIVIDEND.
A special dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, June 25, 1917.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $11,011,514.96,) market value $11,011,514.96
Private securities, (book value, $20,519,262.82,) market value 20,519,262.82
Real estate owned 1,408,470.12
Mortgages owned 111,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral 184,854.66
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 61,405,648.48
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 54,135,888.64
Overdrafts (secured) 1,598.11
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $34,397,142.47
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item 8,856,480.92 — 43,253,573.39
Specie 12,872,885.00
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks 158,131.00
Federal Reserve notes 488,680.00
Cash items 500.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) 1,125,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date $807,789.60
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 392,338.08
Advances to trusts (secured) 49,154.78 — 1,249,282.46
Total $207,866,389.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $15,000,000.00
Undivided profits 2,762,946.75 — 17,762,946.75
Surplus on book values, $17,695,100.15.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $480,346.00
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions 116.04
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 1,592,384.13
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 148,803,798.20
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 12,656,129.64
Demand certificates of deposit 3,748,457.24
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 159,106.05
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 13,969,986.48
Total deposits 181,405,328.78
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit 1,125,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes $180,837.25
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 1,846,702.44
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 324,541.48
Estimated unearned discounts 221,037.49 — 2,573,118.66
Total $207,866,389.14

[No. 1461.] REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $401,703,712.83
Deduct: Acceptances sold with indorsement of this bank 1,765,140.83 — $399,938,572.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 2,889,462.55
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" 19,756,607.18
Liability of foreign banks on acceptances to create dollar exchange 445,034.18
Overdrafts secured and unsecured 23.12
U. S. bonds and U. S. certificates of indebtedness 34,357,538.98
Payment on account of subscription for Liberty Loan bonds 200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc 49,823,428.14
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank 1,500,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures 5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers, (net) 16,223,208.41
Due from foreign accounts 690,287.90
Due from branches 14,698,296.24
Exchanges for clearing house 85,930,729.45
Checks on other banks in this city 18,519,866.92
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency 1,118,653.55
Notes of other national banks 243,500.00
Federal Reserve notes 1,837,060.00
Lawful reserve, viz.:
Specie in vault $32,639,795.80
Legal tender notes in vault 3,252,000.00
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank 94,173,351.18 — 130,065,146.98
Gold bullion 260,361.53
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer 163,210.00
Total $733,160,984.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $25,000,000.00
Set aside as capital for foreign branches 6,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net) 39,955,554.56
Reserved for taxes, interest accrued, and unearned discount 1,117,975.06
National bank notes outstanding 1,782,340.00
Due to banks and bankers, (net) $212,062,460.38
Dividends unpaid 2,070.00
Individual deposits subject to check 290,124,654.07
United States deposits 14,450,000.00
Demand certificates of deposit 10,837,209.10
Certified checks 10,832,421.60
Cashier's checks outstanding 58,993,468.92
Time certificates of deposit 916,357.58
Time deposits 7,316,712.05 — 605,084,753.70
U. S. bonds borrowed 4,544,700.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank 25,000,000.00
Time bills of exchange drawn by this bank payable abroad 244,657.96
Letters of credit and travelers' checks 3,061,748.40
Acceptances executed for customers 19,756,607.18
Acceptances executed to create dollar exchange 445,034.18
Other liabilities 1,217,613.09
Total $733,160,984.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOS. A. REYNOLDS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. A. REYNOLDS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1917.
GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public New York Co., 181.
Correct—Attest:
ROBERT S. LOVETT,
JOSEPH P. GRACE,
JAMES H. POST, Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1917, from the 5% Gold Mortgage Bonds, Series 3, of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, June 30, 1917.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1917, ON Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company's First and General Mortgage Ten-Year 6% Gold Bonds will be paid at the office of Bertron, Griscom & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK,

N. Y. City, N. Y., at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value $960.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,699,779.90;) market value 1,708,735.48
Real estate owned 931,959.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral 438,743.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 2,249,657.45
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 11,342,363.45
Overdrafts 98.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $690,964.59
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 2,274,962.94 — 2,965,927.53
Specie 714,473.96
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks 2,591,992.50
Federal reserve notes 47,500.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $1,276,778.72
Other cash items 263,890.89 — 1,540,669.61
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date $30,323.71
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 12,000.00 — 42,323.71
Total $24,575,453.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $1,000,000.00
Undivided profits 1,109,434.15 — 2,109,434.15
Surplus on book values, $2,186,463.57
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State Savings Banks $164,655.20
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions 26,056.89
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 18,837,630.65
Demand certificates of deposit 20,495.75
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 174,234.30
Certified checks 260,758.67
Unpaid dividends 140.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 871,912.09
Total deposits 20,346,473.55
Other liabilities, viz.:
Suspense account 2,248.46
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. 19,297.40
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 8,000.00
Estimated unearned discounts 90,000.00 — 119,545.86
Total $24,575,453.56

DIVIDENDS.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York City.
DIVIDEND NO. 20 and EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 8.
A Dividend of Fifty (50c.) Cents, and an Extra Dividend of Seventy-five (75c.) Cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, have been declared payable July 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917. Stock Transfer Books do not close.
NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, June 22nd, 1917.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1917.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $583,161.72;) market value $591,300.00
Private securities, (book value, $7,834,533.59;) market value 7,539,834.36
Real estate owned 2,494,801.04
Mortgages owned 11,262,604.40
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral 2,164,121.47
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 17,284,702.02
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 3,544,781.04
Overdrafts 3,532.80
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $2,889,420.43
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 332,722.85 — 3,222,143.28
Specie 2,522,967.42
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks 347,237.00
Federal Reserve notes 40,555.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $1,583,631.43
Other cash items 37,939.22 — 1,621,570.65
Other assets, viz.:
Premiums, examinations and search fees due $166,060.20
Other outstandings 11,744.09
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 320,377.40
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 118,387.00
Suspense 1,000.00 — 617,568.69
Total $53,207,719.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $11,000,000.00
Undivided profits 1,454,858.19 — 12,454,858.19
Surplus on book values, $12,667,508.14.
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $2,061,269.87
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions 215,367.84
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 942,077.20
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 69,268.61
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits not subject to check 1,100,168.77
Deposits subject to check 24,867,201.40
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 1,119,551.81
Demand certificates of deposit 176,279.03
Other certificates of deposit 634,211.79
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 1,567,285.24
Certified checks 278,540.50
Unpaid dividends 1,610.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 2,194,666.68
Total deposits 35,227,498.69
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. $169,327.93
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 281,325.94
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 44,476.00
Estimated unearned discounts 30,233.42 — 525,362.29
Total $53,207,719.17

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $3,573,550,) market value $3,596,050.00
Private securities, (book value, $8,210,338,) market value 8,335,092.50
Real estate owned 1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned 3,343,181.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 43,551,285.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 12,784,513.37
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets 8,346,497.20
Specie (gold certificates) 5,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 536,852.48
Total $86,688,472.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $12,000,000.00
Undivided profits 2,993,555.59 — 14,993,555.59
Surplus on book values, $14,846,301.09.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $6,152,996.16
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 8,729,281.93
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 2,058,700.00
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 34,569,558.58
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 10,887,164.80
Other certificates of deposit 2,466,063.88
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 3,892,622.52
Total deposits 68,695,482.32
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserved for taxes, expenses, etc. $166,500.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 793,004.69
Estimated unearned discounts 39,929.45 — 999,434.14
Total $86,688,472.05

DIVIDENDS.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
Quarterly Dividend.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 6th, 1917. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.
C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.
New York, June 28th, 1917.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
55 Cedar Street, New York, June 29, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable June 30th, 1917, to stockholders of record June 29th, 1917.
HENRY L. SERVOSS, Secretary.

A REGULAR DIVIDEND OF ONE AND one-half (1½%) per cent. and an extra dividend of three (3%) per cent. on the common stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1917, payable July 20, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1917.
THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY,
By O. J. Fish, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1917, payable July 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on July 2, 1917.
THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY,
By O. J. Fish, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $3,443,030.26,) market value. $3,371,397.59
Private securities, (book value, $7,709,291.95,) market value. 7,704,757.34
Real estate owned 5,476,149.39
Mortgages owned 8,137,251.33
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral 1,201,215.64
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 37,802,757.08
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 22,406,683.73
Overdrafts 4,316.11
Foreign exchange 4,529,605.04
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $7,786,209.96
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item 1,879,793.29 — 9,666,003.25
Specie 5,789,830.99
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks 471,025.00
Federal Reserve notes 81,025.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings 3,366,986.05
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra,) and commercial letters of credit 2,792,683.28
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date $2,113.56
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 226,160.70
Trust department advances 22,560.42 — 250,834.68
Total $108,052,521.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $5,000,000.00
Undivided profits 1,547,746.52 — 6,547,746.52
Surplus on book values, $6,534,013.42
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $1,438,449.10
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions 84,245.59
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary 420,208.51
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York 787.16
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 2,603,635.18
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 52,320,275.89
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 3,280,557.20
Demand certificates of deposit 5,908,857.64
Trust ledger—not preferred 10,894,599.96
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 1,683,707.53
Certified checks 298,494.56
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 9,027,220.26
Extend total deposits 92,961,038.58
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit 2,792,683.28
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. $329,674.75
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 285,118.05
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 136,260.32 — 751,053.12
Total $108,052,521.50

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,

New York City, at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, market value $3,645,012.41
Private securities, (book value, $1,242,752.93;) market value 1,242,752.93
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank of New York 67,500.00
Real estate owned 107,850.00
Mortgages owned 1,093,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral 362,550.32
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 5,606,171.99
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 11,715,256.76
Overdrafts 744.67
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $3,479,006.51
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 1,459,684.82 — 4,938,691.33
Specie 2,457,836.65
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks 487,575.00
Federal Reserve notes 95,380.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $1,054,225.87
Other cash items 141,208.06 — 1,195,433.93
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra) 607,383.71
Other assets, viz.:
Vaults $30,000.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 64,294.61
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 27,618.73 — 121,913.34
Total $33,745,097.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $750,000.00
Undivided profits 372,955.62 — 1,122,955.62
Surplus on book values, $1,140,131.64.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $1,264,548.73
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions 34,390.25
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary 144,986.58
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 1,732,061.85
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 23,596,605.04
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 418,961.28
Demand certificates of deposit 409,846.34
Other certificates of deposit 89,906.99
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks 842,054.67
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 150,682.26
Certified checks 228,587.99
Unpaid dividends 161.50
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 1,889,379.93
Total deposits 30,301,602.41
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit 637,810.32
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. $18,740.05
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 119,104.39
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 24,704.75
Estimated unearned discounts 20,000.00 — 182,729.19
Total $33,745,097.54

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $3,088,482.31,) market value. $3,028,024.50
Private securities, (book value, $10,726,727.21,) market value 10,535,494.91
Real estate owned 172,450.00
Mortgages owned 8,817,831.06
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 36,631,200.76
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 15,943,901.07
Overdrafts 2,683.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $7,208,748.46
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 1,579,433.61 — 8,783,182.07
Specie 5,052,574.61
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks 298,992.00
Federal Reserve notes 65,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $22,756.96
Other cash items 136.04 — 22,893.00
Other assets, viz.:
Exchanges for Clearing House $5,072,400.15
Advances to trusts 3,561.49
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 177,117.12
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 833,393.74 — 6,086,472.50
Total $94,940,200.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $4,000,000.00
Undivided profits 619,278.26 — 4,619,278.26
Surplus on book values, $4,456,225.70.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $733,029.60
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions 974.75
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 4,289,476.96
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York 38,704.02
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 2,281,991.01
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 37,862,110.27
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 8,671,670.79
Demand certificates of deposit 2,256,105.12
Other certificates of deposit 1,625,709.91
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 3,392,730.87
Certified checks 194,639.36
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 18,076,041.13 — 79,373,183.29
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgage trust bonds $7,977,500.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, &c. 360,562.40
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 77,975.21
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 418,651.07
Estimated unearned discounts 113,049.95 — 8,947,738.63
Total $94,940,200.18

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
FIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURENCE E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR L. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
103d SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1917, on sums of $5 to $5,000, and payable on and after July 16th, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CHARLES ROHE, President
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hasard, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent, per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1917:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917. DANIEL BARNES, President
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLIS FOX, Secretary pro tempore.
New York, June 7, 1917.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st must be made on or before the 10th day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH SHALL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1917.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Asst. Secretary.

Empire City Savings Bank
231 WEST 125TH STREET.

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending June 30th, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5.00 to $3,000.00, payable July 16th, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 13th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st.

RICHARD E. COCHRAN, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
201, 203, 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 188th semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 20th. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.

F. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

FOREIGN TRADE HERE NOW $4,598,027,228

Figures for Present Year Make New York Greatest International Mart in History.

EXPORTS OF $3,043,898,330

Big Increase in American Ships In Overseas Trade Pleases Officials —England the Largest Buyer.

Enormous gains in the foreign commerce of the customs district and Port of New York under war conditions of trade will be shown in figures to be made public today at the Custom House, covering the Government's fiscal year 1917, ending at noon. The amount will exceed four and one-half billion dollars, and the official compilation of inward and outward commerce here for the fiscal period will stamp New York as the greatest international mart known in history. A feature of the year's transactions at this port especially gratifying to the customs men was the big increase in the number of ships of American registry participating in the overseas trade.

While the statement to be issued at the Custom House today will be based on estimated transactions in the month of June, subject to later revisions, it was thought in authoritative quarters that the total foreign commerce of the district for the year, counting domestic and foreign exports of merchandise, imports, and the inward and outward flow of gold and silver, would closely approximate $4,598,027,228, a gain over the fiscal year 1916 of $778,804,366. Despite the rise in the prices of commodities figuring as exports and imports, actual bulk transactions here were greater in volume this year than in the comparative period one year ago. The showing made for the fiscal year 1916, officially placed at $3,525,000,000.

Based on estimates made for July, the total merchandise exports for the year from the metropolitan customs district should be in the region of $3,043,898,330, of which domestic exports amounted to $3,013,898,330 and foreign exports, (mostly wheat, other cereals, and finished products of Canada,) $30,000,000. Last year's exports from here of both classes were returned at $2,339,624,259.

Advance figures relating to imports here in the fiscal year 1917 place their value at $1,327,000,000, against a total in 1916 of $1,099,436,358. The gain in imports amounting to $127,563,642 represented to a large extent heavier entries of raw materials such as sugar, hides, &c., used in American manufacture, while finished products from Europe, largely competitive with domestic goods, presumably declined this year when compared with the similar period of 1916.

Probably the most significant feature of the report to be made by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, is that showing New York's share in the fiscal year in supplying the Entente Allies with foodstuffs and the sinews of war generally. This year's domestic exports shipped to Europe in round numbers amounted to $2,379,818,181, against $1,830,600,000 in 1916, the current period's gain being $549,218,181.

While the foregoing approximate figures for 1917 cover shipments to all Europe, with the exception of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, the great bulk of the American supplies were forwarded to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, comprising the United Entente Allies.

The balance went to Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and Portugal. Prior to this country's break with Germany, heavy relief supplies were shipped out of this port for Belgium.

The Custom House records for 1917 reveal England as the largest single purchaser of war supplies and foodstuffs exported from New York, that country's shipments in the year averaging $700,000,000 a month, or $840,000,000 for the full fiscal year.

French purchases here, including foodstuffs, war munitions, automobiles, and miscellaneous supplies, averaged monthly $400,000,000, or approximately $480,000,000 for the year of $720,000,000. Shipments out of this port for European Russia in the period were close to $300,000,000, while heavy exports were sent via the Panama Canal and Pacific route. As nearly as could be estimated yesterday Italy took supplies out of New York in 1917 valued at not less than $144,000,000. With scarcely an exception, all supplies sent to the four Entente countries mentioned were necessaries needed in the conduct of the war, as luxuries are now prohibited entry by the Allies.

Although British tonnage predominated in transporting the year's exports, customs officials were inclined to the belief that when the period's statistics covering ocean carriers were compiled sometime next week, it would be demonstrated that more American ships than ever before, participated in the inward and outward movements here.

The year closing today witnessed a steady expansion in trade both ways with the rest of North America and South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Exports to these sections of the world comprised American manufactured products which took the place of goods formerly furnished by England, Germany, France, and Italy. In return, vast quantities of rubber, hides, wool, fibres, and other crude products entering into the makeup of fabricated goods reached this port.

The inward and outward flow of gold and silver at this port for the fiscal year was as follows: Imports, $58,875,716, against $158,568,207 in 1916; domestic exports, $159,134,772, compared with $75,415,043 last year, and foreign exports, $9,120,410, against $25,182,107 one year ago. The New York Custom House statement takes no account of the extraordinary imports of British gold from Canada received here. These shipments since the beginning of the present calendar year alone amount to $402,231,000, most of which was entered for customs purposes in the so-called St. Lawrence, and orther border customs districts.

In harmony with the gains made in other directions, duty and miscellaneous collections in the district of New York, also will show an increase. This year's duty collections were estimated at $157,484,665, and miscellaneous receipts at $1,776,449, making a total of $159,205,114, against total receipts from both sources in 1916 aggregating $152,943,408.

Allowing for unusual import expansion of the ports of London and Liverpool arising from the war, customs officials here were confident that the twelve months' commerce in this district easily placed New York as the premier port of the world.

According to the latest available statistics (prior to the war) London, with annual foreign commerce aggregating $2,122,712,000 led the world's ports. Hamburg came next, with a trade set down at $1,901,600,000, while the other leading ports were Liverpool, credited with annual imports and exports worth $1,778,817,000, and Antwerp, $1,211,845,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward Low Ranlett will be associated with the firm of Shonnard, Mills & Co. after July 1.

The General Ordnance Company of Connecticut has taken over the assets of the Delaware Corporation of the same name.

Stockholders of the Continental Can Company of record yesterday have the right to subscribe pro rata to the amount of common stock up to and including July 16.

The United States Glass Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share. The last previous dividend was paid in April, 1916.

The town of Waltham, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $100,000 in anticipation of revenue, to Curtis & Sanger at 4.64 per cent. discount.

The Northern New York Utilities, Inc., has certified to the Secretary of State at Albany that its capital has been increased from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

A special meeting of the holders of the stock trust certificates of the Gulf States Steel Company has been called on Aug. 31, for considering and acting on the redemption and retirement of the $2,000,000 6 per cent. preferred stock outstanding, at $110 a share, and any dividends which may be accrued and unpaid thereon.

John A. Hopper and George C. Hoffman were elected yesterday assistant treasurers of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, placing the stock on a dividend basis of $5 per annum, compared with a previous rate of $4.

The Public Utility Commission of New Jersey has approved the merger of the Atlantic Coast Telephone Company and New York Telephone Company, a subsidiary of American Telephone and Telegraph.

The Cerro Gordo Mines Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. in addition to the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. payable March 31. The company has declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. in addition to the regular dividend.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold at $500 net to buyer up $250 from the previous sale and up $500 from recent low point. The board will be closed next Tuesday as well as Wednesday.

The Boston Suburban Electric Companies, have passed the dividend on their cumulative preferred stock.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—Fifty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $4,076,700, were chartered today. They include:

Tock Screw Machine Products Corp'n, Queens, automatic machine screws and machine parts, $50,000; Lindgren and Brunne and C. et al and V. O. Tock, Flushing, L. I.

Woodside Garage, Inc., Woodside, auto and garage business, $5,000; C. and B. Wille, F. Weiss, Woodside.

Cohwa Knitting Mills Co., Oswego, knit goods, sheetings, and garments, 300 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 2,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $40,000; D. W. Conway, T. H. King, S. B. Haight, 63 Worth St.

Edwil Motor Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos and accessories, $5,000; W. E. and E. and A. Wilson, 406 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

J. E. Sawyer & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, metals, hardware, saddlery, and harness, $100,000; R. E. Patterson, W. H. Gleason, J. E. Sawyer, Glens Falls.

European Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, steamship agency, insurance, and mercantile business, $10,000; J. Nucci, V. Cappariili, S. Bey, Woodward Building.

Militan Waist Co., Manhattan, women's waists, $10,000; J. Bechtschaffer and L. and D. L. Pelpelbaum, 832 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Jessemere Constructing and Contracting Co., Manhattan, general construction, contracting, electrical work, $100,000; A. Hallow, S. W. Weber, R. S. Davidson, 227 Riverside Drive.

Laurence J. Rice, Inc., Manhattan, building and contracting, $5,000; L. and C. T. and A. Rice, 970 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

Revocation and surrender of authority: Interchange, Ltd., Denmark.

Dissolutions: E. S. Stape Co., Inc., Canadaigna; Curry & Horsford Clothing Co., Manhattan; The Hotchkiss Inn Co., Oxford; Triple Land Co., Manhattan; Edward M. Lang Co., Inc., Manhattan; P. & L. Cigmfort Baby Carriage Co., Inc., Manhattan; Joseph Beck & Sons, Manhattan; Verneval Realty and Construction Corp., Brooklyn; General Cement Products Co., Manhattan; Catalog Fruit Co., Inc., Manhattan; The Abend & Frucht Co., Inc., Manhattan; International Fur Dyers, Inc., Brooklyn; E. N. & E. River R. R. Co. et al., respts., Anna B. Lindt, the extrix., appl., v. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Fishbein, appit., v. Blanche Fishbein, respt.—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Leonardo De Vizzio, appit. —Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Hentschel, appit., v. Plaza Operating Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Samuel S. Watson, appit., v. Jacob S. Roos, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

East River Gas Co., appit., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts. (2).—Orders affirmed with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Anna Coleman, as admx., appit., v. Ida M. Harris et al., respts.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael J. Callahan, respt., v. London and Lancashire Fire ins. Co., appit.—Determination affirmed with cost. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Solomon Epstein, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

G. Fred Osgood, appit., v. Hallowell Granite Works, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs to defendant. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Ippolito De Salvio, appit. —Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Laskowitz, appit., v. Abraham Rainer et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sam Pomerants, respt., v. Leo Schlesinger, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Percival L. Waters et al., respts., v. Albert E. Smith et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. (Davis, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

William J. Gibson, respt., v. John F. Hitchcock, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer to second cause of action and serve an answer thereto on payment of said costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Hetty H. R. Green, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James L. Steuart, as exr., appit., v. Anna Pavlova, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Fexon, appit., v. Hotel Shelburne, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cora L. Turner, respt., v. Charles W. Turner, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Lee Woodard, respt., v. Patrick Ryan, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George A. Raftery, plitf., v. Olaf J. Olson, def.—Motion denied and exceptions overruled, with costs, and judgment ordered for defendant dismissing the complaint with costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Christina J. Francis, as exrx., respt., v. New York, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff in stipulate to reduce verdict to $5,000, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

German-American Coffee Co., respt., v. John O'Neill, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Harry Hirsch et al., respts., v. Max Rad, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Agnes Dels, an infant, appit., v. Pheon Concrete Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Hortense Rastello, as admx., &c., appit., v. Catherine Rastello, respt.—Judgment declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. payable March 31. The company has declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. in addition to the regular dividend.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold at $500 net to buyer up $250 from the previous sale and up $500 from recent low point. The board will be closed next Tuesday as well as Wednesday.

The Boston Suburban Electric Companies, have passed the dividend on their cumulative preferred stock.

Fanny Miller, as admx., appit., v. Metropolitan Distributors et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rutherford Realty Co., respt., v. Alwold Realty Co. et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Santina Natale, appit., v. Giuseppe Natale, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs, with leave to renew on further evidence. No opinion. Order filed. Elkhorn Valley Coal-Land Co., respt., v. Empire Coal & Coke Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Time for taking deposition to be fixed in order. Settle order on notice.

Re Moses Kiritz, appit., v. John T. Fetherston as Commr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

City of New York, respt., v. Theodore Flicke, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Annie P. Fahnestock, respt., v. Frances H. Townsend, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Holland Security Co., respt., v. Joseph B. Greenhut et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles A. Cooper et al., respts., v. Joseph B. Greenhut, impld., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur F. Jones, appit., v. Edmund L. Mooney, respt.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Union Square Savings Bank, respt., v. Erp Realty and Construction Co., appit.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Times Square Automobile Co., respt., v. Motor Car Equipment Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Time of examination to be fixed in order. Settle order on notice.

Re William M. St. John, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Miller v. City.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Belle Silverstein v. City.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms of order. Opinion filed.

James J. Powers v. City.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Anti-Vice Co. v. George H. Bell, Comm'r.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People ex rel. Portland Cement Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Patrick Brennan v. Phila. & Reading Rwy. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re William M. St. John.—Motion to dismiss appeal from decree denied; motion to dismiss appeal from order granted. Order filed.

Joseph Fay, Strasbourger & Fay v. Mary Pennington et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Thomas Breen v. Morgan W. Babolt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Harry A. Lanzer v. Allyne Brass Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Robert F. Amend.—Appeal discontinued. Order filed.

Morland Mortgage Co. v. John C. Fisher, (2.)—Motions to dismiss granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Henry W. Van Wagenen v. John C. Fisher. —Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry C. Smith v. Jacob Kahn.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William S. Brewer v. Sun Printing Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People v. Henry Vagts and John Moyer.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Frederick H. Hoffman v. Abraham E. Gluck.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. F. Murray v. Henry L. Preston.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Samuel W. Mitchell v. Max M. Tannenbaum.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Louis G. Wallach v. Manhattan Athletic Club.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Harry Fleischer v. Detroit Cadillac Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Robert E. Graham v. A. B. Cordner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Rose Levin v. Brengle Waist Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Anna A. Curtis v. Anton Lemien.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Daniel Ellison v. Jacques M. Pearlman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joshua Helt v. Harris Blankstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Guy L. Nelson v. Thomas J. Shubert.—Application granted. Order signed. If a stay pending determination of appeal is desired, motion therefor should be made to the court on the next motion day, July 16.

Alfonso S. Carbonell v. Henri Isaakson.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Parker Co. v. City of New York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

United Sponging Co. v. Preferred Accident Ins. Co.—Motion to go to Court of Appeals denied, with $10 costs. Motion for resettlement granted. Orders filed.

E. A. Valentine v. J. Williams, Inc.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Lester J. Sinsheimer v. Underpinning & Foundation Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Francis P. Sherwood v. Theo. S. Holbrook.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Estelle P. Anderson v. Steinway & Sons.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Patrick Brennan v. Phila. & Reading Coal Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Amend.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Anchor Realty Co. v. Bankers Trust Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Emma M. Moller v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.—Motion for stay granted.

William L. Stow v. C. H. Mackay.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Carl Junk v. Terry & Tench Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Archibald Goldman v. Jacob V. Bottman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel Kirschman v. Max Rosenthal.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re George Hirsch.—Referred to the Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Paart II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Conalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Ford, J. — Dorn (Schweizer—Samuel T. Munson; Scheffer (Pelechatz—Robert C. McCormack.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Marquand (John Liddell Cut Stone Co—Edward S. Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Purasino (Haviland Av)—Henry J. Goldsmith; Sawyer (Manger—C. Jay Shields, Anthony Kaufman—Joseph P. Morrison; Field (Furman—Charles A Austin; Re Seltzer—Morris Frank.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. — Sprague (Sprague (2)—Malcolm Sundheimer; McLintock (McLintock—Mortimer S Brown; Cutting (Moskowitz—James B Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Murray (del Drago (2)—Algernon S Norton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Mary J. Kingsland (David B Getz—Lucille Pugh; Theresa R Spear (Anton Fergan—Patrick A Gaynor; Eugenia K. Darby (Grenelle Rty Co.; John J Mackin; Citizens Sav Bk (Babardi—Irving Washburn; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co (Robert Bader—John V Coggey; Maple Rty Co (160 Broadway Co—John J. Byrne; Mary B Kingsland (Bertha H Steinberg—Sidney Harris; Katharine A Kingsland (same—Sidney Harris; Virginia G. M. Smith (Douglas Stewart—Michael J. McNamara.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Edith C Eckerson (George B Burch—William W O'Brien; Max Gordon (Henry Fixman—James H Guernsey.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, e s, 101.6 ft n of Stanton St, 26.6x87.6; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Lena Apfelbaum et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Jacobson.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x76; William R. Wilder against Ray Beckon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. J. Patterson.

18TH ST, 234 East; Florence A. Hyde against Claude N. Lucker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

25TH ST, 411 West; Elizabeth Herb against Julia E. McMahon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf.

62D ST, 171 East; Frank J. Carew et al. against Henry W. Bull et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

104TH ST, 64 East; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Guste Wilder et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

106TH ST, s s, 237.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; Robert G. Mead, Jr., against Harry Gordon et al., to foreclose mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

129TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 50x91.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Mabelle B. Mabardi et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

136TH ST, 402 and 404 West; Alice A. Crandell against Eisen Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Davis, Symmes & Schreiber.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 2,301; William M. Moore Holding Co., Inc., against Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Weschler.

148TH ST, 468 and 470 East; Max Eisman against Henry Strauss et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Theresa Senior, an infft., appit., v. Star Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Victor Casazza et al., appits., v. Mechanics and Metals National Bank et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs to respondents Mechanics and Metals National Bank and with disbursements to other respondents. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Frankel, respt., v. Abraham Peters et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Winfred S. Giles, respt., v. Edward Panger Printing Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re William A. Prendergast, appit., v. John P. Cohalan et al., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. On opinion of Greenbaum, J. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Katherine Kaye, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Frank Abarne and Carmine Carbone, appits.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Fishbein, appit., v. Blanche Fishbein, respt.—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Leonardo De Vizzio, appit. —Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Agnes Dels, an infant, appit., v. Pheon Concrete Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Hortense Rastello, as admx., &c., appit., v. Catherine Rastello, respt.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Morris Abel, appit., v. Elka Abel, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alexandria Meledin, as admx., respt., v. Carl Vietor, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Jesse W. Reno, respt., v. Frederick Bull et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Spetalnick, infft., respt., v. Ebling Brewing Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Starr, respt., v. Robert M. Black et al., respts. (2).—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicholas Latronica, respt., v. Richard Carvel Co., Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Davis, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

People, respt., v. Yetta Keller and Rose Gold, impleaded, &c., appits.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

William W. Kennerson, appit., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below, on the opinion of Lehman, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

Robert Holmes, indy., &c., et al., respts., v. Edward C. Smith, impld., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Chas. I. Hills, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Joseph E. Megrue, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the ground that the application should have been made to this court, with leave to appellant to apply to this court as stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Pryse Goodwin et al., respts., v. The Ansonia, appit.—Order modified, as stated in order and, as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Opler Brothers, respts., v. David D. Long, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Blanche Hyams, respt., v. Ada B. Tilford, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John M. Ewen et al., respts., v. John D. O'Hagan et al., appits.—Order modified by limiting the examination to what the defendants, O'Hagan & Luckenbach, have done with respect to the certificates, and what, if any, agreements they have entered into with one another or with any other persons with respect to said certificates; and as so modified affirmed, without costs. The date on which the examination shall proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Victoria A. McKenzie, respt., v. American Steel Goods Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank C. Titus, Jr., plff., v. Central Park, N. & E. River R. R. Co. et al., respts., Anna B. Lindt, the extrix., appit., v. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry A. Lauzner, respt., v. Allyne Brass Foundry Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, on the authority of Robert Dollar Co. v. Canadian Car Co., 220 N. Y. 270. Order filed.

S. Charles Welsh, as trustee, respt., v. Interborough R. T. Co., appit.—Order modified by providing that the defendant be enjoined unless within twenty days after notice of entry of the order of this court herein the defendant stipulate to pay plaintiff all fee and rental damage to be assessed in this action, or in lieu thereof that the defendant within said time acquire title by condemn the plaintiff's easements invaded or interfered with by the structure in question; and as so modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Joseph Macaluse, appit., v. Nay Aug Coal Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gerard Grice v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Michael Drummond, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hugh J. Reilly, appit., v. Frank Reinhart, respt.—Order and judgment affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John B. Trainer, rel., v. Robert S. Sisson, as Commr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham Wald, respt., v. Betee Persky, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George Strimos et al., appits., v. Alexander C. Castriotis et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Date of examination to be fixed in order. Settle order on notice.

Sidney Ash, respt., v. United Toilet Goods Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Date of inspection to be fixed in order. Settle order on notice.

Samuel L. Levy, respt., v. John J. Kelt, impld., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Date of examination to be fixed in order. Settle order on notice.

James H. Brand, respt., v. Frances H. Brand, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re closing W. 151st St.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hickson, Inc., appit., v. H. Migrim & Bros. respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ernest J. M. Thompson, appit., v. The Fairbanks Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Morland Mortgage Co. v. John C. Fisher, (2.)—Motions to dismiss granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Henry W. Van Wagenen v. John C. Fisher. —Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry C. Smith v. Jacob Kahn.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William S. Brewer v. Sun Printing Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People v. Henry Vagts and John Moyer.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Frederick H. Hoffman v. Abraham E. Gluck.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. F. Murray v. Henry L. Preston.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Samuel W. Mitchell v. Max M. Tannenbaum.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Louis G. Wallach v. Manhattan Athletic Club.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Harry Fleischer v. Detroit Cadillac Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Robert E. Graham v. A. B. Cordner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Rose Levin v. Brengle Waist Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Anna A. Curtis v. Anton Lemien.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Daniel Ellison v. Jacques M. Pearlman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joshua Helt v. Harris Blankstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Guy L. Nelson v. Thomas J. Shubert.—Application granted. Order signed. If a stay pending determination of appeal is desired, motion therefor should be made to the court on the next motion day, July 16.

Alfonso S. Carbonell v. Henri Isaakson.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Parker Co. v. City of New York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

United Sponging Co. v. Preferred Accident Ins. Co.—Motion to go to Court of Appeals denied, with $10 costs. Motion for resettlement granted. Orders filed.

E. A. Valentine v

FARM AND ARM

Do your "bit."

If you don't go to fight—raise crops; if working in the city, get some land to cultivate, this year and next, for the War may be a long one.

What You Can Do on a Little Land

is shown by the letter below.

This man did it, so can you. Crops at 5 cents a square foot, by very intensive cultivation, mean no less than $2,178 an acre. If you can't do as well as this—do your duty—do the best you can.

READ MR. VINES'S LETTER

Annadale, S. I.,

Hearing so much about the high cost of living, I advise people to plant their own vegetables. I have only a small plot of land which I plant, size being 40 by 200 feet. The produce is wonderful. I sell to a few friends, and even then I have vegetables to spare. Every square foot supplies me with at least 5 cents' worth of vegetables, without any extra effort. This saves the cost of living more than $100 per year.

I honestly think it is worth investing in a plot of land, as it is not only profitable but it is the root of health, as I have never known any one getting sick working on the land. Often sick people go and work on the land and recover, as it is the healthiest occupation in the world. Yours truly,

JOHN E. VINES.

On Brooklyn's southern slope was ever its best truck garden land—a soil rich and fertile—fine for gardens, better for homes and best for investment—for the Interboro is now building its subway down Nostrand Avenue. The work is nearly completed and in a year's time you can ride to any part of the Interboro's great Subway System for a 5-cent fare.

Best of all is the price. To settle the estate of our former partner, Mr. Chas. E. Wood, we are selling lots at literally half value. You can plant the day you sign the contract, and your growing crops should go a long way toward paying for it.

Wartime Opportunity

Brooklyn Real Estate at ½ Value

(To Close Interest of Late Mr. Chas. E. Wood.)

120 LOTS In New York City $590 EACH

At Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N.

$5 First Payment $5 Per Month

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY

Flatbush Avenue trolleys either direct from Park Row end of Brooklyn Bridge or from Interboro Subway Station at Atlantic Avenue pass this property; also Nostrand Avenue trolley from Delancey Street via Williamsburg Bridge and transfer at Flatbush Avenue trolley. Get off at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N. Our office is there.

COME TO-DAY or SUNDAY

Phone, Write, or Call for Free Tickets

WM. E. HARMON & CO., Inc.

(Formerly Wood, Harmon & Co.)

261 Broadway, New York

Phone, Barclay 6500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ENGLAND

"LYMPNE CASTLE"

Exceptional, Interesting and Most Enjoyable Freehold Estate in Old England; high up, with southern aspect, convenient to the metropolis (by express trains) and to Folkestone.

"Lympne Castle," Kent, one of the best examples of an ancient castle to be found in the home counties, restored and renovated for present day occupation; moderate in size, and easily worked by a small staff; glorious views over land and sea; fascinating old world gardens, inexpensive to maintain; three excellent farms, 24 cottages, gardens, allotments, beautiful woodlands, &c., in all

333 ACRES,

a considerable section of which could be sold off without detriment to the main portion; for sale by auction on July 18th, 1917, (unless previously sold privately). Particulars, plan, &c., of Messrs. Trollope, Surveyors, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 25 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated. BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Near the Beaches

New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. Alco Bldg. Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Comfort Homes with Garage

A brand new type; built for easy housekeeping. $34 month pays entire carry charges. Beautiful location. Call, or write for pamphlet. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway, cor. West 11th St., Brooklyn. (Sea Beach Subway from Municipal Bldg., N. Y.)

FLATBUSH HOME

in restricted section; all improvements paid; frame house, good condition; 10 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors; plot, 40x100; near Brighton L station; price right. Call and inspect. OWNER, 471 Westminster Road, B'klyn.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

Thirty-eight minutes out; new house, nine rooms, three baths; nestled among the trees, overlooking New York City's parkway; plot, 75x150; seven minutes' walk from station and golf club; can be bought for less than actual cost to-day, $17,000; terms like rent.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

HYANNIS, MASS. To Let on Hyannis Park, Lewis Bay

New 7-room furnished cottage, waterfront, all improvements, including town water, electric lights and bath. Price $500. Apply to F. A. RUSSO, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 211-M.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

Beautifully furnished residence, near Station, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, vegetable garden. Will rent for July, August, September. T. R. Brown, Circle Road, Overhill Section, Scarsdale, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LORINGTON 2226 LORING PLACE.

Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.

4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.

Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.

2-3-4-5 ROOMS

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. REASONABLE RENT

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.

6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.

$1,300 TO $2,000

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24553. Notice is given that ALEXANDER POPINI, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, June 28, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24627.

Notice is given that HERMAN MARCUS, known as HYMAN MARCUS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CITY ISLAND

Water Carnival Week

June 30th to July 4th

ROWBOAT AND CANOE RACING
SWIMMING AND DIVING CONTESTS
MOTORBOAT AND YACHT RACING

COME AND SEE THE SPORTS—ENJOY THE BATHING AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS

WHY NOT LIVE AT THIS "ISLAND BEAUTIFUL"

$30 A MONTH and a moderate initial payment will buy one of the homes ALREADY built here within a block or two of the water.

Every country advantage—every city improvement in an ideally restricted residential centre.

See these homes while you are out enjoying the sports.

How To Get There

Bronx Park Subway Express to West Farms (177th St.) and thence by Motor Bus; or, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Harlem River Branch, connecting with surface car to far end of City Island.

By automobile, Grand Boulevard, Pelham Parkway, City Island Road. Asphalt all the way.

OPEN AIR SALES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY FROM 1:30 UNTIL DUSK, UNDER OUR MONSTER UMBRELLA, at BELDEN POINT

Booklets and Details at 500 City Island Ave. And at Open Air Office Belden Point.

Property Office: Room 502, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day, SalesAgt.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY

FOR THOSE LOOKING FOR A COUNTRY PLACE.
3 P. M., THIS AFTERNOON, ON THE PREMISES,

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Real Estate Auctioneer,

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

"SONNY BILL MANOR"

THE BEAUTIFUL FORMER ESTATE OF THE LATE
CELEBRATED PLAYWRIGHT, CHARLES KLEIN,
OPPOSITE THE COUNTRY PLACE OF
JAMES A. FARRELL, PRES. U. S. STEEL CORP'N,

at ROWAYTON, CONN.

"SONNY BILL MANOR" consists of a 14 room modern residence with 3 baths, fully furnished, and almost 7 acres of land, beautifully landscaped and situated on high ground overlooking the Long Island Sound. Tennis court, lawn, flower and vegetable gardens, driveways, garage for 3 cars, gardener's cottage of 5 rooms and bath. Complete in every respect. Entire furnishings included in sale. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Close proximity to Belle Island, Tokeneke, Stamford and Yacht and Golf Clubs.

MOTOR ALONG THE POST ROAD from New York to Darien, then take road to right along car tracks to Rowayton and inspect "SONNY BILL MANOR," or

TAKE A TRAIN at the Grand Central Station to Darien, Rowayton or So. Norwalk and any hackman will drive you to the place to be sold.

60% OF PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Auct'r, 100 B'way & 331 Madison Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhi, Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 7-room house; garage; all improvements; lot 22x100; West End train, 77th St., Bath Beach. 1,968 78th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 8-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¼-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elevation 500 feet; house is new; has 26-foot living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1523 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; crops planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 188, Ramsey, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF KING DAVIDSON COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Please take notice that an offer has been made by Joseph Briskman to purchase all the assets of King Davidson Company, Inc., of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills and accounts receivable, choses in action, fixtures, cash in bank and on hand and all property and effects of every kind upon condition that the said property is put into the possession of Joseph Briskman on or before July 2d, 1917. He offers to pay a sum equal to 40% of the unsecured liabilities to each and every creditor and agrees to pay in full the priority claims and the expenses of administration.

Please take notice that a hearing will be had upon the said offer before the Hon. Martin T. Manton at his chambers in the Woolworth Building on the 30th day of June, 1917, at 10:30 in the forenoon, at which time the said bid will be placed before the Court for its determination and for such other relief as may be just and proper in the premises.

MYLES PURVIN,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver,
42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24738.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN SHERESHEVSKY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hyman Shereshevsky are hereby given notice that on June 27, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 11, 1917, at 12:00 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 29, 1917.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

At Rutherford, N. J., new home, vestibule, living rooms, dining room, kitchen, front and rear porches, parquet floors, three large bedrooms and bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, superior construction, copper valleys and flashings, best location, large plot; price $5,500; terms $500 cash, $35 monthly; it makes paying rent foolish. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; bungalows, $2,700; houses, $3,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought at last year's low prices; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

KENILWORTH, North 17th St., $2,750, $30 monthly, 11 rooms; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin, $4,500, $45 monthly; seven rooms, Tottenville, seashore, partly furnished, 203 Manhattan St., $100 season. Hackensack, 855 Main, large house, grounds, $30 monthly. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Plainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldeie, 539 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For sale in the heart of the Berkshires; 7 miles from Mohawk Trail; beautiful Summer or all-year home; house 9 rooms; all modern improvements; open plumbing; barn, sugar house and outfit, &c.; house for help; over 200 acres; 2½ miles to railroad. H. B. Davison, 254 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house with garage or room for one, in Forest Hills Gardens; give details, price, and terms. S 370 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.—A productive 33-acre farm, 8-roomed dwelling house, large bank barn, fruit, woodland, excellent soil, mail delivered, telephone, directly on the highway, near school, not far to the railway station; all growing crops, stock and implements; $1,500 in cash required. For further particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.67 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1103, 50 East 42d.

Private office in law suite; well furnished, light, and airy; good building in Bronx Hub, with elevator service; suitable for law or real estate; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings; to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1178 5th Av. Bldg., 200 5th Av., New York.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 148TH ST. W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; two windows, overlooking Broadway; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Building. T 228 Times Downtown.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Private office, desk room, services, mailing privilege. Suite 615, 500 5th Av., cor. 42d.

For Rent—184 5th Av., third floor front, space 365 square feet.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Factory, 1 or 2 stories; 25,000 square feet siding; within 25 miles from N. Y. C.; must be a bargain. T 205 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms, 230 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Belle Harbor.—New 10-room house on Dennison Av., 181st St., north Bayside Drive; all improvements. J. Conolly, Rockaway Park.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

THIRTY MINUTES PENNSYLVANIA STATION; OVERLOOKING SOUND; IDEAL TEN ROOMS; FOUR MASTER BEDROOMS; GARAGE; AMPLE GROUNDS; GARDEN. PHONE BAYSIDE 2934R.

Attractive cottage, south shore of Long Island; restful but accessible; in desirable Summer colony; commuting distance; good bathing, boating; garage, tennis court; eight rooms and bath; $400. Phone 4959 Cortland, or write G. P., P. O. Box 63, New York City.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview, Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

Rockaway Park, 41, Beach 112.—New house for rent, 10 rooms, half block from ocean, four blocks from station, fully furnished. Naughton, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

Surrounded by pine trees, Long Island, handsome, new, modern, nine-room stucco bungalow; forty-foot screened porch; piano; fruit, vegetables; bathing, fishing; hour out; $300. Address Salmen, Brightwaters, L. I.

To rent, furnished, by season or year, an attractive 10-room house; all modern improvements; spacious ground; near railroad station and trolley. Dr. L. H. Kice, Baldwin, L. I.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Attractively furnished home, directly on North Shore of Long Island, in desirable Summer colony. Phone Apt. 19, Lenox 1690.

Furnished houses for rent, some with garages. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst, New York.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE. — Furnished, July, August, September; house, 10 rooms; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, shower bath, 2 maids' rooms; garage, 2 cars. Cortlandt 588. Scarsdale 101.

Ten rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements, garage, vegetable garden, $250 for July and August. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ten-room house, well furnished; high elevation, overlooking Delaware River; big shade trees; rent for season. Address Paulina Diem, Lackawaxen, Pa.

Twelve-room house, three baths, garage; trees; two acres; reasonable. Newkirk, Scarsdale.

New Jersey.

COTTAGE FOR RENT

at Deal Beach, N. J.; 14 rooms, 3 baths; one block from beach; nicely furnished, up to date in every particular; rent for season $1,200; make offer.

Box 157, Deal Beach, N. J.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; near river; near station, 34 minutes out. Address Lackawanna, 75 Times Downtown.

New England.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
CHESTERFIELD INN.
Cool, comfortable, reasonable.
Telephone 2030 Stamford.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2983. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT BARRINGTON,
BERKSHIRE HILLS.

This rental includes Jersey cow and man to care for it, "The Maples," 6 acres; cool, old shade of maples, elms, birch, and evergreens; 7 sleeping rooms, all conveniences; garage for two cars; upkeep at my expense; three months' rental, $1,000. O. C. Bidwell, telephone 172W.

Pelham Manor.—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electric light and gas; hardwood floors; large lawn; close to school; $65. 509 Siwanoy Place, Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 1388M.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., X 340 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2334.

56TH ST., 53 EAST, (Cor. Madison Av.)—Studio, bedroom, bath; private roof.

62D, 27 EAST.—Block from Park; fully furnished; mahogany; three months; six rooms, two baths; references. Plaza 6746.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

82D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent; or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

LEXINGTON, 451.—Studio, skylight, six windows; kitchenette, bath; low rent.

MADISON AV.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO HOTEL,
18 East 60th St.

Will sublet three rooms, two baths, July to October, $80 per month. Phone or inquire for Mrs. Kaufman, Apartment 21.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Two rooms and bath; electric kitchenette; 25th St. and Madison Square; furnished complete; Victrola, telephone, maid, and all-night elevator service; rent for Summer and Autumn to responsible person, or will sell furniture and balance of lease very reasonable. For appointment phone Mad. Sq. 860.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNUSUAL.—Studio, three rooms, housekeeping; independence; $20 monthly. 9 East 14th. Avery.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

56TH, 208 WEST.

A DESIRABLE APARTMENT,
3 ROOMS AND BATH.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
VERY REASONABLE RENTAL.

SEE THIS AT ONCE.

THORNDYKE APARTMENTS,
208 WEST 56TH ST.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool outside bachelor apartment; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

57TH, 120 WEST, Saint Hubert.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; reduced rental. Johnson.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial kitchenette suite; two rooms; bath and shower; all improvements.

72D.—Four rooms, exquisitely furnished, new building, front, sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

80'S, WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, bargain. Columbus 3974.

89TH, 349 WEST.—Bargain; high-class; 3 rooms; rent only. Third Floor W.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Unusual bargain; five rooms, $60; new furniture; references. Freeman.

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

91ST ST., 59 WEST.—Two charmingly appointed, cool rooms, bath, modern light housekeeping facilities, till October or longer; exceptionally reasonable.

92D, 208 WEST.—Sacrifice, studio, two rooms and bath; housekeeping; piano. Apt. 1A.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano, silver; electricity; all conveniences. Garrett.

95TH, 200 WEST.—Woman living alone will share her apartment with business woman or couple. Berry.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath; newly furnished. 3N.

97TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, overlooking Hudson, $60. Particulars, phone Riverside 8098.

216 WEST 100TH ST.

Cool, airy seven-room apartment, fully furnished; china, silver, linen, etc.; ready for immediate occupancy; low rate to Oct. 1st. Apply on premises, Foote.

100TH ST., 318 WEST.—Apt. 8E, large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

114TH, 520 WEST.

Opposite Columbia University South Field; 5 rooms, 2 master bedrooms. Apt. 84.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike 6-room, elevator apartment; cool and light; near Riverside; Summer months. Lewis.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 66.)—Five light, airy rooms; completely furnished, for Summer.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, six rooms, front apartment, elevator; completely furnished; piano; Apt. 4, F. W.; $60 monthly.

122D, 524 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; convenient to Broadway subway and surface car; near Riverside Drive and Morningside Park. Call.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

AUDUBON AV., (176th.)—Exceptionally cool, 5 rooms, elevator; reasonable. Tel. 927 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (151st St.)—Four large rooms, elevator, near Riverside. Holland, Audubon 8110.

CLAREMONT AV., 39.—Cool, airy, handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, foyer, bath; beautiful location, overlooking Columbia; bus, subway; greatest bargain. Apt. 22. Morningside 6480.

DAINTY SUITE, with or without kitchenette, (private English house,) near Central Park West, elevated, 104th; $75 monthly includes maid service, linen, gas, electricity, ice, private telephone calls. Phone Riverside 9012.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.

CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

GOING away, rent two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, completely furnished; electricity; shower; subway. Phone Riverside 4923.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Apt. 48.)—Five light rooms; completely furnished for housekeeping. Schuyler 4040.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment overlooking Riverside, two baths, all light, well ventilated; piano, Pasteur filter, screens; Summer rates; references. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550. — Corner apartment; southern, eastern exposure; overlooking Hudson; 7 rooms, 2 baths, artistically furnished; piano; $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—8-room apartment, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; silver, linen, &c. Call for appointment, De Witt, Rector 721.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, handsomely furnished, river view, big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880, (154th.)—Five rooms, nicely furnished, piano, for two or three months; $42.50 month. Audubon 1530. Atkins.

TWO cool rooms, kitchenette; high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside, Apt. 5D.

WEST END AV., 823, (Cor. 100th St.)—Attractively furnished, cool, six-room apartment. Rogers.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—Four rooms and bath, south, east, west exposures; shown afternoons.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms, with bath, elevator, electricity, maid service; modern improvements.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, (Southwest Corner of 7th Av.)—Fourteen-story, high-class studio and apartment building, nearing completion; studio apartments, largest rooms ever offered; suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; new express subway station at building. Representative on premises every day, including Sunday. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

69TH, 257 WEST.—Elegant single flat, ground floor. Janitor.

90TH, 120 WEST.—Elegant single flat; eight rooms, bath; reasonable. Janitor.

161ST, 674 WEST.—Apartment to sub-lease, highly desirable, seven rooms, two baths, elevator service. Apt. 4A. Phone Audubon 9282.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SMALL BACHELOR APARTMENT, furnished, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, 95th-97th St., West; $35-$40. S. B., 2,960 3d Av.

GENTLEMAN desires small apartment or two rooms, private shower, neighborhood West 107th. Write 220 West 107th, Apt. 43.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

81ST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, comfortable room; elevator apartment; reasonable; gentleman. (Vreeland,) Lexingtonia.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First bell.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable, newly decorated room for gentleman in private home; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4603.

68TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms; board. Phone 7267 Plaza.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST. — Delightfully cool rooms; near Park; board optional; Summer rates.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, July, August, September, $90. Tobin.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

MADISON AV., 222, (Near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, clean rooms, $5 up.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,858, (near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, with private bath; also two single; electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private house; reference.

13D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlors; electricity.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

89TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath, overlooking park; electricity; references.

46TH, 340 WEST.—Two medium-sized rooms; running water; reasonable.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other roomers. Nichols.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire superintendent.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; references; private family.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Cool room, adjoining bath; parlor, alcove; conveniences; exclusive, reasonable.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath, electricity, phone; exclusive house; centrally located to all cars.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.) — Medium, comfortable rooms; telephone; electricity; shower; excellent location. Rouza.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor with hot water supply; also large room with bath; 2 blocks from 72d express subway.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three very large, elaborately furnished rooms, fireplaces, bath, kitchenette, suitable for professional; exceptional.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, attractive, front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $3; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool, airy room; private bath, shower, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, facing Hudson; also other room; exclusive.

73D ST., 142 WEST.

Exceptionally large suite of two rooms and bath; also one large second floor front, private bath, electricity; board optional. Columbus 9995.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (Between B'way and West End.)—Most attractively furnished; 6 all large, outside rooms, 2 baths; 8th floor; big concession. McCormack.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with dressing room; running hot and cold water; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms; running water; bath; convenient; $5-$6; phone.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms and private baths; also single, electricity, $4, $10.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; parlor with bedroom, $8; other rooms, $5.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large bright, airy rooms; also single; refined; electricity. Apt. 23.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally airy room, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rate; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room; suit couple; also small room; reasonable.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH ST., 42 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Double rooms, private baths; also very desirable small rooms; select house.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single en suite; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms with kitchenette; elevator apartment. Leonard.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private house; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, use piano, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large room; one flight up; electricity; Summer rates.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, cool rooms, together, separately; southern exposure, cheerful; shower bath, running water; eighth floor. Pearson.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, large, cool room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, near baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

85TH ST., 204 WEST. — Three connecting rooms, private entrance; kitchenette facilities; Summer rates. Hamner.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; breakfast optional; private house.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; refined, quiet surroundings; references; Summer rates.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large single room and bath, Apartment 12B, sublet; rent reasonable. Apply Supt.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; kitchenette; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; medium; electricity; Summer rates.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms; private; electricity, running water; bath adjoining; gentlemen; meals optional.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, all conveniences; references.

97TH ST., (739 West End Av.)—Large, cool furnished outside rooms; Summer rates.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; large room, bath adjoining; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool outside room, or suite; homelike; moderate. Apt. 6B.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Gentleman, attractively furnished, airy room, adjoining bath. Apt. 41.

100TH, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room and private bath; also small room; special rates for Summer; private house.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.) — Well-furnished, small outside room; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Two furnished rooms and kitchenette. Call 12-2, Apt. 7.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH ST., 312 WEST. — Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

111TH, 605-611 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; river view. Apt. 19.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, West.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool front room; every appointment; exclusive corner apartment; private family; suit particular person. Johnston.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH ST, 606 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Cool, attractive rooms, running water; every convenience.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light single rooms; wash room; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

115TH, (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath, private house, refined Jewish family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

118TH, 401 WEST, Cor. Morningside Drive.—Outside rooms, closet, lavatory. Apt. 31.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable rooms; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Excellent rooms, four houses; reasonable rates; Southerners accommodated; phone; subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view; $7; small, $6; convenient location; evenings. 6B.

A HANDSOMELY furnished, exceptionally cool, outside parlor, bedroom, bath, two gentlemen or couple; private entrance. Telephone Columbus 8218.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 68TH ST.

In charming apartment, delightful outside room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355. — Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath. Phone 1467 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (127th St.)—Two connecting rooms; running water; exclusive corner apartment, overlooking Drive; single or together. Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d.)—Outside room; running water. Osborne, Telephone 8689 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 350, (near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single and double rooms, private baths. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 896, (Corner 103d.)—Large, airy, front, bath, $7; private residence.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptional large and small; twin beds; adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

AVENUE W, 814, (Coney Island Avenue.)—Large room, 5 windows, Brighton "L" Neck Road Station, 5c. fare; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

AVENUE J.—Station Brighton Beach line; well furnished rooms with private family; telephone Midwood 7625 J.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

HALSEY ST., 44.—All improvements, home comforts and privileges; phone.

KEAP ST., 199.—Cool room, furnished, hot water, electric light, telephone service. Inquire. Either one or two women.

MONROE ST., 10.—Large alcove room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; other rooms newly furnished and decorated; telephone.

PRESIDENT ST., 906.—SUMMER RATES; LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

Long Island.

Two and three beautifully furnished rooms and bath for light housekeeping. S. Levy, 10 Straiton Av., Arverne, L. I.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH ST., 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, bath; all conveniences. Phone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath, $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room with bath, vicinity Washington Square; state terms. S 153 Times.

JAPANESE gentleman wants refined, quiet room near 34th St., on east side; good family; references exchanged. K. V. Ono, 330 East 57th St.

Young business man desires outside room, American family, below 116th, Broadway subway; state terms; references given. S 136 Times.

GENTLEMAN, nicely furnished room; southern exposure; electricity; West 72d-100th Sts.; state price. Write B., 708 Columbus Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV, 342, (39th St.)—Teacher's residence; Winter reservations can now be made.

MADISON AV., 218.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, reasonable; excellent table; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table, parlor dining, convenient location.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson. Columbus 1065.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; table board. Columbus 6390.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 122 WEST. — Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 266 WEST.—Home cooking; best location; solicit Southern people for Summer.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity, telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool, comfortable room, with private bath; unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining, home cooking, reasonable; table guest.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front, also smaller rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; private house; excellent table.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed; electricity, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable rates; also table board.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST. — Large, small rooms; bath; near Park, "L," and subway.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with all accommodations; home cooking; terms reasonable; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required. Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Well appointed rooms, separate, suites, with bath; finest table.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST. — SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 601 WEST.

Attractive, large room; exclusive surroundings; best home cooking. Morningside 4309. Apt. 3N.

115TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, (365 Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia." Pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. Morningside 4021.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, ("Audubon.") — Bright rooms; excellent meals; $8 up. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally large, cool rooms, shower bath, with or without board, $5 up. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing Park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms, private bath; also suite; newly furnished; automatic elevator; table guests; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 113th.—Comfortable, cool rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

EDGEMERE.—Private Christian family will accommodate couple, or two, three gentlemen; Edgemere, near ocean; easy commuting; references. Far Rockaway 2235.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing lessons or making up deficiencies, in country parsonage. L 27 Times.

The Willows-on-the-Beach, Huguenot Park; hour Wall St.; shade porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

A week-end or short-stay trips in beautiful Westchester Hills; one hour from town; quiet, restful for tired nerves; diet to order; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, and poultry; limited accommodations; for guest with maid or valet; strictly high class. H 66 Times.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Edgewater Lodge, Directly on Sound.—Delightfully cool accommodations; moderate rates; commuting; exclusive. Tel. 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y. A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Rumson Road; attractive rooms; best table; beautiful surroundings; shady grounds; few minutes from beach; garage; few guests. Box 8, Seabright, N. J.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

CLAREMONT AV., 271, (Montclair, N. J.)—Cool, quiet rooms, good food; reasonable rates.

Two rooms in cottage to select parties. Charles Thomas, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages.—Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Young couple desire Summer board within commuting distance of New York; near water preferred; terms must be very reasonable; state terms and particulars. F. Clawson, Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.
L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 3077, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis	$450	1916 Overland "6"	$550
1917 Studeb'r Rd.	600	1915 Buick	485
1916 Olds	650	1915 Scripps	375
1916 Paige	800	1914 Jeffrey	375
1916 Stude. "6"	600	1913 Hupmobile	185

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 815 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
1917 Scripps Booth.
1917 Paige 7-pass. touring.
1916 Oldsmobile 5-pass., 8-cyl.
1916 Oldsmobile 4-cyl. touring.
1916 Buick D-45, 7-pass.
1916 Buick 6-cyl., 5-pass.
1916 Chalmers 5-passenger.
1916 Overland 6-cyl., 7-pass.
1916 Overland 5-passenger.
1916 Oakland runabout.
1915 Cadillac 7 pass. touring.
1915 National 5-passenger.
1914 Cadillac runabout.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515. Open Evenings and Sunday.

A SUPER 6 Hudson tour., with victory top. 1917 model six-cylinder Buick, Model 54. Six-cylinder Reo seven-pass. touring car. 1915 Stutz car, four-passenger. 1916 eight-cylinder touring car. 1916 four-cylinder baby Oldsmobile. These cars must be sold at once. No reasonable cash offer refused. BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,930 Broadway. Tel. 4874 Columbus.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.
1917 HUDSON Super 6 Cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1916 CADILLAC; 7 passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Roadster; like new.
1916 STEARNS; light 4.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1915 PACKARD; 6-48; 7 passenger.
1914 PIERCE-ARROW; 6-48; 7 passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE, 161 CLYMER STREET, 2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn. Open Sunday. Tel. Williamsburg 46.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR.	$975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING	850
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN	600
1916 CROW CLOVER LEAF	650
1916 DODGE TOURING	575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING	650
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING	650
1916 FORD TOURING, DEM. RIMS	300
1914 CADILLAC TOURING	550
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK	1,350
1914 REGAL UNDERSLUNG TOURING	350
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT, SPECIAL	350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE	850

OPEN EVENINGS, AND SUNDAYS UNTIL 1 P. M. BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade, Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn. Phone 425-426 Prospect.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION. BUICK 1917 SEDAN. MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF. OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet. LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER. F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD. F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING and Limousine. STUTZ 1916-15-14-13 MODELS. MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12. SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER. RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING. MERCER 1914 TOURING. BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE-6" TOURING. CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER. STUTZ 1917 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER. MERCER 1917 SPORTING 4. MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4. HUDSON 1917 4 PASS. SPORT MODEL. LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS. MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER. LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4 PASS. LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE. PIERCE ARROW "SERIES 3-B 48" RUNABOUT. MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT. SCHOONMAKER & JACOB, 1,700 B'WAY. Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring. BUICK 1915 C-24 runabout; perfect condition. MAXWELL 1917 five-passenger touring. STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 Little Four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1916 touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

BUICK 1916 "light 4"; extras; mechanically perfect; best offer. Kettner, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, newly painted, extra good condition. 587 Park Av.

CHALMERS 1916, seven-passenger touring car, almost new; fine condition; Kelly-Springfield tires; extra shoe and tube; full equipment; price $700; exceptional opportunity. Owner, Adolph Bloch, 99 Nassau St. Cortlandt 6990.

Chummy Roadster. Dort. Studebaker. Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce-Arrow. Chandler R'dst'r. Scripps. Overland. One Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th Floor.

COLE, Model 8-50 touring; good mechanical condition; good tires; special paint; very attractive looking car. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1916, Model 8-60 touring; driven 5,000 miles; exceptionally good mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1915, Model 4-40; divided front seat model; equipped with good tires, one extra. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 8, 1916, excellent condition; Kelly-Springfield tires; called away; must sacrifice; no dealers; $800. Phone Main 6088, Mr. Albes.

CROW-ELKHART demonstrators and slightly used cars at favorable prices. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adustment guarantee. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

FRANKLIN SEDAN CAR WANTED.
Late model in good condition.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN FOR SALE.
7 Passenger, run less than 5,000 miles.
A. J. BAECHLE, 6 Blandina Street, Utica, N. Y.

HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE. Absolutely like new; no brokers; $1,250. S 133 Times.

LANCIA SPORTING LIMOUSINE; INSIDE DRIVE; SEATING FOUR; 35 H. P.; 1916 MODEL. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA SPECIAL TOURING, 1916. LANCIA HYDROPLANE ROADSTER, 1914. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA touring, excellent condition, like new; electric equipment. Dr. Blank, 15 Central Park West, Columbus 5280.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, used one season, carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1917, four-passenger club roadster; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger touring. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. Telephone Columbus 5322. Herman Karp.

MITCHELL 1917, seven-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell at sacrifice credit on contract for 1917 Oldsmobile not delivered; July 2 price on Oldsmobile is to be advanced $172.10. X 337 Times Annex.

OVERLAND, 1916; self-starter, electric lights; excellent condition.
OVERLAND, 1914; self-starter; electric lights; $275; must sell.
FORD TAXI; clock all paid; excellent condition; $225.
2 FORD RUNABOUTS, 1916 and 1913.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OAKLAND SPEEDSTER, excellent condition, $275.
OVERLAND 69; selling price $250.
Mrs. L. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

OVERLAND, Model 79; self-starter; electric lights; excellent condition; $325. 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD 1914, 1-38 Phaeton, A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2-35 limousine, practically new; no brokers; $4,000. S 132 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway. Telephone Columbus—5078.
PACKARDS: '16 "1-35" Touring 7 pass. '15 "2-38" Touring. 1913 and 1914 S. G. V.
ALSO: 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass. 1912 Lancia Touring. 1913 Mercer Raceabout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD 1916, twin-six runabout, with wire wheels; a White flier. Tel. Market 2887, 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, elegant, 3-38, 1916, touring car; perfect condition; newly painted. J. J. Larkin, 340 East 18th St.

RENAULT.—Owner must sacrifice small 5-passenger Renault touring, Victoria top; electric lights; self-starter; full equipment; new paint; 5 good tires; bargain for some one. Knickerbocker Auto Exchange, 141 West 38th St.

RENAULT LANDAULET, 22-35; CARRIAGE WORK BY BINDER OF PARIS. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX 1913 4-passenger, sporting model, in elegant condition, $1,000. H 17 Times.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1917, five-passenger touring car; cost with extra equipment, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, with extra Winter top. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

STUTZ Bearcat, wire wheels, A1 condition; Bargain. Mahony, telephone St. Nicholas 2850.

STUTZ convertible sedan; Springfield type body, wire wheels; $1,000. Phone today Cortlandt 418.

TOURING MODELS. ROLLS-ROYCE SPORT TYPE. ISOTTA FRASCHINI 120. DE DION-BOUTON, 30 H. P. SIMPLEX, 50 H. P. STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AVENUE. PLAZA 4837.

USED CAR DEPT.
BUICK—MODEL C 25. Light 5 passenger touring. Overhauled and repainted.
MAXWELL—1917. 5 passenger touring. Slightly used, at a bargain.
STUDEBAKER SIX. 1916 Model. 7 passenger.
STUDEBAKER FOUR. 1915 Model. 7 passenger.
REO RUNABOUT. 1915 Model. Overhauled and Repainted.
WILLYS-KNIGHT. Coupe 1916. Model 84. With wire wheels.
WILLYS-KNIGHT. 1916 Model 84. 5 passenger touring.
OVERLAND 1916. Model 83. 5 passenger touring. With new slip covers.
OVERLAND 1916. Model 86. 6 cylinder, 7 passenger. With wire wheels.
ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.
All cars sold for cash or DEFERRED payments.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th Street, at 50th St. Subway Entrance. Telephone Columbus 9400.

USED CARS.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard touring car.
1916 Packard runabout.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1916 Apperson touring car.
1916 Cole touring car, with extra Winter top.
Stevens-Duryea limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., B'klyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; just overhauled by White Company; guaranteed perfect; has electric starter, lights, &c. cost $4,500; make offer. 150 West 55th.

WINTON SIX, 1913, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles Wanted.

FORD USED CARS. Want to buy for cash, 1916-1917 Ford cars or Ford chassis; must be in fine order. D'Orey, Room 408, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED, LATE MODELS, HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

PACKARD, seven or five passenger, late six touring or closed, wanted. Phone 7301 Columbus.

STUTZ wanted, Mercer, touring or roadster or similar. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring, hour, day, trips; very reasonable. Columbus 6787.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3539 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD touring car, wire wheels, beautiful condition. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 982.

PACKARD cars for hire by hour, day, or month. John Moore, 4563 Plaza.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED. Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Col.

PACKARD Twin Six for hire. Andrews, 401 West 53d. Tel. Columbus 9131.

PACKARD six and twin-six, month, season. Phealan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-cylinder touring, with courteous and reliable chauffeur and mechanic. Gray, 217 East 61st St. Plaza 7808.

SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING; $2.50 per hour; daily trips. Schuppert. Phone 4042 Morningside.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ANY WORK in New York for a refined, intelligent woman, 32, well groomed, smart appearing; no canvassing. H 61 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; artistic, expert fitter; making, remodeling; reasonable; reference. S 143 Times.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.—Ladies' tailoring designer, remodeling; quick method; sew by day, also Summer homes. M. B. Modiste, 254 West 46th St. Bryant 6776.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school training; knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; $9. S 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable; temporary or permanent; $15, $18. Alma Bloch, Audubon 4213.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, with efficiency experience, desires position with large firm. S 390 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, general office man, seeks permanent engagement; thoroughly efficient; moderate. L 182 Times.

ATTORNEY, a Christian, 27 years old, now employed, desires position where knowledge of real estate, especially tax matters, would be an asset. T 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, good office manager, wishes position; best references. H 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 26; draft exempt; $18. 129 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 29, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience in driving, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Aeon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanssman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 28, wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; first-class mechanic; can drive any make car; best references. Telephone Plaza 2945.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, temperate wishes first-class position. Johnson, Phone Schuyler 3780.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private only; best reference. Carbon, 130 Post Av.

COUPLE, German, wish positions; wife as cook, man butler, houseman and gardener; best reference. Klein, 609 1st Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

MAN of 53, vigorous, wishes active employment; university and legal education; experience in care of estates, investments, special investigations, none in salesmanship; qualified for assistant in any capacity, secretaryship, or other position of trust; references as to character and attainments. L 192 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Men's furnishings salesman and manager; 15 years with the best shops in the city; live wire; executive ability; A1 reference; city or out of town. A. A. Morrison, 890 Beck St., Bronx.

SUCCESSFUL young San Franciscan, law trained, wants opportunity where executive ability can be proven. L 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 18, educated in Switzerland; speaks and writes French, Russian, English, and little German. S 154 Times.

VALET, &c.—Respectable colored boy would like a place as valet or in a bachelor's apartment. Write L. M., Y. M. C. A., 252 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires clerical position, progressive house. H. Marks, 165 Court St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, between the ages of 25 and 30, on double entry, controlling accounts, &c.; must furnish first-class references; excellent opportunity for person who can qualify; write, stating age, education, nationality, particulars as to experience, places previously employed, and salary expected. Opportunity, 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced woman, $25 a week to start, with permanent position if satisfactory; state age, experience, and give references. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Station C.

BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCED WOMEN, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. X 329 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; good position for right party; salary moderate at first; state experience and salary expected. Address S. E., 260 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for manager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent college girl, efficient stenographer and typist, for literary work. Apply at Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d, Room 1602.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with knowledge of stenography; experienced; good opportunity for advancement; permanent. H 24 Times.

YOUNG LADIES to enter training school for nurses. Newark Private Hospital, 15 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Law, $20-$18; commercial, 18-$10; dictaphone, $18-$15; bookkeeper, $15. Call promptly. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER; Intelligent; splendid opportunity; also typist, $10. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Foreign bank seeks gentleman citizen of allied country with general banking and foreign exchange experience, knowledge of French and Italian languages; state full particulars, previous employments, salary; good opportunity for right man. L 190 Times.

BILL CLERK, competent, for large wholesale paper house. Apply by letter, Whiting-Paterson Co., 536 Pearl St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, with knowledge of Italian. Write, stating reference and salary wanted, W. H., P. O. Box 1320.

BOY, 16, for errands and general work in shipping department of publishing house; experience unnecessary. Call Saturday morning, 25 Park Row, New York.

BOOKKEEPER and Cost Clerk, experienced in automobiles preferred; salary commensurate with ability. H 59 Times.

CABINET MAKERS and Apprentices wanted on case work; learners given good wages to start. H 60 Times.

CIGAR CLERK.—Retail; good position for experienced business getter. Mahn, 1,169 Broadway.

COMPOSITOR—High grade, accustomed to artistic advertising circulars; state experience and salary expected. E 280 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing costs; must be capable of working into and assuming all details relating to costs and accounts controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

DESIGNER. A CLEVELAND, OHIO, CLOAK MANUFACTURER WILL ENGAGE A COMPETENT DESIGNER FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. FOR NEW YORK INTERVIEW, ADDRESS AT ONCE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, "A. R. C.," BOX H 38 TIMES.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.—Large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, has several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only recent graduates with good school records considered; state age, education; give references. 142 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED.—Boys graduating from high school this year, desiring to obtain permanent positions, and who have ambition to become salesmen, will have a splendid opportunity to learn the silk business with one of the large representative concerns by applying by letter to S 398 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST and Die Fitter on small automatic machines; first-class man only. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

MAN.—Wanted by a large foreign banking house, a first-class man, capable of taking charge of foreign exchange and letter of credit department. Answer with full particulars to X 334 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—An experienced man or woman wanted who has successfully managed and bought for muslin underwear, infants' wear and corset departments; unless you have had successful experience do not apply. Address Lock Box 33, Station A, Prince St., New York City.

MEN.—Wanted, unmarried men who have seen service in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, for guard duty; $75 per month to start; free quarters, fuel, and light; applicants must furnish highest references. Write for application blank to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Temperatures are somewhat below the seasonal average along the northern border from the Great Lakes to New England and in the North Pacific States, and near or above the seasonal average in other parts of the country. The weather is quite warm over the Plains States and the central Rocky Mountain region. Temperature reported from these districts being: Concordia, Kan., 102; Shreveport, La., Pueblo, Col.; Dodge City, Kan., 100; Wichita, Kan; Fort Worth and Palestine, Texas; Oklahoma, Okla.; Pierre, S. D.; Grand Junction, Col., 98; and North Platte, Neb., 96.

Showers were general within the last 24 hours east of the Mississippi River and there were scattered showers in North Dakota and on the North Pacific Coast.

Pressure is now low over the Atlantic States, relatively high over the great central valleys, low over the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, and high on the Pacific Coast. During the next forty-eight hours this distribution will be attended by generally fair weather east of the Mississippi River, except for showers along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in the upper lake region.

Considerably warmer weather will overspread much of the region east of the Mississippi River within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, clearing weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, fair; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, variable, local showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Sunday.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, preceded by showers in Eastern Maine. Sunday, fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	65	66	4 P. M.	81	76
6 A. M.	62	66	6 P. M.	79	72
9 A. M.	70	68	9 P. M.	70	68
12 M.	75	71	11 P. M.	67	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:26 | Sun sets..7:32 | Moon sets..12:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:13	3:50	9:25	10:25
Governors Island	3:20	4:07	9:54	11:04
Hell Gate	5:24	5:49	11:38	12:00

Fire Record.

Time / Address	Loss.
A.M.	
1:55—9 Harrison St.; Merchants' Refrigerating Co.	Slight
8:40—1,635 2 Av.; Rhinelander Est.	Slight
9:20—318 E. 82 St.; Emanuel Sisterhood	None
9:50—48-50 Walker St.; S. Lindenbaum	None
P.M.	
12:55—1,486 Brook Av.; Herman Winopol	Slight
1:45—1,670 Washington Av.; Joseph Sowi	$200
2:40—201 2 St.; Samuel Hoffman	Slight
4:45—562 Lenox Av.; Mamie Watrus	Slight
5:30—Front 136 W. 105 St.; (Auto,) August Davis, Jr.	Slight
7:45—146 W. 83 St.; Mrs. —. Townley	Slight
7:55—188 Hudson St.; Raffo Grasso	$10
8:00—204 Spring St.; Mario Tribucci	None
8:20—129 E. 85 St.; T. Wieting	Slight
8:30—Front 1,772 S. B'vard, (auto;) Bert Smith	None
8:45—Front 26 2 Av., (auto;) Anna Bernstein	Slight
8:50—243 E. 121 St.; W. Lukashabsky	Slight
9:15—141-145 W. 86 St.; Stanley & Patterson	Slight
9:50—208 Madison Av.; Julis Roben	Slight
9:55—494 E. 176 St.; Samuel Katz	Slight
9:55—71 7 Av.; Sarah McCullen	Slight
10:05—330-336 Madison St.; Joseph Castrosky	Slight
10:10—268 Stanton St.; Max Kettle	Slight
10:20—21 Willett St.; Isadore Solinsky	Slight
10:45—142 Orchard St.; B. Ebstein	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

MILLINERY BUYER for high-class specialty department, doing a large volume of business, catering to the better class of trade; the store is located in one of the largest cities in Texas; wonderful opportunity for the right person; state age, experience, salary, and all details or we cannot give you consideration. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

MILLINERY BUYER for department located in Middle West, handling popular and better goods; state complete history concerning yourself in order that your application may receive attention. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

ORDER CLERK, MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. X 332 TIMES ANNEX.

ORDER CLERK WANTED.—ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE HANDLING AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES PREFERRED. X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

PRICE MAN, experienced in the building trade, with knowledge of prices in all branches of the industry; reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars, including age, experience, nationality, and salary expected; a good opening for a competent man. W 398 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION MEN, factory managers; high-priced; state qualifications in full. Standard Aero Corp., Plainfield, N. J.

REPORTER.—One with experience on country daily; good digger on district work, not merely an assignment; absolutely sober; start $20. Apply Managing Editor, Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, N. J.

SALESMAN WANTED. Well educated man with at least five years' selling experience wanted for executive position. Corporation largest and strongest in their line in America. During training period of about two months remuneration will be in form of commissions with drawing account. Immediate action necessary if you wish to be considered. Call Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN for Middle West wanted by a large and old established crepe de chine and muslin underwear house making dependable merchandise; to an experienced underwear man we offer a good following; answers treated in strictest confidence; drawing account against commission. M. W., 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman; experienced; must be a plugger, able to express himself, and possess closing ability; standard car; salary and commission; state age and experience. "Auto," 143 Times.

SALESMAN—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted, The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMAN for line of snap fasteners for gloves, pocketbooks, petticoats, &c.; good opening for the right man; salary and commission. E 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

SALESMAN wanted, trimming and ribbons; commission. 10 A. M., Re-Co Braid Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS. Prominent New York firm of public accountants requires managing accountant for its permanent staff; consideration will be given only to applicants qualified by training and personality and salary will be commensurate. State age, nationality, and experience in your letter. All information will be held in the strictest confidence. W 311 Times Downtown.

SEWER BRICKLAYERS.—Ten non-union; Tenth and Bismarck; one year's work; dry ditch; come ready for work. T. M. Torson & Son, sewer contractors, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.—A few first-class specialty salesmen wanted to handle an article of universal demand; liberal terms; commission basis. Call at 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1801, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted competent stenographer; for a young man of good education this is an excellent opportunity. Address Box W 342 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED.—MEN FAMILIAR WITH THE HANDLING OF MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS AND AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES PREFERRED. ANSWER GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., LONG ISLAND CITY.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work, operate typewriter, and familiar with mechanical drawings. Seventh Floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Eligible Lists for High and Vocational Public Schools.

There have been placed, as of June 29, 1917, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.—Maurice A. Garfinkel, 76.75.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.—Hans C. Meyer, 79.5.

CHEMISTRY.—Lottie J. Greiff, 71.25.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE.—Clifford B. Griswold, 82.

MATHEMATICS.—Meyer Bernstein, 78.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Harrison M. Kummerle, 78.

PITMAN STENOGRAPHY.—Benjamin Frumberg, 74.25.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAFTING.—Jacob Homer, 89.

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.—Women—Ethel M. Smith, 82; Eva G. Turner, 81.1; Anna F. Gullfoy, 78.575; Dania Kysor, 78.55; Hermia Ross, 78.075; Helen W. Girbben, 78; Helen M. Baker, 77.225; Nellie M. Reed, 75.5; Addie M. Bucksey, 73.5; Lauretta M. Tobin, 73; Mary T. Weiss, 72.5; Georgiana M. Wood, 72; Pauline M. Sultan, 71.825; Dorothy A. Harding, 69.25; Grace McMahon, 68.85.

BIOLOGY.—Harry Cohen, 80.6; Theodore Muller, 77.25; Nelson S. Klein, 75.25; Michael J. Cullen, 71.5; James E. Cattell, 70.5.

ELOCUTION.—Gustav Blum, 80; Elizabeth F. MacNamara, 81; Kate L. Dickinson, 80.5; Florence E. Welling, 78.5; Winifred C. Demarest, 78.25; Lila Pickens, 78; Wilhelmina M. Thoma, 76; Kathryn M. Galvin, 78.25; Ada M. Harrington, 73; E. Mildred Freund, 70.5; Alide H. Hamilton, 70.5.

ENGLISH.—Men—John F. McNeill, 75; Harry C. Bricker, 74.775; Harold M. Kennedy, 74.375; George W. Cronyn, 73.25; Herman C. Henry, 72.35; Felix Sper, 70.65. Women—Marie L. Johnston, 76.45; Katherine S. Baker, 72.75; Alice Sealy, 70.05.

SPANISH.—Men—Frank T. Gorman, 91; Arturo Torres, 87.5; Charles G. Montrose, 85.5; Abraham Kroll, 82; Irving Goldenberg, 73.4. Women—Marjorie E. Campbell, 94; Consuelo Barbarrosa, 93.5; Florence Beller, 86; Bernice E. Whipple, 85.5; Anne F. Carter, 84.15; Pauline Horwitt, 81.25; Emilie E. M. Bruning, 79.1; Edythe G. Kelly, 74.85; Gemma H. Hopkins, 74.15; Bertha C. Helmken, 73.75.

Substitute licenses to teach in continuation classes the subjects or group of subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

Common Branches.—Joseph M. Kaine, Thomas F. Kane, Mrs. George H. Bolls, Mrs. Mollie S. Cohen, Gabrielle L. Newman, Mrs. Louise H. Rosenthal.

Technical English, Trade Drawing, Shop Mathematics, and Applied Mechanics.—William H. Dooley.

Business English, Shop Mathematics, and Business Organization.—John H. Ashley.

Trade Mathematics, Applied Mechanics, and Mechanical Drawing.—Joseph E. Rooney.

Telegraphy and Typewriting.—Orville D. Crockett.

There have been placed, as of June 29, 1917, upon the eligible list of holders of license as clerical assistant in high schools, the names of the following: Maurice Zinman, 86.55; Morris Nachemov, 84; Clarence C. Butler, 82.25; Jacob Roggen, 80.45; Aaron Klein, 78.575; Jacob Strahs, 78; Isador Sukoff, 74.775.

A license as substitute medical inspector of ungraded classes has been granted to Harriet M. Gervais, M. D., of 191 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

There have been placed, as of June 29, 1917, upon the eligible list of holders of license as library assistant in high schools, the names of the following: Louise E. Jones, 83.5; Grace E. Winton, 76; Marguerite Boardman, 73.5; Mabel Wood, 73.

Substitute licenses to teach in the vocational schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

Linotype Machine Operating—Daniel D. Shannon.

Monotype Machine Operating—Harry Harms.
Garment Operating—Mary L. McGrady.
Embroidery Operating—Elizabeth Ripp.
Sewing and Dressmaking—Helen Galdo, Sabina M. Healey.
Straw Operating—Elsie Treauhaft.

Substitute licenses as second assistant teachers in vocational schools in the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

Dressmaking—Rose Drechsler.
Glovemaking—Mary W. Joyce.
Waist Draping—Anna Russell.

Licenses as substitute teacher of trade drawing in the vocational classes of the elementary schools have been granted to the following: Abraham S. Birsch, John B. Bryan, Carl J. La Rocca, Walter J. Maher.

Education Notes.

An examination for license for promotion, men and women, will be held on Sept. 6. Applicants must take English and one other group, and must designate English or such other group as the subject in which license is sought. An examination in principles and methods of teaching will be held later at the call of the Board of Examiners. An oral examination will be required of all applicants.

At the ninth session of the Summer High School for Girls in the Washington Irving High School Building, graduates of the elementary schools will be admitted. A special program of algebra and first-term academic English has been arranged for those who wish to take an academic course, and commercial arithmetic and first-term business English for those who expect to enter upon a business course. The classes will be taught by the teachers of the high schools. Each course of forty lessons, one hour each, will cover a term's work and will enable the students to take examination in September for advanced standing. This plan has been made for students who aim to complete the high school course in less than four years. Registration made be made on July 5 at 9 A. M. Recitations will begain July 9, at 9 A. M. Fees are payable July 5.

Miss Emma D. Huebner, President of the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College, announces that the Lecture Committee has arranged extension courses (open to men and women) in the following subjects: Filing, cataloguing and use of office machines; stenography, law, typewriting, and accounting. Each course will cover eighty hours of work, two hours each morning, from July 9 to Aug. 31. The fees will be nominal, registration, $1, and $10 for each course. The courses are so scheduled that a student may take two; one from 9 to 11, a second from 11 to 1. The Washington Irving High School Building has been chosen both on account of its central locality and because of the fine equipment for commercial training. Application has been made by the Extension Committee of the Associate Alumnae of Hunter College to have the courses approved by the State Board of Regents and then credited by the Board of Examiners for higher license. Registration at 9:30, July 6, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving Building.

The City College will conduct a clinic for speech defects during its Summer session, under the direction of Dr. Frederick Martin, Miss May Secor assisting. This clinic gives a thorough practical training to teachers desiring to become specialists in the correction of speech defects. All members are obliged to undertake the correction of cases assigned to them by trained supervisors in charge of the various groups, and their work is carefully supervised and recorded. This clinic will be in session each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., beginning July 2. Dr. Martin will also give a course of lectures covering "The Theory of the Correction of Speech Defects as Advised by the Speech Improvement Department of the Board of Education of New York City." This course will be conducted each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8:30 to 10:30, beginning July 2.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN in credit office, wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. W 386 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to supervise office routine and be a proficient at corresponding; mail order experience preferred. H 29 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS (3) FOR POSITIONS PAYING $30 PER WEEK.
CLERKS, (12 OR 15,) GOOD, CAPABLE FELLOWS, AT $25 PER WEEK.
THESE ARE UNUSUAL POSITIONS AND MUST BE FILLED WITHOUT A MOMENT'S DELAY. APPLY IMMEDIATELY.
9 TO 2.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y. CITY.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!
An abundance of male and female American labor, freedom from strikes, cheap gas, coal, and electricity; economic living conditions; ample banking capital; are you interested in locating where these conditions exist? Write Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Manufacturers, Attention.—Am seeking additional agencies in machinery, mechanical appliances; will consider allied lines for my established Havana (Cuba) house. Address Lopez, care of R. S. Becton & Co., 212 West St.

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address by letter to Principal, Room 832, Marbridge Building.

The United Service.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—1st Lt. S. R. Maxeiner, M. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., Army Med. School for instruction.

Maj. C. H. Grant, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord.

Capt. H. H. C. Richards, J. M. A., Sig. Corps, from present duties, to Atlanta, Ga., assume charge of cadet training at the Georgia School of Technology at that place.

The board appointed in orders of Jan. 24 to meet at headquarters, Central Dept., for examination of candidates to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplains, dissolved.

Col. E. M. Blake, detached list, C. A. C., from duty as inspector-instructor, Rhode Island N. G., effective about July 15, then to headquarters, coast defenses of Los Angeles, and assume duty as com. officer of those defenses.

1st Lt. E. R. Kenneson, Aviation Sec., S. O. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty, reporting to Com. Gen., Southern Dept.

Orders of June 13, assigning 1st Lt. G. W. Wersebe to 24th Cav., amended to attach him to 15th Cav.

2d Lt. D. L. Oberg, Inf. Officers' Res. Corps, from duty at citizens' training camp, Presidio of San Francisco, to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

1st Lt. H. B. Knowlton, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Capt. H. M. Parks, E. O. R. C., from citizens' training camp, Presidio, San Francisco, to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Following boards are appointed to meet on July 9 at places indicated to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the army: At Washington, D. C. Lt. Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., M. C. At Philadelphia, Penn.: Maj. E. H. Siter, M. R. C. At Pittsburgh, Penn.: 1st Lt. J. W. Boyce, M. R. C. He is assigned to active duty for purpose indicated, upon completion of which he will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C. At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Capt. F. N. Chilton, M. C. At Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco: Col. G. L. Edie and Maj. L. L. Smith, M. C. At Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Col. C. Willcox and 1st Lt. G. D. Chunn, M. C. At Ft. Logan, Col.: Capt. L. S. Hughes, M. C. At Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark.: Col. C. M. Gandy and 1st Lt. J. E. Ash, M. C. At San Juan, P. R.: Lt. Col. B. H. Dutcher, M. C. At Mobile, Ala.: Capt. J. O. Rush, M. R. C.; he is assigned to active duty for purpose indicated, then stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Lt. Col. O. Rafferty, retired, to active military duty. He will report to Com. Gen. Western Dept.

Orders of June 14 directing Capt. W. W. Stake, Q. M. O. R. C., to proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Com. Gen. Southern Dept., for duty as assistant to Dept. Q. M. revoked. He will report to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept., for duty as assistant to Dept. Q. M.

Orders of June 9 relating to Capt. I. H. Washburn, Q. M. O. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. T. I. O'Drain, M. R. C., to active duty, proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe (Ga.) Med. Officers' training camp for course of instruction.

Capt. L. C. Stillings, M. R. C., to active duty, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept.

Capt. N. H. Pierce, M. R. C., to active duty, report to Com. Gen., Central Dept., for duty re examination of applicants for aviation service.

Maj. J. W. Long, M. R. C., to active duty at Greensboro, N. C., to conduct examination of applicants for appointment in the Officers' Res. Corps.

Maj. W. B. Rochester, Q. M. C., report to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept., for duty as assistant to the Dept. Q. M.

Capt. M. M. Cloud, retired, to active military duty, to conduct examination at Los Angeles, Cal., of applicants for appointment in the M. R. C. and all sections of the Enlisted R. C.

Following officers of Q. M. O. R. C. to active duty: Maj. G. Christie and Capt. R. G. Kelsey. Maj. Christie to Philadelphia, Penn., report to Depot Q. M. for duty as his assistant, and Capt. Kelsey to New York City, report to Depot Q. M. for duty as his assistant.

Capt. J. C. Goss, Q. M. O. R. C., from Philadelphia to Baltimore and assume charge of the inspection and shipping of tents at the factory of the William Hooper Co., then to his station.

Capt. E. J. Moran, Inf., D. O. L., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service, to Chicago and report to Maj. Gen. T. P. Barry, U. S. A., for appointment and duty as Aid de Camp on his staff.

2d Lt. M. Pearson, recently appointed, provisionally, 2d Lt. of Inf. from 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts, is assigned to 58th Inf.

1st Lt. W. C. Hamilton, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn.

Capt. W. E. Joiner, M. R. C., to active duty, report by telegraph to Com. Gen., Western Dept., for duty and station.

Capt. J. M. Steiner, M. R. C., to active duty, report to Maj. L. T. Le Wald, M. R. C., at Cornell Med. College, New York City, for instruction.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty, to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and by letter to Com. Gen., Central Dept.: G. T. Johnson, O. B. Norman, and C. F. Bayer.

1st Lts. H. W. Sweeny, and B. T. Baggot, M. R. C., from duty at Medical Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Washington, D. C., Army Med. School for Instruction.

1st Lts. C. K. Jones and F. M. Whisler, M. R. C., from duty at Medical Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., report to Com. Officer of that post for duty, and by letter to Com. Gen., Central Dept.

The Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in orders of Jan. 5, 1916, dissolved.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., from time to time, for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Q. M. C.; Cols. W. H. Arthur and C. F. Mason, M. C.; F. W. McIver, Inf, D. O. L., and J. McI. Carter, cav., and Capt. T. M. Spaulding, C. A. C., D. O. L.

Capt W. M. Manning, F. A. O. R. C. to active duty, report to Com Officer, citizens' training camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. J. Stewart, E. O. R. C., to active duty, Cincinnati, Ohio, take station, and report by letter to the Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Maj. W. R. Harrison, U. S. A., retired, from duty at Sig. Corps, Aviation School, Mineola, L. I., N. Y., and proceed to his home.

Maj. A. W. Erdman, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

Capt. C. D. Jacobs and 1st Lt. G. C. Capelle, E. O. R. C., to active duty. They will take station at Boston and report to Com. Gen., Northeastern Dept., for duty as assistants to Dept. Engr. of that dept.

1st Lt. R. H. Lansburg, O. O. R. C., to active duty, report to Chief of Ord.

1st Lt. L. W. Snow, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord.

1st Lt. H. L. Slausson, Jr., E. O. R. C., from further duty in this city to Erie, Penn., take station and report by letter to officer in charge, Engr. Depot, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty re inspection of Engr. equipment being manufactured at that place.

Lt. Col. C. S. Wallace, Sig. Corps, to Englewood, Ill., on business pertaining to manufacture of Sig. Corps equipment, then to station in this city.

1st Lt. U. B. Harris, M. R. C., to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, for temp. duty to receive instruction in method of examining of applicants for the Aviation Corps, then to his station.

Orders of June 16 relating to 1st Lt. R. H. Crawford, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. R. H. Crawford, M. R. C., to active duty, to Gettysburg, Penn.

Capt. S. Murdoch, Jr., M. R. C., from duty at Med. Officers' training Camp, Ft. Riley, Kan., to his home, reporting on arrival by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Capt. S. Murdoch, Jr., M. R. C., is honorabl discharged from M. R. C.

1st Lt. C. F. Pickering, Dent. Res. Corps, to active duty to Gettysburg, Penn.

Following Capts. of Q. M. R. C. to active duty: C. R. Falk, N. P. Foster, R. G. Wood, and J. De Garmo. Capt. Falk to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M.; Capt. Foster to Philadelphia, for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M.; Capt. Wood to Washington, D. C., for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M., and Capt. De Garmo to Ft. Sam Houston, report to Com. Gen., Southern Dept., for duty as assistant to Dept. Q. M.; Capt. C. H. Whitesell, S. O. R. C., from duty in Philippine Dept. to United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen.

Major J. Lee, Q. M. O. R. C., from assistant to Depot Q. M., Front Royal, Va., to Newport News, Va., report to Major S. C. Vestal, Q. M. C., for duty as his assistant.

Major S. D. Embick, C. A. C., D. O. L., is detailed a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Major H. M. Dichmann, 31st Inf., upon expiration of present leave, is authorized to enter the Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, for treatment.

Following Capts. of Q. M. O. R. C. to active duty: E. B. Metzen, R. A. Blair, M. J. Holmes, and Le R. Barton; Capt. Metzen report to Com. Officer, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to the constructing Q. M.; Capt. Blair report to Com. Gen., Southern Dept., for station and duty, and by letter to the Q. M. G.; Capt. Holmes report to Lt. Col. W. D. Newbill, Q. M. C., Vicksburg, Miss., for duty as his assistant, and Capt. Barton will report to Depot Q. M., Front Royal, Va., for duty as his assistant.

Following Capts. of Q. M. O. R. C. to active duty: V. S. Doebler and A. Wedemyer; Capt. Doebler will report to Com. Officer, Ft. Myer, Va., for duty as constructing Q. M., and Capt. Wedemyer will report to Com. Officer, Ft. Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the Q. M. and by letter to Com. Gen., Central Dept.

1st Lt. A. J. Galloway, S. O. R. C., to active duty, report to Com. Gen., Western Dept., for duty as assistant to Sig. Officer of that dept.

Following officers of E. O. R. C. to active duty: Capts. L. C. Morganroth, T. L. Huston, and W. B. Causey, and 1st Lts. N. N. Barber and F. A. Wigatman; Capt. Morganroth to 5th Engrs., National Army, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Capt. Huston and 1st Lt. Barber to 6th Engrs., National Army, Detroit; Capt. Causey to 7th Engrs., National Army, Atlanta, Ga., and 1st Lt. Wightman to 9th Engrs., National Army, Philadelphia.

Capt. M. Pollner, S. O. R. C., to active duty, to this city, report to Chief Sig. Officer of army for duty.

1st Lt. W. C. Grany, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord.

Orders of June 13 assigning 1st Lt. A. P. Thayer to 20th Cav. amended to assign him to 3d Cav.

Capt. R. Smith, 6th Inf., is transferred to 62d Inf., at Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. J. G. McIlroy, Inf., D. O. L., now on temp. duty with citizens' training camp at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, is relieved from further duty with National Guard in Ohio as Inspector-Instructor.

Following 1st Lts. of Dent. R. C. to active duty, to Ft. Riley, Kan., medical officers' training camp; F. A. Beaty and W. C. Sechrest.

Following 1st Lts. to active duty, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., medical officers' training camp: J. M. McCausland and W. L. Nance, Dent. R. C.

Following 2d Lts. of Vet. Officers' R. C., to active duty: C. E. Cook, J. P. Devine, W. H. Houston, F. G. Lilliman, G. A. Jarman, A. F. Malcolm, F. C. Herndon, C. C. Middleton, A. J. Dawson, and H. R. Kelsey. Lts. Cook, Devine, Houston, and Lilliman to Ft. Reno, Okla., for duty; Lts. Jarman and Malcolm to Kansas City, Mo., report to Capt. J. M. Burroughs, Q. M. C., for duty, and by letter to Com. Gen., Central Dept.; Lts. Herndon, Middleton, and Dawson, report to Com. Officer, Ft. Keogh, Remount Dept., Mont., for duty, and Lt. Kelsey to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., for duty.

Orders of June 19 relating to Maj. W. A. Powell, M. C., revoked.

1st Lt. L. A. Landy, Dental R. C., to active duty, to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty pertaining to the Res. Officers' training camp, and by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept.

Maj. W. A. Starrett, E. O. R. C., to active duty. He will take station in this city and report to the Chairman, General Munitions Board, for duty.

Capt. E. N. Dolman, M. R. C., from duty at Medical Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. S. S. Scott orn, S. O. R. C., to active duty, report by letter to Com. Gen., Southern Dept., for duty as assistant to the Sig. Officer of that dept.

1st Lt. W. E. Burr, F. A., is assigned to duty with 17th F. A.

Capt. H. Loinsen, E. O. R. C., to active duty and assigned to 4th Engrs., National Army, Boston.

1st Lt. O. R. Eichel, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the M. R. C.

1st Lt. C. E. Donnell, Dental R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Benj. Harrison (Ind.) Mad. Officers' Training Camp for duty.

1st Lt. F. F. Mensching, Dental R. C., to active duty, to Syracuse (N. Y.) Training Camp for duty.

1st Lt. J. T. Bunting, M. R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Oglethorpe (Ga.) Medical Officers' Training Camp for course of instruction.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, retired, from Kansas City, Mo., to and station at St. Louis, Mo., report by letter to Chief of Engrs.

1st Lt. H. L. Bryans, M. R. C., to active duty, report to Commandant, Army Med. School, this city, for course of instruction.

1st Lts. H. B. Ferry and J. W. H. Pollard, M. R. C., to active duty, report to Com. Gen., Northeastern Dept., Boston, for duty and station.

Following officers of Engr. Officers' R. C. to active duty: Capts. W. L. Post, C. S. Coe, C. R. Rogers, E. B. Whitman; 1st Lts. J. W. Maitland, P. McLoud, W. T. Rossell, Jr., E. D. Collamer, D. E. Hayes, J. H. Hustis, Jr., A. B. Johnson, Jr., W. H. Stevens, and S. M. Smith; and 2d Lts. H. G. Hallock, R. L. James, J. J. Callahan, C. G. Brown, Jr., and B. Montfort; 1st Lts. Maitland, McLoud, and Rossell, Jr., to 1st Engrs., National Army, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; 2d Lt. Callahan to 2d Engrs., N. A., St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. Post and 1st Lts. Collamer, Hayes, and Hustis, Jr., to 4th Engrs., N. A., Boston; Capt. Coe and 2d Lts. Hallock and James, to 7th Engrs., N. A., Atlanta, Ga.; Capts. Rogers and Whitman, and 1st Lts. Johnson, Jr., and Stevens, to 9th Engrs., N. A., Philadelphia; 2d Lt. Brown, Jr., is discharged from his enlistment at Engr. training camp, Washington Barracks, D. C., and assigned to 9th Engrs., N. A., Philadelphia; 2d Lt. Montford is discharged from enlistment at citizens' training camp at Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 4th Engrs, N. A., Washington, D. C., and 1st Lt. Smith, is discharged from his enlistment at Engrs. training camp, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 2d Engrs., N. A., St. Louis.

Resignation of Capt. B. C. Madden, Q. M. O. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Maj. J. H. Earle, Corps of Engrs., two months; 1st Lt. R. G. Thach, 1st Alabama N. G., 10 days' extension; Capt. R. W. Drury, 47th Inf., 15 days' extension; Maj. C. F. Crain, 37th Inf., 8 days' extension, and 1st Lt. F. H. Clay, M. R. C., one month.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Hall, grill, restaurant, music, and dancing daily; six lodge rooms; 62 lodges meet every month; rental of lodges covers rent; large hall for 2,000 people; 9-year lease; no mortgage. For full particulars apply Room 606, 72 Trinity Place, New York.

Experienced advertising solicitor who will invest $2,000 for interest and take active part in publication of trade paper having no competition. T 222 Times Downtown.

Have $2,500 to invest in business that offers decent living. S 392 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—An I. C. S. French language outfit, (new,) including phonograph, records, books, &c. H 62 Times.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for stable foreman, with knowledge of garage service, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 3.

The pistol practice part of the test for promotion to Police Lieutenant will begin next week.

Mental tests have been held for pathologist, medical consultant, institutional inspector, cable tester, nurse and tenement inspector.

The following have passed non-competitive tests:

Commissioner of Public Works—Clerk, first grade, at $300 per annum, William Machol, 70.

Department of Health—Clerk, first grade, at $300 per annum, Benjamin Kapsick, 87; Louis Reiner, 86; Frank Gress, 81.

Department of Finance—Adding and billing machine operator, at 50 cents per hour, Harry Kitchen.

Commissioner of Accounts—Clerk, first grade, at $300 per annum, Ellsworth Bayer, 91.

Fire Department—Cable tester, at $1,200 per annum, Arthur Hannah.

United States.

The commission announces examination for mechanical draftsman, Ordnance Department at Large, for men only. Present and future vacancies in the different ordnance establishments of the War Department will be filled from this examination. The usual entrance salary is $1,320 a year. It is desired to secure the services of a mechanical draftsman qualified in designing and laying out various buildings, also in estimating the cost of buildings and equipment.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general and technical education, experience, and practical tests, rated on work submitted. Applicants must have had at least three years' experience as mechanical draftsman, of which at least one year has been spent on design or construction of mill or modern factory buildings, or have graduated from a technical school of recognized standing and have had not less than one year of special experience as specified above. They must have reached their twenty-third birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice applications for this position will be received at any time, and the papers will be rated immediately upon their receipt, in order that appointments may be made with the least possible delay.

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., July 1, 1917: Patrol. P. P. Wright, 26 to 81; P. J. Maney, 81 to 26; V. L. Chevrett, motorcycle to bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. A. A. Hanft, 39, to clerical duty, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 4; W. D. Benish, 37, and J. J. Regan, 61, to 6 Ins. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 4.

Leaves of absence, (without pay.) Patrol. E. M. Sutting, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 1; T. J. Cody, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; G. D. Lang, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; A. W. Harriot, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., July 3.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. R. A. Murphy, 16, 9:30 P. M., June 16, to noon, June 20; P. J. A. Brennan, 42, 9:40 P. M., June 23, during disability; D. A. Carroll, 169, 7 P. M., June 9, to noon, June 13.

Fire Department.

Death: Engr. of Steamer H. Conboy, Eng. 50, at 9 P. M., June 27. Funeral from his late residence, 904 Tinton Av., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M., today. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

Members of Eng. 50 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Revocation of temp. detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., June 30:

Firem. 1st gr. J. Schultz, Eng. 13.

Temp. detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M. June 30: Firem. 1st gr. D. Healy, H. & L. 24.

Revocation of temp. detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts., and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, as watchman, at 8 A. M., July 2: Engr. of Steamer P. J. Gorman, Eng. 247.

Temp. detail, while on sick report, to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts., and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, as watchman, at 8 A. M., July 2: Firem. 1st gr. R. Brown, Eng. 218.

Detail at 8 A. M., June 30: Firem. 1st gr. H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, to the Chief of the 11th Battalion, as chauffeur.

Estates Appraised.

ARNOLD, CHARLES H., (Feb. 19, 1916.) Gross estate in New York, $43,908. Decedent was a resident of Stoneham, Mass., and left a total estate of more than $700,000. He gave the bulk of his property to his sons.

DICK, HARRIS BRISBANE, (Sept. 21, 1916.) Gross estate, $1,501,025; net estate, $1,426,980, of which the residuary estate of $1,328,257 went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Dick was chief owner of Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers, and lived for twenty years in the Park Avenue Hotel. He had no near relatives.

TAMMANY TO ADOPT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Will Combine Principles of Roosevelt and Hearst in Its Platform.

FIRST MOVE BY DOWLING

Calls on City to Take Over Surface Lines—Democrats to Attack Mitchel as Plutocracy's Friend.

The Platform Committee of the Democratic-Fusion Committee of 170, an organization in which Tammany and its organized allies hold the dominating position, is at work on an issue for the coming Mayoralty campaign, which will assimilate the principles of Colonel Roosevelt's speech before the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912 and the platform of the Hearst Municipal Ownership League of 1905.

The platform of the foes of Mayor Mitchel or any other candidate nominated by the Fusion Committee of 250 and the City Democracy probably will declare not only for the public ownership and operation of all public utilities, but also for the seizure by the city of any business dealing in ice, milk, foodstuffs, or any other necessity of life which tends to become a monopoly. The Platform Committee, headed by ex-State Senator Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx, who while in the Legislature was regarded as a loyal Tammany adherent, is even considering a plank providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall of public officials.

What is regarded by political experts as the first move in the municipal ownership campaign was made yesterday by Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, who introduced a resolution in the Board of Estimate which would empower the city "to acquire control or ownership of any and all necessary surface transit lines for rounding out a city-owned transit system that will assure the public adequate and reasonable transportation." The resolution, according to Mr. Dowling, is designed to prevent if possible the action threatened by the street railway companies to reorganize into separate lines and charge a separate fare on each line unless permitted to charge a 6-cent fare or 2 cents for transfers, and the Corporation Counsel is directed to prepare amendments to the law that may be necesary "to permit but not compel or obligate the city to take such action." But in the opinion of many observers the resolution was not introduced with any expectation of action, but merely to get the first statement of the forthcoming platform on record. This is the Dowling resolution:

Whereas, Representation has been made by officials of the surface railroad systems of this city to the effect that unless permission is granted to the officials of such railroad systems to increase fares or charge for transfers, such systems are in danger of disintegration; and

Whereas, The City of New York is already interested to the extent of more than $200,000,000 in the transit situation of this city and is bound to protect the rights and needs of the traveling public from imposition and unwarranted treatment;

Resolved, therefore, That the Corporation Counsel be and is herewith directed to advise the Board of Estimate and Apportionment what steps, if any, are necessary, in event of the disintegration or reorganization of the surface railroad systems of the city, to place the city, through its properly constituted authorities, in a position where, if public welfare and policy demand, the representatives of the city may acquire control or ownership of any and all necessary surface transit lines for rounding out a city-owned transit system that will assure the public adequate and reasonable transportation;

Resolved, further, That if, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel any amendment or change be necessary in existing law to permit the City of New York to acquire any such surface transit lines, he be and he hereby is directed to prepare amendments to such law, in time for presentation to the coming special session of the Legislature as will permit but will not compel or obligate the city to acquire such lines.

Resolution Put Over.

Unanimous consent was given to the introduction of the resolution, but action upon it was put over until Tuesday.

The Platform Committee of the Democratic fusionists is holding public hearings in the various boroughs at present. Many of these are being held in the public schools. Last night one was held at Morris High School in the Bronx. These hearings are widely advertised, and taxpayers' associations, civic organizations, and the public generally are invited to attend and make suggestions for planks to go into the platform. At the present time, it was learned on good authority, the Platform Committee is gravely considering a proposition to insert a plank favoring the initiative, referendum, and recall of public officials, one of the leading tenets in Colonel Roosevelt's political creed of 1912.

"We are going to make this squarely a fight between democracy and plutocracy," was the way one of the leading men in Tammany's Fusion movement put it in talking to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "We are going to show the people before this campaign has been under way long that Mayor Mitchel is the tool of the special interests who all are all flocking to his support, and that we are fighting the battle of the common people against those interests.

"Tammany of today is not the Tammany of yesterday. The pleaders for the special interests who once upon a time had the ear of the leaders of Tammany Hall cannot get within a mile of the Tammany of this day. In fact they are pretty nearly all on the various committees working for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel."

Every effort will be made to keep Tammany Hall in the background in the coming contest. Its praises will not be chanted loudly from the platform as in other campaigns. Instead, an attempt will be made to convey to the voters vaguely an impression that Tammany has changed its stripes in the fiery trial of recent reverses, and that out of the ashes has risen a new Democracy, prepared to abide by every pledge in a platform pregnant with promises of benefactions to the people.

It is not denied that by its radical platform and the mauling it is prepared to administer to "plutocracy" in the coming campaign, the Tammany fusionists hope to benefit from the Socialistic trend that political observers in many quarters declare is becoming pronounced among the workingmen. The foes of Mitchel fusionists are preparing for a rousing campaign patterned on the Hearst Mayoralty campaign of 1905. While no definite promise has been forthcoming from William R. Hearst as yet, the leaders of the anti-Mitchel movement expect that he will take the stump for their ticket. Mr. Hearst, it is expected, will have considerable to say in the selection of the candidates.

Candidates Are Few.

In one respect the men most active in the movement admit that they are seriously embarrassed. They feel that they have issues to spare, but there is a dearth of candidates. Sheriff Al Smith has been discussed as a possible candidate for Mayor, but Charles F. Murphy is said to have his misgivings regarding the wisdom of trotting out an out-and-out Tammany man, even though he be affiliated with the new order of things in Tammany. County Judge John F. Hylan of Brooklyn and Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, are among other names being discussed in the anti-Mitchel camp. If Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan should want the nomination for his present office on the anti-Mitchel ticket, it was hinted yesterday he could have it for the asking.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, was out of town yesterday. Other officials of the company would not discuss the resolution before the Board of Estimate.

Prepare for Commercial Convention.

The Merchants' Committee of the Southern Commercial Congress, under the Chairmanship of William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, met in conference at the general headquarters of the Congress at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, and began work in preparation for the ninth convention, to be held here on Oct. 15 to 17. The merchants' part of the program will deal with the interrelation of the merchants of the North and the South, and the merchant in relation to national issues and international problems.

ASK QUESTIONS OF MAYOR.

Independent Voters Want Answers to Queries of President Marks.

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters yesterday at its headquarters, 40 West Thirty-third Street, John Poth, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, forwarded communications to Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, inviting them to reply to allegations made by Borough President Marks recently regarding certain matters of their administration.

The letters contain interrogations made by President Marks such as "Did the cutting of salaries of city employes, in some instances, go below the legal grade established by the Board of Aldermen?" "Was not the advocacy of the Mayor and Controller for the centralization of all departments under the Mayor and the appointment of a single manager against the spirit of democracy?" "Were not both officials satisfied with the terms offered by the New York Central over a year ago?" "Was not the vote of the Board of Estimate on the establishment of the garbage plant on Staten Island forced without a hearing for the people of Staten Island?"

The letter to Mr. Prendergast asked if he did not oppose the plan of President Marks to furnish the floating baths with Croton water, and if, in the Borough President's plan for city markets, he did not charge three times the amount charged for space on central Broadway and lower Fifth Avenue for space under the bridges.

SAY DYING MAN SIGNED WILL

Affidavits Filed by Teacher in Contest Over Husband's Estate.

Counsel for Mrs. Rosa V. Marshall, Assistant Principal of Public School 4, where she has taught for forty-three years, made serious charges before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday concerning the execution of the will of her husband, William Marshall, an electrical inventor, who cut off her and her son, George Marshall, with $1 each on the ground that they left him forty years ago. The allegations are made in the course of an application by the attorney for Dr. John A. Bullinger, the attending physician, who was named as executor, for delay in argument of an application for the appointment of a temporary administrator pending the contest of the will by the widow and son. The Surrogate directed that the argument be made on July 10.

Clarence B. Campbell, counsel for the contestants, submitted affidavits by Adolph Suesskind, proprietor of Terrace Garden, and by Eugene Peerott of 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, both subscribing witnesses to the will, that at about midnight on May 15 last the testator made his mark at the end of the will while propped up in bed in a semi-conscious condition with a pen guided by Dr. Bullinger. Both witnesses now say they believe Mr. Marshall was in a dying condition at the time, and state that the pen dropped from his fingers before he had made the third "X" mark.

In explaining why she lived apart from her husband. Mrs. Marshall said that two years after she married her husband, who was then a carpenter, he suggested that they live apart, and, although she asked him to live with her and her son subsequently, he refused to do so. She hadn't seen him for twenty-eight years and believed he was dead until she learned that she had been cut off in his will.

The estate is estimated at more than $100,000. Mr. Marshall invented an electrical condenser now in general use, and in 1914 inherited $14,000 from his sister, who was the wife of an Italian Count.

ANARCHISTS DELAY TRIAL.

Three Days Required to Get Jury in Goldman-Berkman Case.

After three days, during which the adjournment of the Federal District Court was postponed hours beyond the regular time, a jury was obtained last night to hear the case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists now on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States.

These were selected as jurors: Frederick W. Price, perfumer, 22 Howard Street, foreman; Bernard Freund, jeweler, 7 Maiden Lane; Reginald S. James, secretary, 527 Riverside Drive; Andrew J. Davis, 72 West Eighty-eighth Street; David Davis, real estate, 501 West 123d Street; George W. Heller, 225 West Eighty-sixth Street; William C. Hurd, salesman, 830 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; Edwin Bendict, salesman, 25 Claremont Avenue; Eugene J. Cantin, Vice President, 43 West 120th Street; James W. King, florist, 252 East 203d Street; John F. Evans, builder, 147 West Fifty-third Street, and William C. Chapman, merchant, 21 Ann Street.

Berkman used up the morning and Miss Goldman the afternoon and evening session questioning the talesmen.

"If it should appear that the defendants had participated in strikes in Russia and that they are members of an organization in this country which seeks to change the form of this Government, would it prejudice you against them?" Berkman asked one of the talesmen.

"How on earth does Russia come to be concerned in this affair?" asked Judge Mayer.

"The defendants," Berkman replied, were born in Russia, and they would like to know if the jurors are prejudiced against Russians."

"This sort of thing has been going on for more than two days now," said Judge Mayer, "and if my instructions as to the asking of irrelevant questions are not followed I will not permit you to continue. You are wasting the time of many good citizens, and if you don't change your procedure I shall be compelled to act."

The taking of testimony will begin at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

LONG TERM FOR EMBEZZLER.

Jesse Williamson, 2d, Must Serve from 8 to 24 Years.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Jesse Williamson, 2d, well known in social circles here, was sentenced today to not less than eight nor more than twenty-four years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000 on indictments charging embezzlement of approximately $725,000 of trust funds of the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and Granting of Annuities, of which he was Secretary.

Williamson is said to have first taken securities to back an unsuccessful business venture. Later he began living far beyond his means, entertaining extensively at a handsome country place, and he forged orders whereby he gained possession of securities owned by wealthy women.

The company made good all the losses.

TEA ROOMS.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS THE **BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c. Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

CREWS OF TUGBOATS THREATEN TO STRIKE

If Demand for Increase Is Not Granted They May Tie Up Shipping of Port.

WOULD HINDER GOVERNMENT

Owner Believes Companies Will Agree to a Compromise—Railroads Are Not Affected.

The Captains, engineers, and crews of the tugboats in New York Harbor, exclusive of those owned by the railroad companies, are demanding an increase in wages, and if it is not granted by the owners they threaten to go on strike and tie up all the shipping in this port on Monday morning. The Captains and engineers are asking for another $25 a month above the wages they are receiving now, and the deckhands, cooks, and firemen demand an increase of $10 a month.

The members of the New York Boat Owners' Association received notice of the demands made by the crews of the tugboats through the New York Towing Exchange, which was organized some time ago to handle all matters connected with towboat work in the harbor.

The owners held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of the increase in pay, but did not come to any decision. Several of the owners were opposed to granting the men's demands and wanted the association to remain firm and tie their tugboats up. The Captains and engineers are receiving from $125 to $150 a month, and the deckhands, cooks, and firemen between $50 and $60 a month, including their food.

Victor M. Downer, one of the owners of the Vierow Towing Company, Inc., said yesterday that a strike at this time would paralyze the entire commerce of New York and seriously hinder the work of the Government. Although the men had threatened to quit work on Monday morning, he did not believe that they would do so for patriotic reasons.

"The tugboat owners did not come to any decision today," he continued, "because many of them have not been informed officially of the demands of the Captains, engineers, and crews. The Masters, Mates, and Pilots and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association are the two principal unions concerned, as the majority of the deck hands, firemen, and cooks do not belong to any organization. I understand that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce at Washington and that the Government will intervene to prevent a strike, and I think that the owners will agree to some compromise with the crews of their tugboats to stop the trouble from going any further."

Other shipping men said yesterday that if the strike took place it would delay all the commerce of the port and seriously interfere with the dispatch of foodstuffs and munitions of all kinds to the Allies and also hamper the work of the War Department in the handling of the transports and supply ships. It was pointed out that in addition to towing freight in lighters the tugboats were necessary in docking steamships and also in towing them to the drydocks, &c. The coal business will also be seriously interfered with and vessels will be unable to get the necessary fuel to carry them on their voyage, which would drive the owners to seek other ports on the Atlantic coast for cargoes.

Henry A. Wise Wood Buys Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—The plant of the Potter Printing Press Company of this city has just been sold to Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, who will take over the plant on July 1. Mr. Wood has been connected with the Campbell Printing Press Company for several years and it is said that the two plants will be merged in this city for the manufacture of presses and other things. The local plant was established thirty-eight years ago by the late Charles Potter and for several years he had contracts to build presses for the Government Printing Office, but more recently the concern has been operating with a greatly reduced force.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes, lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST.—Wallet bearing name "Sterling Motor Truck Company," containing sundry papers, checks, registration card No. 431; also cash, which finder may keep; finder will receive additional reward for return. M. Harris, 248 Lafayette Street, New York City.

LOST.—Ornamental bar pin, with large diamond in centre and garnet on each end; lost June 7 on Erie train between Montclair and Park St. stations, or near either station, $50 reward. Room 1105, Tribune Building, New York.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque, pin broken off, between 70th St., Broadway car, and Stern's 42d St. store, Saturday, June 23; $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th. Columbus 9673.

LOST.—Black velvet bag, containing watch marked "A. T. W.," lost between Cedar Street Pier and Brooklyn Bridge; please return to D. M. Miers, Room 1202, 55 Liberty Street; telephone Cortlandt 6974 and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond earring, between Cresskill, N. J., via Erie R. R. to Chambers Street Ferry, then to Rector and Washington Sts., on June 22; liberal reward. Mrs. Haring, 100 Washington St.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 85th St., East, or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond pin form letters "Z. E.," vicinity 55 West 95th, McAlpin, Cohan Theatre; reward. Martin, 540 Madison Avenue.

LOST.—Lady's diamond bar pin, between 82d and 115th Sts. and Lexington Av., Sunday, June 24; reward when returned. Shapiro, 149 East 82d St.

LOST—Umbrella, parrot head, initials "M. F. S.," between Brooklyn and Grand Central; reward. Lost Article Department, Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Light female canary, flew out of window at 444 Park Av.; $5 reward if returned. Mrs. Wilson.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, vicinity Broadway, 94th St.; reward. Nathan, 264 West 94th St.

LOST.—Handsome reward for return to hotel of diamond solitaire lost in ladies' room of Manhattan Hotel; no questions.

LOST.—Alligator card case containing $135; liberal reward. Room 767, Hotel McAlpin.

$300 REWARD return diamond horseshoe brooch and diamond dinner ring, lost in the vicinity of Altman's on June 28. Both pieces were contained in Tiffany pasteboard box. Proportionate reward for return of either piece. No questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$500 REWARD return ring lost about May 20 in the vicinity of Gladstone, N. J.; 1 square emerald, 54 small diamonds, 8 cut onyx set in platinum. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$500 REWARD return of diamond and platinum ring; one large diamond, 36 small diamonds, lost June 1 in the vicinity of Port Chester, N. Y. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.

For bracelet, flexible diamond set with baroque pearls last Wednesday in or near Altman's; return to Black, Star & Frost, 48th St., and 5th Av.

REWARD.—Gold brooch, Thursday, Broadway car, 9th-87th Sts. Communicate X 342 Times Annex.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, GOLD MATCHBOX, DIAMOND SETTING, BACK ENGRAVED "REGGIE TO HARRY," IN FRONT OF HENDERSON'S, CONEY ISLAND. TELEPHONE PLAZA 6229, HARRY ARONSOHN, 32 EAST 64TH ST.

Found.

FOUND.—Sum of money in neighborhood of 63d St., East; on identification same will be returned for cost of advertisement. Apply X 350 Times Annex.

CALL TO RABBI KRASS.

Fifty-fifth Street Temple Invites Brooklyn Clergyman.

Rabbi Nathan Krass of the Temple Israel, at Lafayette and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, has been called to the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. Although Dr. Krass is now in the West on a speaking campaign in behalf of the American Jewish Relief Committee it was said by Samuel B. Hamburger, President of the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, that the rabbi had indicated willingness to accept before the formal call was sent.

If Dr. Krass decides to accept the call it is planned to have him assume his new charge on Jan. 1, 1918. His salary will be $6,000 a year. He will succeed Rabbi Isaac S. Moses, who has served at the Fifty-fifth Street Temple for seventeen years. Dr. Moses will be retired on a pension.

T. P. O'CONNOR HAS BUSY DAY

Writes About Irish Politics and Sees Friends and Delegations.

T. P. O'Connor, head of the Irish Nationalist mission now in New York, spent another busy day yesterday writing articles about Irish politics and receiving friends and delegations. An increasing number of delegations from Irish-American organizations came yesterday to visit the mission at its headquarters at the Hotel Knickerbocker, not only from New York, but from neighboring cities.

Mr. O'Connor saw more than forty persons in the course of the day, and at its close declared that American and Irish-American sentiment regarding the Irish Convention was developing in a way that left nothing to be desired.

N. Y. CENTRAL TO CUT SERVICE UP THE STATE

Between 90 and 100 Trains Will Be Withdrawn Tomorrow, but City Will Not Be Hampered.

The New York Central will withdraw between 90 and 100 trains from service in New York State tomorrow. The Pennsylvania system will reduce its schedules by a like number of trains. The curtailment of service by the New York Central, unlike that of the Pennsylvania, leaves the service out of New York City practically unimpaired. The trains to be taken off are local trains, running mostly up-State. This will be done through the consolidation of trains now running and by through trains making more stops.

L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, explained yesterday that the curtailment would mean a reduction of the Central's service by only 5 per cent. in train miles, but at the same time would result in the release for other service and war duty of more than 100 locomotives, a large number of trainmen, and the saving of coal.

Saml. Hatt Dies in Clinton Prison.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 29.—Samuel Hatt, once well known in Albany as a lawyer, who was serving a double sentence in Clinton Prison for embezzlement and defrauding his clients, died in that institution today of tuberculosis at the age of 63 years.

Hatt was a church worker and members of the church trusted him with their funds, which he squandered. He was sentenced in January, 1913, under two indictments. His terms would have expired in May, 1921.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "How to Attain Greatness." 8, "Christian America, the Hope of the World." Trail hitters and those seeking a church home specially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M., "Symbol of Christian Fellowship." Communion at the close of the sermon. Strangers in the city and members of churches that are closed cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. REV. JOHN HUMPSTONE, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by F. E. TAYLOR, D. D., Formerly of Indianapolis.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH. Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. James M. Bruce will speak on "Food Conservation." 8 P. M., Charles Winter, musical evangelist, begins nightly evangelistic services for July and August.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, Preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Rev. David Ross, "A Great Appeal." Women's Bible Class 9:30. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11, Communion Service. 8, "The War and Last Things." 2, Preparing for Anti-Christ.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Can Ye Drink of the Cup?"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M. During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third and Fourth Churches. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Churches. 11 A. M.—Patriotic Service. 8 P. M.—"The Injustice of a Great Man's Trial."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks will preach; subject, "The Test of Religion."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. MID-WEEK MEETINGS. July 4, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "American Contributions to Moral Progress."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Religion of Loyalty," by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—REV. LELAND P. CARY, Associate Pastor. 7 P. M.—Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. Rev. CHESTER C. MARSHALL, Pastor. 11 A. M., Hon. FRANK MOSS, "The Meeting of July 4th."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian. Sub., "A Soul's Conviction."

UNION, 48th Street, west of Broadway, T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Pastor's subject, "What Makes a Nation Great?" South Carolina Jubilee Singers will sing. Street Service corner Broadway and 48th St.

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Mrs. Clara Barston. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Eugene Del Mar. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Laura Cannon. Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Dr. Orison Swett Maiden.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. sharp, subject, "Healing, How to Treat an Individual."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Religion That Makes Us Whole." Classes and interviews at 120 West 57th St.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. CHRISTIAN HEALING. Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker. 11—"Liberty Bonds." 8—Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by REV. HUGH BLACK.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"ENLISTING FOR CHRIST." 8 P. M.—"DEAD, BUT ALIVE AGAIN."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. WORK preaches 11 and 7:30. Evening Service outdoors.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, REV. JAMES M. HOWARD will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily, (except July 4 and 7,) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. Ministers: George Alexander, 11 A. M.; T. Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th. 11 and 8—Patriotic sermons by Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, just back form India.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Charles D. Williams. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Charles D. Williams. Week-day services—Daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion: Thursdays, 7:30 and 10 A. M.; Holy Days, 7:30 A. M. Intercessions for those in the service and for peace. Sunday services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Harold A. Lynch. 8 P. M.—Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton, "Germany's Objects in the War."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8 and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. 4 o'clock, PROCESSION and EVENSONG. July 4th, 10 A. M. PROCESSION—MASS—SERMON.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion .... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer .... 11:00 A. M. Evensong, (Rector) .... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 27th. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Avenue and 122nd Street, Rev. H. P. NICHOLS, Rector. Sunday, July 1—11:00 A. M., Patriotic Service. Music, Sermon, Holy Communion. Rector Preaches. 8:00 P. M., Rector.

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH 11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Special Summer Services, beginning July 1. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion, (Rector.) 11 A. M., Patriotic Service, Sermon by Rev. H. Percy Silver, Chaplain at West Point.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. Services at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM. Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Nation's Life." 8 P. M.—"A Soul's Life."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister. Rev. William V. D. Berg of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

THEOSOPHY.

NEW YORK LODGE, Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Tuesday, July 3, "Imperialism and Democracy," Armand Coigne. Lending Library.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN. "THE NATIONAL FAITH."

OTHER SERVICES.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. G. C. Cressey, Staten Island.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: BUT PRAYER. 8 P. M.—Evangelistic Service. Rev. E. B. FITCH.

TENT EVANGEL, TENT EVANGEL, 110th and Amsterdam Av. DR. CORTLANDT MYERS. Sunday, 4 & 8 P. M. & nightly except Monday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 30 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda. "Power of Silence," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. William F. Kettle, "The Christian and His Country." No evening service.

All Day Today—Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced

Our reduction of prices just fits in with your wish for an extra suit for the 4th of July.

$19.50, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $32.50 and $38.50.

Why Not a $2 Straw Hat at $1.50?—or A Beautiful Shirt Reduced to $1.95?

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It is written with a whimsical and infectious gayety, a lightness of touch and blitheness of spirit, which are quite exhilarating. Altogether "The Definite Object" may be said to open the doors of romance, the romance of love and adventure, to whosoever may desire to sojourn for a time in that country of enchantment. —New York Times.

THE DEFINITE OBJECT

By Jeffery Farnol

This story has not appeared serially

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TRENCH WARFARE

By J. S. Smith

N. Y. Post says:—

"An American now fighting with the British Army, Lieut. J. S. Smith, is author of a competent manual upon "Trench Warfare," which is not so technical but that it is full of interest to those curious as to the details of the war. How should a trench be located? How are dugouts made? How make revetments of sandbags or corrugated iron; how make observation posts, support trenches, communication trenches; how construct wire entanglements and barricades? How are percussion bombs and ignition bombs made, and how do they differ from "mechanical bombs"? What are the technical instructions offered a sniper? How are frost bites and trench feet prevented? The European armies would have given its weight in gold for the first edition of a book like this in 1914."

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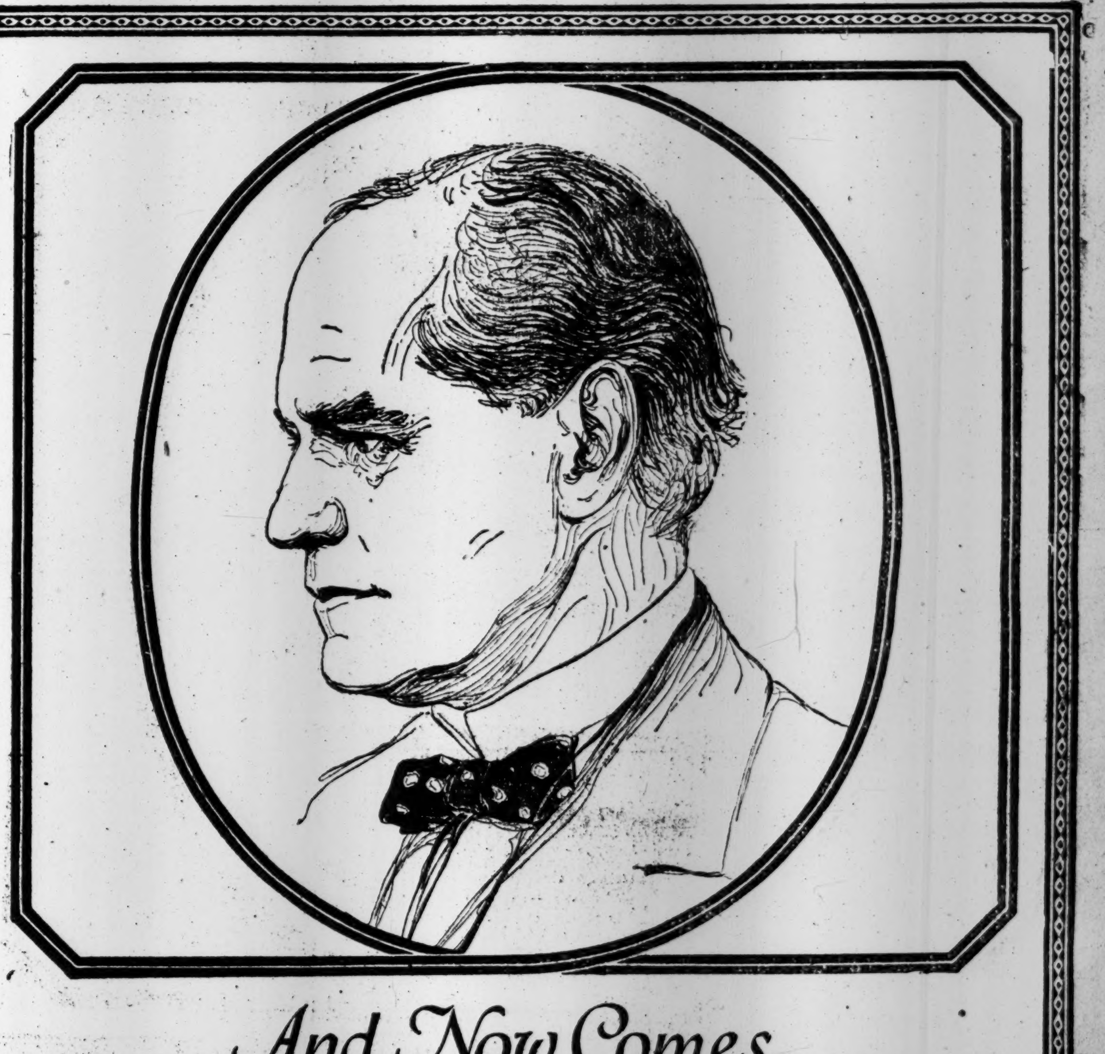

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